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A  
**VINDICATION**  
OF

**Stone-Heng Restored:**

In which the **ORDERS** and **RULES** of

**ARCHITECTURE**

Observed by the Ancient

**R O M A N S,**  
ARE DISCUSSED.

Together with the Customs and Manners of several  
Nations of the World in matters of

**BUILDING**

Of Greatest **ANTIQUITY.**

As also an Historical Narration of the most memorable  
Actions of the **DANES** in **ENGLAND.**

By **JOHN WEBB** of *Butleigh* in the County of  
*Somerset* Esquire.



**L O N D O N,**  
Printed by **R. Davenport** for **Tho. Bassett**, and are to  
be sold at his Shop under **S. Dunstan's** Church in  
*Fleet-street.* **MDC LX V.**





*White-Hall, June 6. 1664.*

Let this Book, entituled, *A Vindication of Stone-Heng*  
*Restored*, be imprinted.

WILL. MORICE.



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TO THE  
MOST SACRED  
MAJESTY  
OF  
CHARLES  
THE  
SECOND.

**A**UGUSTUS CÆSAR *will be ever glorious, for leaving ROME a City of Marble, which HE found ignobly built. TITUS, TRAJAN, ADRIAN are Eternized for practising all liberall SCIENCES. HENRY le GRAND, Your Heroick MATERNAL Grand-Father, designed aswell PALACES as BATTELS, with His own Hand. And Your MAJESTY, without doubt, will be no less Glorious to future Ages; for Your Delight in ARCHITECTURE, Esteem of ARTS, and Knowledge in DESIGN, which must be confessed so great, as, no*  
A PRINCE.

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## THE EPISTLE

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PRINCE, now living, understands a DRAWING more Knowingly: Not of ARCHITECTURE Ci-vill only, but That that conduceth to make Your EM-PIRE boundless, as the Other Your FAME im-mortall, Military and Maritime also. This I deliver in the Simplicity of TRUTH, from Experience, by Your MAJESTIES Royal Encouragement of late.

ARTAXERXES being presented with a Dish of puddle Water, favourably took the same. It was all a Peasant could give. A Discourse of an AN-TIQUITY, more puddled, through Oblivion, than that Water, is, with most submissive Reverence, laid prostrate at the Footstool of Your Imperiall MERCY-SEATE. It is all a Country-Man can tender. ARTAXERXES received his Offering candidly; and my Presumption despaire not of as gracious Ac-ceptance from Your more AUGUST Clemency.

STONE-HENG RESTORED, having lately recei-ved some opposition, Appeales, GREAT SIR, to Your sacred THRONE for JUSTICE. The PAR-TIES interessed, are the Ancient ROMANS, and the DANES of Old. Their ADVOCATES, Your late Architect Generall; and one of your now Do-ctors in Physick. The WITNESSES, Architecto-nicall Examples, Customes, Precepts. And, what tran-sends All, Your MAJESTIES Knowledge of the AN-TIQUITY, by an Ocular View; which, out of Your Royal Affection to Works of that Kind, You daigned to adventure to look upon, with farr farr more peril,  
than

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D E D I C A T O R Y.

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than ALEXANDER the GREAT underwent, in travelling to the remote LYBIA, to behold the Oracle of JUPITER CHAM-MON there.

Your Architect conceived STONE-HENG to be a TEMPLE Dedicated to the GODS : when SOVERAIGNTY, though to IDOL-DEITIES, spared no TIME, no LABOUR, no COST, to make sacred STRUCTURES famous. Your Physician dreameth it a PLACE for ELECTION of KINGS : when all Your Just and Rightfull PREDECESSORS, of what RACE or STOCK soever, since BRITAIN known ; have held DOMINION over this ISLAND, by unquestionable and indubitate RIGHT of SUCCESSION : in no Age by popular and tumultuary Clamour.

It's probable, Your MAJESTY will apprehend, I have bestowed too much Study in returning an answer ; whereunto in greatest humility I submit. But, seeing KINGS bear by others Ears, and that it is worse than Sacrilege to possess them with any thing, saving what's True and Just ; I have, that Your MAJESTY may be truly informed, been the more diligent to consult the most Authentique Authors, that in a Scrutiny of this Nature ought to be consulted with. By which Sedulity also, many things of ARCHITECTURE, and HISTORY depending thereon ; many MEMORIALLS of RENOWN, and RITES relating to them, though not New unto Your MAJESTY, will, under Your most AUSPICIOUS GOVERNMENT, be made New unto Your PEOPLE.

The



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THE EPISTLE, &c.

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*The BLESSING of GOD, that gives all  
BLESSINGS, powre down abundantly, beyond what  
can be askt, or thought; BEATITUDES to Infinity  
upon Your BLESSED MAJESTY: And grant, YOU,  
and Your ROYALL PROGENY Happily, Peaceably,  
Victoriously to RAIGNE over us, and our children,  
evermore, till the WORLD it self be no more. LIVE  
eternally CHARLES the GOOD.*

DREAD SIR,

YOUR SACRED MAJESTIES

*Ever most lowly,*

*Ever most Loyall*

*Subject and Vassall,*

JOHN WEBB.

*Butleigh*  
25<sup>o</sup> May, 1664.



# STONE-HENG

A

## Roman-Work

AND

## TEMPLE.



Having, when *CHOREA GIGANTUM* first came to my sight in Manuscript, communicated the same unto some Friends of mine, who seemed much to know the Author of it, Dr. *Charlton*; and desired their advice, whether I was concerned to Reply thereunto, or not; and being by them told, that in regard it was but a capricious conceit, it could make no impression in the breasts of judicious men, I might very well desist; I acquiesc'd in their Opinions. But seeing it since come forth in publick, and upon a second perusal finding, that it more reflects upon Mr. *Inigo Jones*, than at first reading it but transitorily, I conceived it did; I resolved with my self to consult *serious matters to morrow*, and cast away the mean time in examining the validity of this Doctor's pretensions towards the discovery of *Stone-Heng*.

Of the causes which induced Mankind to erect Monuments, wherby to perpetuate their memories to posterity, I shall not insist; for what's vulgarly known is commonly despised, and therefore I will not trouble you therewith. What progress nevertheless, these memorials of Fame have had in the course of Time, I shall not much scruple briefly to touch upon. That they were in use before the Flood we have from *Josephus* in his *Antiquities of the Jews*; and how the Descendents from *Adam*, having understood that the World would be destroyed by two waies, Water and Fire; (because what they had learned of their Ancestors concerning the course of the

Heavens and Cœlestial Bodies should be derived to posterity) made two Pillars, one of *burnt Brick*, the other of *crude Earth*, and on either of them engraved whatever they knew; to the end that the destruction by Fire succeeding, the Pillar of *Bricks* might continue entire: and on the contrary, the Water happening, as was in the time of *Noah*, the other might remain; which he tells us was to be seen in *Syria* in his age. The next work which of this sort we meet with, and which (considering that infancy of Time) not long after the re-creation of mankind we find recorded, is the Tower of *Babylon*, a structure of one pile likewise, let the dimensions be what they might; and from hence, and in imitation of these examples, the next and succeeding Generations, as they afterwards made Removes, and settled new Colonies, did in all Countries where they came, as we read in Stories as well sacred as not, erect on divers occasions Monuments consisting of one, or more, rude and unwrought stones, some in one form, some in another; knowing no better, until Ambition, Conquest, Riches, Arts, and Sciences directed them to others more magnificent and stately.

The *Babylonians* and *Assyrians* were the first Innovators, and the first that, by improving their Plantations, whilst the rest of the world wandered elsewhere, arrived at greatness; which greatness made them disdain the manners of their Fore-fathers, and aspire by stupendious and prodigious buildings, Statues, Relieves, and what not, that might breed admiration in posterity? to eternize their memories unto future times.

The *Egyptians*, who, though for many Centuries of years, they imitated the ancient custom in their Pyramids, Obilisques, and the like, with Hieroglyphical engravements; yet nevertheless having attained at length to the perfection of Learning, and full knowledge in all Arts and Sciences, introduced a new and strange kind of monumental magnificence, and of all that ever were the most noble, in mine opinion, and majestical. When the Father of the Family was dead, his Relations embalmed his Corps, and after seventy daies, having with Salt and Nitre, Spices and other Drugs totally consumed and dried up the flesh thereof, so that nothing but skin and bone was left, carried it forth with all Funeral pomp, and at length returned it into a Gallery of a vast length, purposely made for the same end, and therein on a stately Pedestal solemnly set it up; whereby from Father to Son for many series of Generations they could behold their dead Ancestors in true resemblance as living, and read their actions in Peace and War, their Honours and Offices in the State engraven on the Pedestals whereon they stood. Thus what the Fathers in barbarous times knew not otherwise, than by a rude stone or two, or a solid Pile at most to express, the Off-spring once become civilized, heightened to the amazement of all succeeding Generations.

The *Greeks*, who were their Apes, (as may be said) and who, until *Phoroneus* his reign, were as rude and savage as ever the *Britains* or *Danes* were; after that *Danaw* from *Egypt* came amongst them, and that they were made acquainted with the Customs of this Country, and others in *Asia*, into which divers of them travelled afterwards; having as ambitious minds as the *Egyptians*, or whatever



ever other Nations had, laid the ancient manner aside also, and drew from foreign examples another mode, and what the want of spices, perfumes, and immense wealth forbade them to undertake, supplied with their abundance of Brass, Marble, and Stones of price, whereupon they made Statues by the life, in memory of their Progenitors and famous men at the publick charge; and setting them up in neeches in the most frequented places of their Cities, openly exposed them to the view of all: sometimes they placed them on Pedestals; and sometimes, as still having a mind to retain some smack of the first received way, erected them on Columns or Pillars likewise; that their Childrens Children in their Generations contemplating them, might emulate their virtues; and strive to attain unto the same honours. And from hence especially *Greece* afterwards became so renowned; for that, the succession scorning to come short of their Predecessors, pursued them in virtue, valour and wisdom, and hating and condemning luxury, pride and excess, banished all vice, and vicious actions from among them. This was the first intended, and is the true use of Statues, and Monuments of Antiquity.

The *Romans*, whose Ancestors grown great in power and Arts, had long before their coming out of *Asia* rejected the old usage, being very superstitious, did from their first original commemorate their actions to posterity by the dedication of Temples, and places sacred to the Gods; and though this way both in peace and war continued with them, even till the fatal and final period of their Empires becoming acquainted nevertheless, by the subduing of some Towns in *Magna Græcia*, *Syracuse* especially, with the customs and magnificence of the *Greeks*, they grew emulous of their waies, for perpetuation of their memories: But wanting as yet wealth and leisure from Wars, instead of costlier materials of Brass, and Marble, made the heads of their Ancestors, representing the life from the shoulders upwards, in wax only. These then within their private Chappels and Oratories they set up in order, and when any of that Race and Family deceased, carried them in the solemnity of their publick Funerals; whereat, as any man of eminency died, a goodly train of all those living of the same House were seen, together with the figures of their Progenitors, marching rank by rank in due equipage according to their several descents; so that all living and dead of that Progeny, performed at once their last duties to their Kinsman. And over each of these Heads within the places aforesaid were Inscriptions fixed, containing their stile, dignity, and honours, and by what valourous exploits in War, and notable services in Peace they had atchieved them. And hence it was that *M. Æmilius Lepidus*, who had been six times chosen Prince of the Senate, told his Sons upon his death-bed, that it was not excessive wealth, but a glorious shew of many Statues, and Inscriptions, which nobilitated the memory of famous Citizens. Furthermore, besides the aforesaid representations, the gates and entrances to their houses were adorned with the spoils taken from their enemies, which were *sacrosanct* and by Law not to be pulled down by the Purchaser, upon any sale made or alienation of the House. And this was done by them as an incitement, and spur to virtue also; for, with what  
face

face could that man enter into his House, that in heart and courage was not answerable to his Fore-fathers. Besides, as Riches after and Sciences encreased, they had another manner of way to perpetuate their fame, by setting up within their Halls and stately *Atria*, Shields and Compartiments of Brass, with faces of Silver in them, not so much respecting whether they resembled justly the life, as that by them their Families might become illustrious. To these succeeded Statues on Horse-back, sumptuous Pallaces, magnificent Mansions, and stupendious works of all kinds, until by the Conquest of the World, Wealth brought in Pride, Pride Riot, Riot neglect of Government; that, Rebellion, Rebellion Sacrilege, Sacrilege Ruine.

Which Ruine being attended with a general confusion of all things throughout the Universe, and the subversion and alteration of all the known Kingdoms and Provinces therein, was so much the more dismal and calamitous, by how much the rage of fierce and barbarous Nations wholly contributed thereto; which having neither regard unto God nor man, with fire and sword destroyed all before them, sparing nor things sacred nor prophane. Behold here the vanity and frailty of humane actions, and how mankind deceives it self! Those, that by the utmost wit of man, raised of the most durable materials, at most excessive charges, the most prodigious Monuments, and thereby thought most to eternize themselves, are most deluded, and in manner most forgotten. For that, what through the fury of Barbarians at first, what the malignity of time afterwards, most of those many Monumental wonders, which the preceding Ages, for to be admired by Posterity, had erected, are not only by the footsteps of them yet remaining not to be found out, what form originally they carried, without infinite pains, great charge, and much knowledge in Antiquities; but also, through either the negligence, stupidity, or both of Writers, the very Founders of them, together with the end, whether for sacred or civil uses designed, are so closely sealed up in the Urn of Oblivion, as that it is utterly unknown if they shall ever manifestly be opened or not.

When this calamity was universal, this Island of necessity must have its share; and no wonder it had a great part thereof, being opulent, pleasant and healthful, and stored with those works of civility and Arts, with which the first Conquerors to immortalize themselves had ennobled it; and which rudeness and barbarity neither knew how to reverence, or what to make of. And among the many therein, the most remarkable *STONE-HENG* hath sadly run the same fate. And what in manner is as much deplorable, towards the discovery thereof, and out of the decayed ruins to raise up its lofty head again, none of all our learned men in any age (for what is fabulous is not to be respected) hath attempted: Of late years nevertheless, Mr. *Inigo Jones* took diligent pains in searching for its Original, and from whom at first it might receive birth. And with what real truth, and solid judgment he hath found out the ancient form thereof, those that are the great Masters in Architecture and Antiquities are the sole competent Judges, and the greatest without dispute submit unto him therein. Upon what firm and demon-

demonstrative reasons, he hath grounded his opinion also, concerning the Founders of it, and for what use, and in what time the same was anciently built, appears publickly in his *Stone-Heng Restored*; and until Reasons more demonstrable are produced, what he hath therein said must stand for truth. And though proof is not much requisite for this, the judgment nevertheless which our learned Doctor *Tho. Fuller* gives of it may not unfitly be remembered. "After so many wild and wide conjectures of the cause and  
 " Authors, saith he, of *Stone-Heng*, why, when, and by whom this  
 " Monument was erected, a Posthume-Book comes lagging at last  
 " called *Stone-Heng Restored*, and yet goeth before all the rest.  
 " It is questionable whether it more modestly propoundeth, or more  
 " substantially proveth this to be a *Roman-Work*, or *Temple* dedica-  
 " ted to *Cælus*, or *Cælum* (Son to *Æther & Dies*) who was *Senior* to  
 " all the Gods of the Heathen.

Full. Eng.  
Wor. p. 145.

The same integrity which possessed Mr. *Jones*, I wish others in undertaking the same voyage to pursue, in regard things of this nature are not by the Laws of Logick to be carried on. Envy, conceit, glosing, flattery must, as prophane, absent themselves; the rules and love of truth are to be intended therein only. We should have no corrupting of Authors to make assertions good; no fiddling Arguments in point of time alleaged; no barbarous Customs, unless for barbarous Actions; no roving and unciviliz'd people, for permanent works of Divine Art. If Mr. *Jones* his way of proceeding, whose first attempts in this particular, all really learned men of this Age do, and all ingenious of the future will highly applaud, hath failed; which time only can, and is yet to reveal, it is not impossible but that by the same means of finding out the truth, more prosperously pursued, an absolute and full discovery may be made of *Stone-Heng*. In the mean time, as an Architect, not as a Grammarian, I proceed unto what Dr. *Charleton* hath devised of our Antiquity; which, haply, from one so knowing, may be much to purpose.

The first thing that he offers at, is Mr. *Camdens* Narrative concerning *Stone-Heng*, which having been formerly recited by Mr. *Jones* (p. 32.) I had thought not to have troubled you withall, but considering that what Mr. *Camden* hath delivered therein, is likely to be much controverted in the ensuing debate; you may take it thus:  
 " Towards the North, about six miles from *Salisbury*, on the Plain,  
 " is to be seen a huge and monstrous piece of work, such as *Cicero*  
 " termeth *Insanam substructionem*. For within the circuit of a  
 " ditch, there are erected in manner of a Crown, in three ranks or  
 " courses one within another, certain mighty and unwrought stones,  
 " whereof some are *twenty eight foot high*, and seven foot broad,  
 " upon the heads of which, others like overthwart pieces do bear,  
 " and rest cross-wise, with small tenons and mortaises, so as the  
 " whole Frame seemeth to hang; whereof we call it *Stone-Heng*,  
 " like as our old Historians termed it for the greatness *Chorea Gigan-*  
 " *tum* the Giants Dance. The Description or Draught whereof,  
 " such as it is, because it could not so fitly be expressed in words, I  
 " have caused by the Gravers help to be pourtraied as it now stand-  
 " eth weather-beaten and decayed.

C

This



This Draught the Doctor hath annexed, leaving out what he thought fit; which though it be no more like our Antiquity, than as Mr. *Camdens* authority makes the same, hath nevertheless somewhat more of it therein, than it seems Dr. *Charleton* either well apprehends, or will take notice of. And therefore I shall shortly take occasion in the true manner to present it to you, with some other counterfigurations than Mr. *Camden* hath made, for your more clearly understanding thereof. Having thus then laid his foundation, he thereupon raiseth this conclusion, saying; "Here in all likelihood, you will a little wonder, both by what way Mr. *Camden* could attain to the weight of these so ponderous Masses, so as to be positive in the assignment of it: and why, having first made the altitude of the erected Stones, or Columns to be twenty eight foot, he immediately in the explication of his Pourtrait brings it down to only twenty four foot. Nor indeed, can I ease you of that wonder, otherwise than by referring the former to his meer conjecture, and the other to his forgetfulness.

How now? Is he creating wonders already, and no less than two at a clap likewise; and also possessing his Reader, that Stones only of twenty four foot high are in our Antiquity, when Mr. *Camden* saith positively *some are twenty eight foot*? I begin somewhat to suspect that the character I have had of him is true. For that without all peradventure, here are no wonders at all. As concerning the first, "by what way Mr. *Camden* could attain to the weight of these so ponderous Masses, so as to be positive in the assignment of it: I say that it's strange this so learned man should not know that every Stone of an indifferent scantling contains so many square feet; every so many square feet a Tun; and every Tun such a weight, which Mr. *Camden* it seems well did, & having found it out thereby assigned his weight of twelve Tun: wherein he might well be positive, in regard his assignment was grounded upon a true demonstration, leaving *meer conjectures* unto others. But, with the direct rules, by which this is effected, I suppose my self not obliged to acquaint this Doctor.

The second wonder is; Why Mr. *Camden* "having first made the altitude of the erected Stones or Columns (for so he calls them) to be twenty eight foot, he immediately in the explication of his Pourtrait, brings it down to only twenty four foot.

By this he seems neither to understand Mr. *Camden*, nor our Antiquity. Not Mr. *Camden*, for that he mistakes that for one only height which Mr. *Camden* makes distinctly two. Not our Antiquity, in regard he knows not that mighty Stones of two several magnitudes are standing therein; otherwise he would never so imprudently have obtruded this wonder upon you, nor so disingeniously traduced Mr. *Camden* with forgetfulness.

That mighty Stones of two several magnitudes are now standing at *Stone-Heng*, is visible at the place: And that Mr. *Camden* hath given us them by two different proportions of height is evident. For, he hath positively affirmed in his Narrative, that some of them are twenty eight foot high; and as plainly described in his Draught those of twenty four foot also. And that you may know which these be, by those of twenty four foot he intends the  
Stones

Stones of the Circle without, and by those of twenty eight, them of the greater Hexagon within; as in the Draught published by himself is apparently to be seen; for this Doctor to render our Antiquity irregular and barbarous, hath caused it to be made as rude and deformed as possibly he could invent.

Now, wherein lies this wonder, or in what doth Mr. *Camdens* forgetfulness consist? for by his assuring us, that at *Stone-Heng* are Stones as well of twenty eight foot in height, as twenty four; it is clear, that he hath not brought them down from one measure to another, as this Doctor would perswade; but on the contrary, given you measures for both sorts particularly, and plainly expressed them likewise. If then he cannot ease your mind of wondering in such manifest and facile matters as these; how doth he think to satisfy your judgment in things more difficult and obscure? But, I hope did you wonder, you are soon rid of it, though he, as he professeth, and you may believe him, could *not ease you*; and convinced withal, that some commonly most admire what they least understand; and sometimes understand so much, as they know nothing at all.

But, peradventure it may be objected, that though in his Narrative Mr. *Camden* saith, that upon the heads of the erected Stones of twenty eight foot high, are others like overthwart pieces, which do bear and rest cross-wise, he hath nevertheless in his Draught made them to lie upon those Stones said by him to be twenty four foot; and not only countermarked them with the letter B. but also given them the name of the *Overthwart Stones*, called *Cronets*, and therefore the measure is very probably reduced, as is alleged. Whereunto it is answered, that those which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative, but others which in the explanation of his Draught he calls *Cronets*, these being born up by the Pylasters of the outward Circle; those by the upright Stones of the greater Hexagon. For, that this Hexagon, as well as that Circle hath Architraves upon it, I shall not need to assure you, seeing that both his Draught, and the Work it self demonstrate the same. And as he hath given us the erected Stones under two divers dimensions, so hath he the Architraves by two several terms, *viz.* Overthwart pieces and *Cronets*, and this rationally and with judgment enough; for he calls *Cronets* those that lye upon the Pylasters of the outward Circle, in relation to the form of a Crown, as making the recinct thereof, and overthwart pieces those that rest upon the greater Hexagon, in reference to a strait line, as the chiefest ornament it hath. And therefore as to the later part of the objection, you are to know, that Mr. *Camdens* words relating to the countermark B. are only *saxa quæ Camd. Brit. vocantur Cronets*, Stones named *Cronets*, as Dr. *Holland* renders p. 252. them; and not as Dr. *Charleton* (p. 9.) hath unfaithfully quoted them, thus, observe I pray, B. the Overthwart Stones, called *Cronets*; confounding and blending together what he pleaseth, lest you should rightly understand the Historian, or our Antiquity, which himself either could, or would, not,

But, perhaps he will say, that Mr. *Camden* hath not countermarked those greater Stones in his Draught, nor himself seen *Stone-Heng*,

*Heng*; unto which I answer, That Designs are by knowing Men, better now adays understood, than to have written over their heads what they signifie; and if Mr. *Camden* hath not Counter-sign'd them, then is his draught imperfect, and Dr. *Charleton* betrays his weakness in magnifying that that is imperfect so much as he hath done. And if he hath not seen *Stone-Heng*, then is he very ill advised to make a comparison between Mr. *Camdens* Draught, and Mr. *Jones* his design, of a work which he hath not seen, or at least not thoroughly considered.

The next thing that this Doctor falls upon, is the Description of *Stone-Heng* by Mr. *Jones*. And since that Mr. *Camden* cannot, and Mr. *Jones* must not, it seems Mr. *Webb* is not likely to escape him. This Doctor then, as a preparative unto what he afterwards intends in scandalizing two such able Men, both his own Countrymen, and both of great learning; saith, "Mr. *Jones* being, and "not unworthily, called by Mr. *Webb* (in his Preface to Mr. *Jones* "his Book, entituled *Stone-Heng Restored*) the English *Vitruvius*; "and having, as himself professeth, in the 56. page of the same "Book, with no little pains and charge measured the whole "work, and diligently searched the Foundations of it; seems to "promise us a more full accompt in all particulars. Mr. *Webb* thanks you, Doctor, and by me adviseth you, that upon what subject soever you henceforward write, you would write truth; and how truly you have delivered your self in this particular, let the Preface of the Book you mention testifie; and he tells you by me also, that he never called Mr. *Jones* the English *Vitruvius*, and that had he so stiled him, he had done him much injury. In regard Mr. *Jones* was not only the *Vitruvius* of England, but likewise, in his age, of all *Christendom*; and it was *vox Europe* that named him so, being much more than at home, famous in remote parts, where he lived many years, designed many works, and discovered many Antiquities, before unknown, with general applause. It is true, that he, in the 56. page of the forenamed Book, professeth; That with no little pains and charge he measured the whole work, and diligently searched the foundations thereof, that posterity might be truly informed what Aspect Originally it had. But, as he never arrogated to make the promise mentioned, nor any word throughout his whole Book offers it self to be wrested unto that sence; so, I suppose, that he hath given the world a very fair accompt of it, in all particulars, and doubt not to make it so appear, how impossible soever it seems unto this Doctor. In order whereunto, I shall, as he, give you the description of *Stone-Heng* by Mr. *Jones*, and what he hath either purposely omitted, or wittingly mistaken therein, at present overpass, and hereafter make use of, as occasion serves.

"This Antiquity, (saith Mr. *Jones*) because the Architraves are "set upon the heads of the upright Stones, and hang (as it were) "in the Air, is generally known by the name of *Stone-Heng*. It is "sited upon the Plain in the County of *Wilt-Shire* in England, not "far from *Ambresbury*, six miles at least from new *Salisbury* North-wards. The whole work in general being of a circular form, is "one hundred and ten foot diameter, double winged about without a roof, anciently environed with a deep Trench, still appearing



“ing about thirty foot broad : So that, betwixt it and the work it  
 “self, a large and void space of ground being left, it had from  
 “the Plain three open entrances, the most conspicuous thereof lying  
 “North-East. At each of which was raised on the outside of  
 “the Trench aforesaid, two huge Stones gate-wise, parallel where-  
 “unto on the inside were two others of less proportion. The in-  
 “ner part of the work, consisting of an Exagonal figure, was raised  
 “by due symmetry, upon the bases of four equilateral Triangles,  
 “(which formed the whole structure) this inner part likewise was  
 “double, having within it also another Exagon raised, and all  
 “that part within the Trench sited upon a commanding Ground,  
 “eminent, and higher by much than any of the Plain lying with-  
 “out; and in the midst thereof, upon a foundation of hard chalk,  
 “the work it self was placed. Insomuch, from what part soever  
 “they came unto it, they rose by an easie ascending Hill.

“In the inmost part of the work, there is a Stone appearing not  
 “much above the surface of the Earth, (and lying towards the  
 “East) four foot broad; and sixteen foot in length, which, whether  
 “it might be an Altar, or no, I leave to the judgment of others,  
 “because so overwhelmed with the ruins of the work, that I could  
 “make no search after it, but even with much difficulty took the  
 “aforesaid proportions thereof. Yet for my part, I can apprehend  
 “no valid reason to the contrary, except that the whole constru-  
 “cture being circular in form, the Altar should rather have been  
 “placed upon the centre of the Circle, than enclined to the circum-  
 “ference. Nevertheless it cannot be denied, but being so sited,  
 “the Cell (as I may call it) was thereby left more free, for the  
 “due performance of those several superstitious rites, which their  
 “Idolatry led them to.

“The great Stones which made the entrances from the outside  
 “of the Trench, are seven foot broad, three foot thick, and twen-  
 “ty foot high.

“The Parallel Stones on the inside of the Trench, are four foot  
 “broad, and three foot thick; but they lie so broken, and ruined  
 “by Time, that their proportion in height cannot be distinguisht,  
 “much less exactly measured.

“The Stones which made the outward Circle are seven foot in  
 “breadth, three foot and an half in thickness, and fifteen foot and an  
 “half in height; each Stone having two tenons mortaised into the  
 “Architrave, continuing upon them, throughout the whole cir-  
 “cumference. For, these Architraves being joynted directly in the  
 “middle of each of the perpendicular Stones, that their weight  
 “might have an equal bearing, and upon each side of the joynt a  
 “tenon wrought, (as yet remains to be seen) it may positively be  
 “concluded thereby, the Architrave continued round about this  
 “outward Circle.

“The smaller Stones of the inner Circle, are one foot and an  
 “half in breadth, one foot thick, and six foot high. These had no  
 “Architraves upon them, but were raised perpendicular, of a py-  
 “ramidal form. That there was no Architrave upon these, may  
 “be hence concluded, the Stones being too small to carry such a  
 “weight, the spaces being also too wide to admit of an Architrave

“ upon them, without danger of breaking, and being but six foot  
 “ high, there could not possibly be a convenient head-high re-  
 “ maining for a passage underneath; especially, considering fully the  
 “ greatness of the whole work.

“ The Stones of the greater *Hexagon*, are seven foot and an half  
 “ in breadth, three foot nine inches in thickness, and twenty foot  
 “ in height; each Stone having one tenon in the middle.

“ The Stones of the *Hexagon* within, are two foot six inches  
 “ broad, one foot and an half thick, and eight foot high; in form  
 “ Pyramidal, like those of the inner Circle.

“ The *Architrave* lying round about upon the upright Stones  
 “ of the outward Circle, being mortaised into them, and joyned  
 “ in the middle of each of the perpendicular Stones, is three foot  
 “ and an half broad, and two foot and an half high.

“ The *Architrave* which lyeth on the top of the great Stones  
 “ of the *Hexagon*, and mortaised also into them, is sixteen foot  
 “ long, three foot nine inches broad, and three foot four inches  
 “ high. This *Architrave* continuing only from Stone to Stone,  
 “ left betwixt every two and two a void space free to the Air un-  
 “ covered. For if they had been continued throughout the whole  
 “ *Hexagon*, then necessarily there must have been two tenons upon  
 “ each of the said Stones, as those of the outward Circle had; but  
 “ being disposed as aforesaid, that one which was in the middle,  
 “ and yet remains apparent, was sufficient for the thing intended.  
 Thus Mr. *Jones* concludes his description of our Antiquity;  
 wherein, it's not unworthy notice, that whatever in the whole  
 work might seem doubtful, he hath endeavoured, by firm and  
 solid reasons, to make the same manifest and evident.

Unto this accompt given by Mr. *Jones*, this Doctor adds. “ Af-  
 “ ter this survey (and some other designs, that he (meaning Mr.  
 “ *Jones*) fancied correspondent thereunto) he obligeth his Readers  
 “ with the whole work in Prospective, as it now lies in its ruins.

Alas good man! we find him too weak already to judge of Mr.  
*Jones* his designs, and weaker shall e're long; for we are now ar-  
 rived at the use that he makes of both Descriptions.

“ Reflecting, saith he, upon these two Descriptions, and compa-  
 “ ring them together with due care, you'll find them at open va-  
 “ riance, and differing in so many, and so considerable particulars,  
 “ that 'twill be a hard task for you to keep them from mutually  
 “ discrediting each other.

I have alwaies observed in reading, that ingenious and truly  
 learned men have usually extenuated, and sweetned the failures  
 and mistakes of others, rather than multiplied and encreased them.  
 But, seeing the Authors traduced are past answering for them-  
 selves, being dead, long since in their Graves, and possibly e're this  
 time consumed to ashes, I shall attempt (since that he tells you it is  
 such an hard task) to reconcile them; and, though to matters of  
 this nature I pretend not much, doubt not to make it out, that  
 there will be found no such open variance between them, no such  
 difference in so many, and so considerable particulars, and no such  
 difficult work to keep them from mutually discrediting each other,  
 as this Doctor would enforce you to believe.

In

In order to which, it will not be amiss in the first place to consider, wherein the worth of these two, so great honours to their Country, principally consisted; whereby will appear, how far Mr. Jones his perfections transcended Mr. *Camdens* for effectuating such a work. Mr. *Camden* was a great Scholar, a great Historian, exquisite in Genealogies, and for the illustration of the most ancient and noble Families of this Kingdom most famous; but of his knowledge in Arts Mathematical, or Design, he hath given us no great testimony. The other, Mr. Jones was generally learned, eminent for *Architecture*, a great *Geometrician*, and in designing with his Pen (as Sir *Anthony Van-dike* used to say) not to be equalled by whatever great Masters in his time, for *boldness*, *softness*, *sweetness*, and *sureness of his touches*. So that, by how much soever Antiquities of this kind were out of Mr. *Camdens* Element, so much the more they fell within the compass of Mr. Jones his Sphere. Besides, Mr. *Camden* held himself not obliged to be curious in enquiring after *Stone-Heng*, or what anciently it was, or who the Founders were; the mark he chiefly aimed at tending to another end, saying; "For mine own part, about these points I am not curiously  
Camd. Brit. p. 253.  
"to argue, and dispute. Whereas Mr. Jones was commanded by King *James* to find and search out the same. And whereas the *Former*, when he had searched, and once measured the heights of the greatest Stones, never took notice of any whatever the scantlings of the rest, or dimensions of the work in general: The *Other* hath not only given us the heights of all of them, but their depths and breadths also, together with the chief proportions of the whole Antiquity. When then Mr. *Camden* slightly and transitorily, and Mr. Jones experimentally and diligently studied the discovery, no man, except such a Doctor as this, would have attempted to blemish what he had done, unless he could have proposed a more certain Rule for the admeasurement of it, than Mr. Jones used. For, he took not only a superficial survey thereof, or measured one or two Stones, as Mr. *Camden*; but likewise digged throughout all the Foundations, to see what form it anciently carried within the ground; and the Foundations once thoroughly examined, from them raised the uprights, according to the heights of the particular Stones, as they appeared standing in the Work. Thus that incomparable Architect *Andrea Palladio* proceeded to redeem from Oblivion the famous Antiquities of the Romans, designed by him in his fourth Book of *Architecture*, as himself in the *Preface* thereof declareth. And by the like industry, with indefatigable labour, hath *Sebastianus ab Oja*, that celebrated Architect of *Philip* the second King of *Spain* restored to the World, the ancient entire form of that stupendious and prodigious Work of *Therma Diocletiani*, to the wonder of all knowing men, and his own immortal honour. But, to wave all Rules and Authorities whatever, our Antiquity it self will adjust Mr. Jones his proceedings to be both judicious and faithful. This then premised, let us see upon what suppositions these imaginary differences between the Description of Mr. *Camden*, and that of Mr. Jones, consisting of five particulars, are grounded.

i. "Mr.



1. "Mr. *Camden* expressly affirms, saith this Doctor, He observed "the Ranks or Courses, in which all the Stones were erected, to be "only Three, one within another; and Mr. *Jones* as confidently avouches, he found them to be Four.

2. "The Former saith, all those three Courses are Circular; the "Later saith, of his four, two only are Circular, the other two "Hexagonal.

3. "This gives you a punctual account of Three open Entrances, "marked with two huge Stones perpendicularly raised on the outside of the Trench, and other two of lesser dimensions in like "manner sited on the inside, in position parallel: That is utterly silent concerning any such matter; yea, implicitly denies it, in "that he delivered, that all the Stones observed the circumferences of their proper Circles.

4. "In like manner, the *One* stumbles upon an Altar-Stone, (for "such he conceived, and such he would have us believe it to be, "notwithstanding his seeming to leave men to the liberty of their "own judgment in that point) over which the *Other* leaped cleanly, without so much as ever touching it.

5. "Mr. *Camden* assigns to the perpendicular Stones of the largest size, twenty four foot of Altitude: but Mr. *Jones* will not "allow them to exceed twenty foot.

Should a Plate of Meete with some *Antique Inscription* be reported to be now found out, whose Characters by long lying in the earth were so corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that the learnedst Antiquaries of the Age could not read it; this Doctor, without ever seeing the same, or having any authority whether such a Plate was ever found, or not, would very confidently persuade you, that it was engraven with *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters. And if the question be, For what use *Stone-Heng* was at first erected? he can as readily take upon him to inform you, that it was built for a Sepulchre of Giants; a Slaughter-house of Beasts; a place for election of Kings; or both such a place and a Sepulchre, what his *Olaus Wormius*, alwaies surmising, seldom determining, never dream'd it to be. But, how to make Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* accord, how to reconcile them, he knows not: *Hic labor, hoc opus est*. Well, we will consider then wherein the difficulty of this hard task consists, and how he may be drawn out of this Labyrinth.

1. "Mr. *Camden*, saith Dr. *Charleton*, expressly affirms, He observed the Ranks, or Courses, in which all the Stones were erected, to be only Three, one within another; and Mr. *Jones* as confidently avouches, he found them to be Four.

Soft and fair, Mr. *Camden* affirms not any such thing, his Words being "Three Ranks or Courses one within another; *not*, that "the "Ranks or Courses in which *all* the Stones were erected, are *only* "Three, one within another; which makes between his Narrative and Draught a visible contradiction, an error in him not lightly to be met with. And should I now from his Draught discover to you, that he hath expressed therein four stones in course one within another, I fear it would put this Doctor into a wonder again. You may nevertheless observe (for to this end, as it were especially,



I have caused to be copied out Mr. *Camdens* Pourtrait) whether the perpendicular Stones countersigned with C. D. E. F. do not manifest what I say to be true.

Besides, the stone marked G. is indisputably a fragment of one of the Stones of the inner, or second *Circle* lying along; and that E. denotes one of the stones of the greater Hexagon, and F. one of the lesser, cannot be gainsaid. Furthermore, the stones I. I. belong not unto any of the Courses of the main structure; for, as the Py-lasters which support the Architraves B. terminate the outward Circle towards the North-East; so, K. (wholly omitted by this Doctor to blind the perpendicular D. lest you of your self should find out the true station of it) concludes it on the North-west: whereby it is evident, "that the Ranks, or Courses in which all the stones were "erected are not only Three, one within another, as he purposely, to make Mr. *Camden* contradict himself, hath unfaithfully Paraphrased it; but of this we shall have more to say e're long. In the mean time, most certain it is, that our Antiquity it self, which neither for Mr. *Camden*, nor Mr. *Jones* can err, demonstrates the Ruines of four Ranks of Stones to be even at this present day, standing upright therein. Mr. *Jones* then hath faithfully performed his duty, both towards you & Posterity, in *confidently avouching*, that he found the Courses to be Four; and Mr. *Camden*, by having expressed in his Draught a view of as many Ranks, one within another, hath not been at open variance with Mr. *Jones*. However, this Doctor might have spared this part of his reflection; for, being there are 4 Courses, there must be Three. And if Mr. *Jones* found out more than Mr. *Camden* explained, his diligence was the greater, and the more thanks after Ages will give him, for making a more perfect discovery. Mr. *Camdens* Draught follows.

THE PLAN OF THE TEMPLE

AS IT WAS FOUND BY MR. JONES

IN THE YEAR 1727

AND BY MR. CAMDEN

IN THE YEAR 1728

IN THE YEAR 1729

IN THE YEAR 1730

IN THE YEAR 1731

IN THE YEAR 1732

IN THE YEAR 1733

IN THE YEAR 1734

IN THE YEAR 1735

IN THE YEAR 1736

IN THE YEAR 1737

IN THE YEAR 1738

IN THE YEAR 1739

IN THE YEAR 1740

IN THE YEAR 1741

IN THE YEAR 1742

IN THE YEAR 1743

IN THE YEAR 1744

IN THE YEAR 1745

IN THE YEAR 1746

IN THE YEAR 1747

IN THE YEAR 1748

IN THE YEAR 1749

IN THE YEAR 1750

E

"A



" A. Stones called *Corsestones*, weighing twelve Tun, carrying in height 24 foot, in breadth 7 foot, in compass 16.

" B. Stones named *Gronets*, of six, or seven Tun weight.

C. Two of the Stones of the outward Circle.

D. One of the Stones of the Inner Circle.

E. Two Stones of the greater *Hexagon*.

F. One of the Stones of the inner *Hexagon*.

G. One of the Stones of the inner Circle, as it lies along on the Ground.

H. The Architraves (or Stones) which Mr. *Camden* calls *overthwart pieces*, lying upon the erected Stones 28 foot high,

1. The two Stones of the Entrance from the *North-East*, standing on the inside of the Trench.

K. The Stone omitted by Dr. *Charleton*. But to proceed, he tells us,

2. "The former saith, all those three courses are Circular: the later saith, of his four, two only are Circular, the other two Hexagonal.

This, I conceive, makes them both accord more rather than disagree in their descriptions; for, first Mr. *Camden* (borrowing the expression from *Polydore Virgil*) delivers, that the general Aspect of our Antiquity bears the form of a Crown; and Mr. *Jones* saith, the whole work in general is of a Circular Figure; and who knows not that the form of a Crown is Circular? secondly, Mr. *Jones* on the one side

side assures, that the two outward courses are Circular, and the two inmost Hexagonal; and Mr. *Camden* on the other informs, that the courses are Circular; and why might he not, without Mr. *Jones* his being contradicted therein? For that, what is Hexagonal, may rightly be termed Circular; in regard an Hexagon is not to be made more exactly and expeditely any other way, than from and within the circumference of a Circle, as all *Polygons* are; whereby so much convexity, or so many segments of the Circle as are taken away, renders the figure inscribed to be a so many sided figure as there are segments wanting. Mr. *Camden* then might very well call the Courses Circular, though some of them were Hexagonal; especially, since you will hear this Doctor himself tell you as much, ere he brings you to a conclusion; "Such flat and broad Pillars, being, he knows, in respect of their want of convexity on their outsides, incapable to make a perfect Circle. However, that the third Course of the perpendicular Stones is Hexagonal, as Mr. *Jones* hath said, the Antiquity it self, than which no better, nor more assured Testimony can be produced, amply declares. Five sides whereof, what in Stones standing upright, what in the ruins of them lying on the ground, are at this day apparently to be seen upon the place. Furthermore, that the Stones of the inmost, or fourth Course, are composed of an Hexagon also, the work it self in like manner testifies; for, the Stones thereof stand Parallel to those of the greater Hexagon; and what is Parallel must bear the form of the self same superficies that it is Parallel unto; according to that of *Euclid*, *Parallele, rectæ sunt, quæ in eodem plano existentes, & utrinque in infinitum productæ, in neutram partem concurrunt.* But this Doctor, it seems, would have the sides to be as exactly parallel, as when drawn upon a Paper; as if Time and Tempests, through so many Ages, could not unsettle Stones, or such ponderous Masses be subject to overswaying, or that the ruins generally of all Antiquities of this kind were not from several accidents more or less bevil.

*Euclid.  
Defin. 33.*

3. "This gives you, saith this Doctor, a punctual account of "Three open Entrances, marked with two huge Stones perpendicularly raised on the outside of the Trench, and other two of lesser dimensions in like manner sited on the inside, in position parallel: That is utterly silent concerning any such matter; yea, implicitly denies it, in that he delivered, that all the Stones observed the circumferences of their proper Circles.

That, Three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the void space of ground surrounding the work it self, were heretofore at the Trench, is more certainly true, than that Mr. *Camden* hath implicitly denied, any such Entrances to be there; the which he is so far from doing, that he hath expressly set down two Stones of one of them in his Draught, as by and by you'll see. That Three Entrances were anciently erected at that Place, not only the Stones found by Mr. *Jones* witness; but also those demonstrate the same that are in ruine at this day standing and lying upon the ground there. And the reasons why Mr. *Camden* did not mention them in his Narrative might be, for that he was neither curious, nor exact in examining the particular parts of our Antiquity, nor in making

re-



relation of any thing concerning it, saving of what lay within the circumference of the Trench : his words are, *within the circuit of a ditch, &c.* And, you may observe, that in pursuance hereof, (besides what ever else) he hath described in his Draught Two Stones countersigned by me with the letters I. I. and that these were the two parallel Stones that stood upon the inside of the Trench, at the entrance from the *North-East*, thus appears :

First, Because they could not belong to any of the Circular Courses ; in regard they are raised so cleerly without the sweep of the outward Circle, which is terminated by the Stones B. and K. and stand so far off as they do, from all the rest of the structure, which would more fully have appeared, if Mr. *Camdens* Draught had been drawn to a scale, as Mr. *Jones* his is.

And should it be objected, that they might be removed from the outward Circle, this could not be neither, because that Circle hath on that side especially, no place void, all that part of that work, which is sited toward the *North-East* quarter, being yet so entire, as not so much as one Stone is wanting ; for the grand Ruin is upon the *South-West*, and *North-West*, the winds from which points are in this Kingdom, to whatever kinds of Building, the most destructive and pernicious, as all our ancient Cathedrals and other the like great Edifices testifie.

Secondly, If it be true, that, as this Doctor makes Mr. *Camden* say, " All the Stones observed the circumferences of their proper " Circles. These having no communication with any of them, must appertain to some different use ; and seeing there could never be found, by whatever digging, though no cost or pains was spared, the footsteps or fragments of any Courses of Stone between Those of the Trench, and the outward Circle ; what other use could they be for, than for the Entrance at the Trench ? So that you see, that Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Camden* are so far from " mutually discrediting " each other, as is alleaged, that they justifie one anothers Descriptions, in this particular also.

And it is not unobservable, that these Stones seem to have been in Mr. *Camdens* daies much more entire, than when Mr. *Jones* made his Survey ; they being then so miserably decayed, and ruined by Time, and the violence of Men, who as they find any there to be easier beaten down than others, break and carry them away, as that their original height could not be taken.

4. In like manner, this Doctor fomenteth, saying ; " The one " stumbles upon an Altar-stone (for such he conceived, and such " he would have us believe it to be, notwithstanding his seeming to " leave men to the liberty of their own judgment in that point ) " over which the other leaped clearly, withont so much as ever " touching it.

What's this ? doth Mr. *Camden* leap over, and Mr. *Jones* stumble ? then Doctor *Charleton* without all peradventure hath miserably broken his shins ; a most certain Omen, I'll assure you, that his *Dance* is spoiled. But, this is the first time I ever read that silence produced Variance. Ho ! who hurt *Polyphemus* ? No man ? What hath Mr. *Camden* said of the Altar-stone at *Stone-Heng* ? Nothing ? Can an Argument be raised from Nothing ? No questionless, saving that



that *silence gives consent* ; when then Mr. *Camden* by being silent hath not dissented, there is no variance between him and Mr. *Jones* in this particular. And that there was a large flat Stone of a long square appearing not much above the ground in the inmost part of our Antiquity is an undoubted truth. Which, as Mr. *Jones* supposeth, to have been originally an Altar ; so, ere long you shall hear this Doctor (p. 33.) finding he may make but a slight use of it for his own interest, very ready to maintain, it might not only be an Altar anciently, but stand in the middle of the work also.

5. "Mr. *Camden* assigns, saith he, to the perpendicular stones " of the largest size, twenty four foot of altitude : but Mr. *Jones* " will not allow them to exceed twenty foot.

Yet again? I told you not long since, that Dr. *Charleton* neither understood Mr. *Camden*, nor our Antiquity ; and in farther confirmation of the one, he himself now tells you, that " The Perpendicular Stones of the largest size are twenty four foot of Altitude; and of the other, that " Mr. *Camden* assigns them so to be ; whereof the contrary hath already been fully proved. But, you may perceive that he makes not much scruple to pervert Mr. *Camden's* words, where he thinks the same may conduce unto his ends. What can be expected I should do herein ? Or, how is it possible you should have these measures adjusted truly, when they are thus stated falsely ? I know no other remedy, but that I must have recourse unto Mr. *Camden's* self, and once more recall unto your memory what his admeasurement was.

Mr. *Camden* then in his Narrative, hath assured you, that some of the Stones in our Antiquity are twenty eight foot high, and in the explanation of his Draught described others that carry in height twenty four foot. *These*, as is already said, are the perpendicular Stones of the outward Circle, *Those* of the greater Hexagon. Let us see herewith likewise, what measures are by Mr. *Jones* set down, who affirms the Stones of the greater Hexagon to be twenty foot high, and those which made the outward Circle fifteen foot and an half. Now, though herein a difference between them may haply be imagined, yet it will be an easie, not such an *hard Task* to reconcile them, as this Doctor apprehendeth. For first, Mr. *Camden* gives you the measures of the Stones, as they stand both within and without the ground, Mr. *Jones*, as they appear above ground only ; in regard the depth of them within the earth is not in all alike throughout, but for the most part different, according to the more or less goodness of the Foundations. And secondly, *This* gives you the measures as well of the Upright-stones, as of the Architraves that rest upon them, distinctly by themselves : *That*, of the erected Stones and Architraves both together entirely at one measure ; which all know is the more *mechanick* and common way. And this Mr. *Camden* himself implied ; for whereas he sets down two several weights, to wit, twelve Tun unto his Course stones, and six or seven to his Cronets over them, he assigns one only height, *viz.* of twenty four Foot for both. And as in his first weight he is positive, so in the second he is uncertain : Why ? not only in regard he hath deducted the height from *This* and cast it into *That* ; but also, as should he have said, if you take the whole length of the Cronets,

F

with

with the height, as they are supported by the Courfe-stones, they are seven Tun; but if their length only (without their height over those Stones) as they are free and bear of themselves, then they be but six Tun. Otherwise, it must necessarily follow, that he never measured his Cronets at all, which this Doctor, I conceive, will not be perswaded to allow. And this without so much clamour any ordinary capacity might have found out.

That Mr. Jones had all reason on his side to make his Admeasurement in a way contrary to Mr. Camden, I think, not any will deny; for that setting aside that He took the measures, as in all works they ought to be taken, particularly, which the Other had not done; it would have somewhat reflected upon Him to have walked in Mr. Camdens Road. Besides, as more was expected from Mr. Jones, in regard He knew better than Mr. Camden how to go about such a work, so the more curious and exact it behoved Him to be therein; that his Majesty and Posterity might have a more true and perfect Accompt of the Original Form of our Antiquity.

But, to return unto the adjusting of their Measures, with the greatest I will begin. The greatest Stones Mr. Camden affirms to be twenty eight Foot high, and Mr. Jones twenty Foot. Now, take this height with the three Foot and four Inches for the thickness of the Architrave upon them, and you'll have twenty three Foot four Inches; which noting, add again four Foot eight Inches for their position within the ground, and then the result will give you twenty eight Foot, directly as Mr. Camden affirmed. And you may hence observe, that had He assigned to the Perpendicular Stones of the largest size, but twenty four Foot of Altitude, as this Doctor saith, then had there been but eight Inches only left for the Foundation of such massy Weights, which you'll deride I am sure, and scorn to think upon. Again, Mr. Camden saith, that the Stones of the outward Circle are twenty four foot in height, and Mr. Jones fifteen Foot and an half. Now, take in like manner this fifteen Foot and an half for the Stones, and two Foot six Inches for their Architraves, and the product will be eighteen Foot, unto which adding once more six Foot for their Foundation, you have the just Measure of twenty four Foot, as Mr. Camden assured you. And that these respective Stones stand so much within the ground, let this Doctor be at the same charge and trouble to search, as others have taken, and been at, and the Antiquity it self will satisfy him; as also, that the Measures, as Mr. Jones took them, are true. But, why the Stones of the outward Circle being the lesser in height, should stand deeper within the ground than those of the first Hexagon, which are the greater; I can render you no other accompt, than that they might meet possibly with good Foundation for the one, sooner than the other; and that the like Custom is generally used in all Works, of what kind soever.

And thus you have seen Mr. Camden, and Mr. Jones accused, indicted, arraigned, and condemned by *Detraction* and *Calumny*, the two Draught-Horses of *Envies* Chariot; and now at length to your good satisfaction, I hope, fully acquitted from being "at open variance, differing in many, and those considerable particulars, and

and kept "from mutually discrediting each other : what indirect means soever hath been taken to the contrary.

And now, I must a while in his own strain apply my self to this Doctor, and desire him to say, wherein consisteth *their misfortune, and our trouble*, that *we cannot give credit to both at once ; In what it is manifest, that one hath mistaken : And likewise wherein it is difficult, to determin on which side the error lies ; And how it seemed impossible to him, to reconcile them in all points.* It is indeed our misfortune and trouble both, that in stead of such a true discovery as was expected from him, we cannot yet give credit, and less shall, to one word he saith. Manifest it is, that he hath utterly mistaken aswel Mr. *Camden*, as Mr. *Jones*, and understood neither of them. Nor is it improbable but that the subject he hath undertaken, is out of the sphere of his studies ; otherwise he could never be so *mistaken* in so many particulars as he hath been. Without difficulty he finds it appear, *on which side the error lies ;* and that it is not *impossible*, for any, except himself, *to reconcile them*, I suppose now will readily be granted.

But mark, I pray, how at his setting Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* together by the ears, he insulted, and in what manner he hug'd himself with the apprehension, that the main of his business was done, and the danger of his Voyage over. "Behold, here, saith he, a notable Example of the Discrepancy of Mens judgements, even in things easily determinable by the sense ! And how hard it is to discern truth with others eyes ! What then shall we conclude on in the case ? Upon whose relation may we, with greatest security to our belief, depend ? You found him in a wonder not long since, at a Non-plus lately, and now he is fallen into an Extasie ; what can you imagin the issue at last will be ? But, meeting with such difficulties as he hath done, you'l peradventure say, a more Judicious man may easily be transported.

Now, though how well skilled soever he would have Mr. *Camden* to be in the Art of designing, I will not debate ; I sincerely wish nevertheless, that not only he had been, but also that all the Gentry of *England* were, as well knowing in this Art, as ever Mr. *Jones* was ; For, I must tell you, that what was truly meant by the Art of Design, was scarcely known in this Kingdom, until he, under the protection of his late sacred Majesty, and that famous *Mæcenæ* of Arts, the Right Honorable *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, brought it in use and esteem among us here. But there are some English *Monseieurs* now adaies, that in regard the shallowness of their capacities can never arrive at any knowledge in design, disdainfully brand it, giving out it is a mechanick Art, and unfit for Gentlemen, when among the old *Romans* their prime Nobility studied it, and with the ancient *Greeks* it was in such high reputation, as they gave it place among the chiefest liberal sciences, and made a Law, that none but the Sons of Noblemen, and the best qualified Gentry should practise the same, prohibiting thereby the giddy multitude to exercise it, airy heads especially, from whom they used by all endeavours to conceal what ever was excellent and noble, lest their fantastick humours should corrupt Art, and introduce barbarism by degrees ; well considering, that the grounds of all real knowledg,



knowledge, are founded upon the *Mathematicks* and *Design*, a dainty *Dame*, that must be courted every day.

But, notwithstanding I pretermitt this, I must not omit to say something unto what is alleaged by this Doctor, that the "space of time berwixt the writing of one and the other, concerning this "Argument, was too small to wear off four foot of hardest Stone "from the heads of the Perpendiculars, or Columns; and much "too short for so many new Stones to grow up in, as Mr. *Jones* discovered more than the other perceived. In answer to the first of these cavils, I need not speak, having made manifest already where the failure lies; and as for the second, although by what's formerly said, great reason appears, why more than Mr. *Camden* perceived Mr. *Jones* might discover, in regard he not only searched the foundations of one or two Stones, but of all generally throughout the work, yet nevertheless, if you consult Mr. *Camdens* Draught, it will quickly inform you, that Twenty Three Stones were standing in his time, upon the circumference of the utmost Course, and if you find not the same number justly in the outward Circle of Mr. *Jones* his plant (*Nu. 6.*) of the ruins, when he made his survey, I know not how to account Twenty Three. It may be added withal, that if you do not adjudge that Stone which I countersign'd with D. in Mr. *Camdens* Draught to be one of the perpendiculars, or Pylasters of the inner Circle; then (for it must be granted a Stone, either of this, or the outward Circle) Mr. *Camden* perceived more by one, than ever Mr. *Jones* discovered. And as for the rest of the Stones within the outward Circle, most certain, most manifest it is, that even at this day, there are many more by far standing in our Antiquity, than are expressed in Mr. *Camdens* pourtrait. And so this Doctor's *Topick* hath as hasty an end as it had a rash beginning.

Of his usurping to himself the Judicature between these persons he allows so eminent: I advise him to take heed of the next visitation of *Apollo*, and remember *Mydas* his example.

Furthermore, "The Model I have conceived, saith he, of the "whole Fabrick in general, being not cast in the mould of Architectonical Principles, nor adjusted by the *Maxims* of Geometry, "but rude and simple, such as my eyes delivered into my brain, I "think it not worth the labour of copying; Nor I neither truly, nor any man else I dare presume. But, since "the Idea thereof formed in his imagination out of its Ruines, with the clue of his slender "observations (you may now believe him) upon the place, be not "strong enough to conduct you out of this Labyrinth; he must be too blame to undertake the conduct, though his modesty be much commendable in confessing the clearest truth in his whole Book.

Can *Stone-Heng* be thus raised from its Ruines? Can the memory of its Founders be thus revived? The hope that our Antiquity conceived of her recovery by Dr. *Charleton* begins to fail, his promise in faithfulness of quotations is forgotten; the expectation we had of his abilities in Works of this kind is vanished. We find him at a loss already, and how he that cannot distinguish between two different objects before his eyes, nor use *Architectonical Principles* in describing such a work, should so dissect the Entrails of Oblivion, as to read a faithful Lecture on this subject, let not only judicious

judicious men determin, but also the most ordinary capacities judge. That he is nevertheless well practised in points of variance between Authors, you'll haply say; and as pregnant to reconcile them I'll confess; and how cunningly he hath carried them on not omit. For, you may well observe, that he makes *Mr. Camden* but his stale, and a meer property only; he whistles him off, and lures him in again at pleasure. First he brands Him with *conjecture* and *forgetfulness*, (p. 9.) then tells you, that he was "worthily esteemed one of the principal Antiquaries, and most learned men of his Time, (p. 12.) After this, "However, saith he, *Mr. Camden* was certainly "skilful enough in the common waies of measuring and surveying, "not to be mistaken in the Dimensions and Platform of *Stone-Heng*; (p. 12. also.) And at last, to sweeten this (one of the enoughts) again, highly applauds his Draught; (p. 13.) which I am confident you will like the worser, because he likes it so well. But it is *Mr. Jones*, *He, He* it is, that he mainly drives at; could he but quell *Him*, blast *His* credit, and lay *His* Description in the dust, the Race he presumes were ended, and the Garland won. Yet he must know, that more than *common waies of measuring and surveying* are requisite for the searching after, and finding out the ancient Form of such an heap of Ruines as at *Stone-Heng*; they may possibly, it's true, serve his turn well enough; for, the more barbarous the better, is his Principle; but the present and future Ages expect otherwise to be satisfied. This Realm, through the Royal encouragement of our late Kings of blessed memory, and the Heroick mind of his sacred Majesty, is grown more curiously experienced, than to be any longer deluded with common waies, especially in matters of this kind. What *Mr. Jones* hath delivered in his Description, our Antiquity it self justifies and makes good; and the Ruines of it, so long as they endure, will maugre *Envy*, perpetuate his reall endeavours, and yeild a notable testimony of his singular judgment in restoring it, to all succeeding Generations.

In the the next place this Doctor proceeds to the reports made by the British Historians concerning our Antiquity; which being in *Stone-Heng Restored* at large related, and as fully confuted, and so granted to be; I shall now pass over, and hasten unto what follows; for that, as already you have heard him jointly accuse *Mr. Camden* and *Mr. Jones* of variance; so now he hath framed a charge against *Mr. Jones* severally, for his opinion by Whom, Why, and in what Time *Stone-Heng* was at first erected. He tells you then, that

" *Mr. Jones his opinion of the Founders, Antiquity and*  
 " *Design of Stone-Heng, is*

" That it was a Work of the *Romans*, built by them, when they  
 " flourished here in greatest peace and prosperity, and happily be-  
 " twixt the times of *Agricola's* Government, and the Reign of  
 " *Constantine* the Great, about 1560 years ago; not as a Sepul-  
 " chral Monument, but as a Temple, and particularly consecra-  
 " ted to the imaginary Deity of *Cælus*, or *Calum*, from whence  
 " their superstitious belief derived the Original of all things.

"The grounds whereon He advanced, and the Reasons with which He endeavoured to support this so new and strange surmise; being brought into order, and few words, are these that follow.

"First, That the *Romans* were, and no other Nation could be, Founders of *Stone-Heng*, he argueth from, 1. The Magnificence, 2. the Order, 3. the Architectonical Scheme, 4. the double *Portico* in the greater *Circle* of Stones, and another *Portico* in the Cell, or Hexagon, 5. the manner and position of the Columns of the Building, and 6. from the *Roman* Reliques frequently found near the place.

"Secondly, That it was a Temple, He would infer from, 1. the Interval, or spacious Court round about; 2. the Cell, and its *Porticoes*; 3. the Altar and its position Eastward; 4. the mixt, or compound Order; 5. the Aspect of the whole Fabrick, and 6. from the Skuls of Beasts digged up in the *circum adjacent* ground.

"Thirdly, That this so plausibly imagined Temple was consecrated in particular to the God *Cælus*; he concludeth from 1. the situation; 2. the Aspect *Hypæthros*; 3. the Manner or Form; 4. the Order; 5. the Decorum of the Structure; 6. the Pyramidal Figure of the Stones, and 7. from the *Kinds* of Beasts customarily offered in Sacrifice to that Deity. And this is the summary of all those particulars, from whose concurrent hints he seems to have deduced his invention.

That Mr. *Jones* his opinion is new must necessarily be granted, not only in regard of the Founders, the Age, and Use of *Stone-Heng*; but in respect also, that scarcely any Author of integrity hath ever before Him written of the same Subject. And as it is new, so hath it neither *wresting* nor *straining* in it, but is ingeniously and gravely discours'd. And I must tell you withall, that not from the Mixt or Compound Order, as this Doctor absurdly saith, but from the Mixture of Orders therein, Mr. *Jones* infers it was a Temple. That it is strange likewise, may very well seem unto those that are superficially acquainted with works of this Nature. But unto you that are really conversant in matters of greatest Antiquity of the most renowned People of the World, it appears otherwise; and that, as Mr. *Jones* professed not much, and much less expected, that any man should pin his belief upon his shoulders; so He hath performed His undertaking beyond your expectation, and upon such firm and solid reasons grounded His Opinion, that it will stand impregnable, against the battery of all the *Flaws, Chinks, and Defects* this learned Doctor can raise to assault it. Let us see therefore how carefully he hath viewed the strength of those Arguments produced by Mr. *Jones*, to prove our Antiquity a Roman-work.

"First, saith he, As for the Magnificence thereof; what *Aristotle* (4. *Eth.* c. 2.) terms *μεγαλοπρεπεια*, the Latines *Magnificentia* & *Majestas*, doth not consist alone in the Magnitude or Massiness of either the materials of a Building, or the whole Pile, (for, then those huge Stones lying one upon another, called *Wring-chees*, in *Cornewal*, would be a magnificent Structure,) but in an artificial Decorum, or agreeable *pulchritude*, conjoined with greatness of bulk, which two qualities meeting together in any *Fabrique*,  
cause



"cause it to present it self to the eye with a certain twofold grace-  
 "fulness or majesty, that instantly raiseth a kind of Respect, and  
 "where it is rare and excellent, a kind of delightful wonder also  
 "in the Beholders. So that we use not to call Great things Maje-  
 "stical, in respect of their large Dimensions alone: nor Little things  
 "Magnificent, notwithstanding their Elegancy. And this I con-  
 "ceive to be the *Adequate* notion of *Magnificence* among all Ar-  
 "chitects. Now according to this Notion, though the Stones of  
 "Stone-Heng be, indeed, extraordinarily big and ponderous; yet  
 "forasmuch as they are rude, rough, craggy, and difform among  
 "themselves, and destitute of any great Art or Elegancy in their  
 "general disposition and construction; I conceive my self under  
 "no constraint or necessity of apprehending it as a magnificent Build-  
 "ing, at least in so high a degree, as *Mr. Jones* would have us  
 "believe, when he affirms, *that betwixt Rome and our Island there*  
 "*is no Monument in which the Roman Magnificence is more*  
 "*conspicuous, than in this.* If by Magnificence he meant *Mag-*  
 "*num apparatus*, the difficulty of the means, strength of  
 "Engines, multitude of Hands, length of Time, &c. neces-  
 "sarily made use of in bringing together, and raising so many  
 "and so large Stones, then doth his inference fall to the ground:  
 "there being many antique Monuments yet remaining, some in  
 "England, others in Scotland, others again in Denmark and Norway,  
 "which consisting of the like Materials, and those perhaps farther  
 "fetch'd too, could not but require like strength, labour, and Art  
 "to their erection, and yet the Romans had no hand in setting up  
 "either of them, as shall be made appear, when the thread of my  
 "discourse hath brought me to mention them more opportunely.  
 "Furthermore, what judicious eye, that hath once beheld the re-  
 "mains of *Diocletian's Baths*, *Nero's Palace*, *Marcellus his Theatre*,  
 "*Vespasian's Temple of Peace*, the great Cirque, or other the  
 "monstrous buildings of the Romans in Italy; can afterward fan-  
 "cy any such thing as *Roman Magnificence* in this formless uniform  
 "heap of Massy Stones at Stone-Heng? There being as little of pro-  
 "portion or resemblance betwixt this and those, as betwixt *St.*  
 "*Pancrace Church*, and *St. Pauls*; or as betwixt a Welsh Mon-  
 "tainers Cottage, and the Royal Palace of *Hampton Court*. Nor  
 "am I alone of this judgement; for the Author of the life of *Nero*  
 "*Cesar*, formerly cited, apprehended so little of Magnificence in  
 "the thing, that from the very Rudeness thereof, he concludes it  
 "(though erroneously) to have been a work of the *Brittans*.

This Doctor, if he now saw, that wonder of the world for state-  
 liness, the Temple of *Jove* at *Elis* in Greece, decay'd, ruined, and  
 half lying on the ground, might as well tell you such deformity ac-  
 corded not with the adequate notion of Magnificence among all Ar-  
 chitects; as here to alleage, that Stone-Heng, the wonder, (say  
 our Ancient Historians) of England for Artifice, is "destitute  
 "of any great Art or Elegancy in its general disposition, and con-  
 struction; because, after it's so many hundred of years struggling  
 with time, the work is not so polite, regular, and uniform, as when  
 first it was erected. But to the matter.

The

*Ar-H. Hunt. l. 1. p. 299.*  
*Girald. Camb. de mirab. Hib. cap. 18.*

The Spirit of Contradiction, which is so predominant in some, shall not be found in me, what may reasonably be granted, shall; what not, as freely answered. His definition therefore of Magnificence, that it consists "in an artificial *Decorum*, or agreeable pulchritude conjoyned with greatness of bulk, I shall rather than perplex you with one opposite, admit, and not otherwise debate. As likewise, that these *two qualities meeting together in any Fabrick*, present it to the eye graceful and Majestical. Now, that our Antiquity may appear Magnificent, it remains for me to prove, that it hath both *Decorum*, and *Greatness* in it.

First then, as it cannot be denied but that it is great, so the *Materials* and *Area* thereof demonstrate the same; for, it is in the main structure 110 foot diameter, not very much less than the Diameter within, of that so famously great *Pantheon* at *Rome*, the difference between our measuring foot, and the *Vicentine* allowed. That, in respect of the *Materials*, it is a huge and monstrous piece of work, such as *Cicero* termeth *Insanam substructionem*, Mr. *Camden* hath formerly told you. That it is an heap of Massive Marble (for so though mistakingly he would have the Stones to be) the Author of the life of *Nero Caesar* affirms. And will you give credit to this Doctor? he in the former Paragraph saith, that the Stones of *Stone-Heng* be, indeed, extraordinarily bigg and ponderous. And lastly, behold the Antiquity it self, contemplate but transitorily the grandeur thereof, and then conclude, that if the Magnificence of a work is to be rendred by greatness of Bulk, our *Stone-Heng* is Magnificent.

Secondly, that it hath *Decorum* in it, we are to consider wherein *Decorum* in Architecture consisteth, which *Vitruvius* tells us is Three-fold. *Is (Decor) perscitur (saith he) statione, qui Græce διατάξις dicitur, seu consuetudine, aut natura: Statione cum Jovi fulguratori, & Cælo, & Soli, & Lunæ, ædificia sub divo, Hypæthraque constituuntur, &c. Ad consuetudinem autem Decor sic exprimitur, cum ædificiis interioribus magnificis, item vestibula convenientia, & elegantia erunt facta: Si enim interiora prospectus habuerint elegantes, aditus autem humiles, & inhonestos non erunt cum Decore, &c. Naturalis autem Decor sicerit, si primum omnibus Templis saluberrimæ regiones, aquarumque fontes in his locis idonei elegantur, in quibus Fana constituuntur: Deinde maxime Æsculapio, Saluti, & eorum Decorum, quorum plurimi medicinis agri curari videntur. Decorum* then in Building is, 1. When the thing built is agreeable to the quality of the person, for whom it is built. 2. When the parts of the work correspond unto the whole. 3. When the structure hath a situation proper for the use to which it was intended.

As to the first of these, Mr. *Jones* hath told you, that *Stone-Heng* was dedicated to *Cælus*, or *Cælum*; why? Because open to the Air and uncovered; and so, saith *Vitruvius*, the Temple of *Cælum* ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*.

Secondly, the *Pylasters* of the greater Hexagon, or inward part of the work, are vast and statly; the general Aspect is vast and stately also; and the *Pylasters* of the *Vestibula*, or Entrances at the Trench, are Majestical and agreeable to them; and so, saith *Vitruvius*, a work ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*.

Thirdly,

*Vitr. lib. 1.  
cap. 2.*

*Pall. lib. 2.  
Cap. 1.*

Thirdly, *Stone-Heng* is sited *in aperto loco*, in a free and open place; and so, saith *Daniel Barbarus* from *Vitruvius*, the Temple of *Cælum* ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*. *Dan. Barb. in Vitruv. l. 1. c. 2.*

But, more particularly to proceed to the correspondency of the several parts of the work unto the whole; The Plant of the main Structure is in diameter, one third part of the diameter of the whole extent, or circumvallation, whereby every way it hath a void space of ground, or Court lying about it, justly answering to the proportion of the work it self, being every way as much in breadth as the Diameter thereof.

The general Form of our Antiquity is round, and that a Circle agrees in all its parts, and of all Figures is most perfect, in regard what ever lines are drawn from the Centre to the Circumference thereof, are equal one to another, is so commonly known, as it needs no proof.

The variety of Figures of which it is composed, is remarkable; The four upright Stones, which at the Trench make the Entrances into it, are raised upon the Angles of a Quadrangle, drawn from the Centre in the body of the work; and every one of the said Entrances, is placed upon the points of an Equilateral Triangle; The outward Form of the gross Building is Circular, the inward Hexagonal, which diversity of Figures all Architects in all Ages have esteemed a principal Grace and Beauty, as *Baptista Albertus* *Bap. Alb. lib. 9. cap. 2.* discoursing of the ancient *Decorum* in Architecture shall inform you; *Vadassi*, saith he, *delle stanze quadre nelle tonde, & delle tonde di nuovo nelle quadre, & di queste si vadia in altre stanze, che non sieno ne tutte tonde, ne tutte quadrate.*

The Trench that environed *Stone-Heng*, that it might not want a greatness correspondent to the rest, was thirty foot broad, and possibly might be as much in depth; which made no doubt a noble Prospect, and contributed exceedingly to the grandeur of the whole *Fabrick*.

The Stones of the inner Circle agree justly in number, and are opposite to those of the outward, not only in respect of *Decorum*, but also because the Romans so used in all their double *Porticoes*. And every three Stones of the lesser Hexagon are so equally divided, as that they gracefully answer unto the Greater, and make up each side thereof orderly perfect.

Lastly, As the Stones of the outward Circle are lower than those of the greater Hexagon; so likewise they of the inner Circle are not so high as those of the lesser Hexagon; to the end, that every particular height might have an agreeable proportion unto what it corresponded. And lest in the Entrances the same *Decorum* should be wanting, the parallel Stones on the inside of the Trench were lower than those without also. Which may safely enough be concluded, in regard their dimensions in breadth are so much lesser than the other, whereby as all the outward Courses consisted of great Stones, so all the inner were composed of smaller ones.

And thus it appears, that *Stone-Heng* hath not only a *Decorum* in it, but such a *Decorum* also, that *Vitruvius* himself, the grand Master of Architecture, and *Palladio* of all the Architects of his time, the best, and most practised in *Roman Antiquities*, affirm, was ob-



served by the ancient *Romans* in all their works of wonder, to make them Elegant and Harmonious. Our Antiquity therefore, having both greatness of Bulk, and an Artificial *Decorum* in it, is Magnificent.

I cannot but here smile, to think what a noise this Doctor hath made, about this word *Magnificence*, when as Mr. *Jones* in a manner but transitorily mentions it; and of all his other Arguments, as not to be denied, insists the least thereon, putting it to the question only. "If you look, saith he (*pa.* 66.) upon this Antiquity as an admired & magnificent work, who more magnificent than the *Romans*? And having given his Readers one only Authority for the Magnificence they used in their Buildings, hath done with it. I cannot likewise but acquaint you, that whereas this Doctor affirms Mr. *Jones* saith, "that betwixt *Rome* and our Island, there is no Monument in which the Roman Magnificence is more conspicuous, "than in this. His words, (*pa.* 33.) reflecting upon what Mr. *Camden* told you of *Stone-Heng*, and not in debating the particular in question, are, "that betwixt this Island of great *Brittain* & *Rome* it "self, there is no one structure to be seen, wherein more clearly shines "those harmoniacal proportions, of which only the best times could "vaunt, than in this of *Stone-Heng*. But, this is not the first time, as you may remember, that this Doctor hath been thus dis-ingenuous, nor will it be the last. And, the truth is, although he was obliged to cite Mr. *Jones* for something in this particular, and could not nevertheless fasten any thing otherwise upon Him, he resolved to pervert his words rather than recollect unto memory the *Harmoniacal proportions* of *Stone-Heng*, and that they should arrive at your knowledge, from so judicious an hand. It touch'd him to the quick to find *Harmony* in our Antiquity, which is that *Eurythmia*, or *Vennusta species* in Architecture, that *Virtuvius* so much recommends unto us; and which raiseth (as this Doctor himself saith) a kind of delightful wonder in the beholders; when his pretended Danish Monuments consists of rude craggs only, or deformed pieces of broken Rocks at best.

Bern. Baldo  
in Eurythmia.

And as for those Antique Monuments, which, he saith, "are yet "remaining, some in *England*, others in *Scotland*, others again in "Denmark and *Norway*; which consisting of the like materials, (as "Stone-Heng) and those perhaps further fetcht two, could not "but require like strength, labour, and art to their erection, and "yet the *Romans* had no hand in setting up either of them; you shall find that, "when the thread of his discourse brings him to mention them, he will have utterly forgotten he made any such promise, or to acquaint you, where, or what they are. Mr. *Jones* his inference, therefore, of the Magnificence of our Antiquity, doth not fall to the ground; but is so closely compacted, as to keep out all weather of Contradiction.

But, that *Stone-Heng* hath not so much of Roman Magnificence in it, as *Nero's* Pallace, may easily be said; since that Mr. *Jones*, in easing Mr. *Camden* of his admiration at the Monstrousness of it, hath already told us, that unto *Dioclesian's* Baths, *Marcellus* his Theatre, *Vespasian's* Temple of Peace, the *Great Cirque*, and other stupendious works of the *Romans*, it is not considerable. And therefore,

on the one side, in respect of that quality of Magnificence, which relateth to greatness of bulk, we may well spare *this* unto the Doctor also; for that, of all the excessively sumptuous structures ever performed by Art, as far as History remembers, that of *Nero's* Pallace was the most monstrously prodigious, and as monstrously conform to that Monster of men, that made it. At the Entrance stood a *Suet. in vit. Ner.* brazen *Colossus* representing his own person, 120 foot high. The main work contain'd within it three stately Porticoes, each of a mile in length, a standing pool like a Sea, and the same enclosed about with vast Buildings in form of goodly Cities. It had within its circuit likewise, Corn-fields, Vineyards, Pastures, and Woods belonging to them, replenished with multitudes of divers and sundry beasts, as well tame as wild of all sorts. Insomuch that it took up a very large Territory of Country. When as our *Stone-Heng* in the utmost extremities thereof, is not above 400 foot in diameter. And do you not now think he hath studied to some purpose to Mate our Antiquity? But, on the other side, as to the second quality of Magnificence, to wit, artificial *Decorum*, may be said, that *Nero's* Pallace could have but *Roman* Magnificence in it, and so had our *Stone-Heng* in like manner. The Pallace of *Nero* was majestic, in regard of it's agreeable pulchritude, and superlative vastness; *Stone-Heng* majestic in respect of it's comeliness and Bulk. And therefore in point of *Roman* Magnificence there is a resemblance, though no proportion between *Stone-Heng* and *Nero's* Pallace in greatness. And thus his two families are at one blast blown both away. For as concerning the first, *St. Paul's*, indeed, is huge and graceful, and *St. Pancrace* little and contemptible, and so no comparison can hold between them, in that respect: yet *Nero's* Pallace is magnificent, and *Stone-Heng* is magnificent, and therefore *Stone-Heng* more resembles the Pallace of *Nero*, than *St. Pancrace* doth *St. Paul's*. And some similitude there is betwixt *St. Paul's* and *St. Pancrace*, for that they are both Churches; and so, betwixt *Nero's* Pallace, and *Stone-Heng* is a resemblance, in regard they are both Magnificent.

For the Magnificence of which Cathedral of *St. Paul*, all posterity will be grateful to *Mr. Jones*, who was sole Architect, and solely, by that ever glorious Monarch King *Charles* the Martyr, entrusted with the repair thereof; and who, in faithful discharge of that trust, reduced the body of it, from the Steeple to the West end, into that order and Uniformity we now behold; and by adding that magnificent Portico there, hath contracted the envy of all Christendom upon our Nation, for a piece of Architecture, not to be parallel'd in these last Ages of the World.

Again, though this Doctors second familie be answered by the first, yet it may be said, that notwithstanding he seemeth outwardly to magnifie, covertly nevertheless he much vilifies his Majesties Royal Pallace of *Hampton Court*, in presuming so much as to name the same with a welsh Montaineers cottage. Whereas on the contrary, intending to debase our Antiquity, he the more extolls, and raiseth up the glory of it, by bringing it in competition with the so famously celebrated Pallace of *Nero*. But, observe what follows, and how constantly he perseveres in his faithfulness of quotations.

For,

For, now again in the close of his Paragraph, he affirms, that *Mr. Bolton* (who was the Author of the life of *Nero Caesar*, and whose name, for some reasons *Mr. Selden* had, was thought fit to be concealed in *Stone-Heng Restored*) “apprehended so little of Magnificence in the thing, that from the very Rudeness thereof He concludes it (though erroneously) to have been a work of the *Brittains*. When the direct contrary is more manifestly evident; For, *Mr. Bolton* supposing that *Boudnica* was buried in some famous sepulchre; and knowing that it behoov’d Him, in maintainance of his surmise, to search out for some Ancient Monument, wherein He might interr this renowned *Heroine*, and finding this of *Stone-Heng* so surpassingly magnificent, beyond all others He could meet with, concludeth from the Magnificence thereof, yet not very Magnificence will I say, though he calls it the strength of his Divination, that *Stone-Heng* was erected to her memory, grounding his opinion upon those words of *Dion*, *Britanni humaverunt eam magnifice*. Which being his sole authority, his own words are, “The opinion of the murdered Lords, and that *Aurelius* might be buried there is no hindrance to dis-intitle *Boadicia*, since *Dio* and *Xiphiline* affirm, they funerally interred Her with much Magnificence. To put a period then to this particular, whether this Doctor had, or had not acknowledged, *pa. 62.* that it was magnificent at first, our Antiquity it self will tell you, that it did anciently partake of that Magnificence which was observed by the *Romans*, in all their works of greatness. So pass we to the second.

“Secondly, saith this Doctor, As for the Order, which *Mr. Jones* affirms to be the *Tuscan*; that you may the more clearly discern, whether any such thing was observed by the Builders of *Stone-Heng*, in that Work, or not; it is needful for me to put you in mind at least, what that *Tuscan* Order is, what Conditions it hath that are common to the other Orders also, and what distinct proprieties. The Ancient *Roman Architects* generally divided their Structures in *parietes continuos*, & *intermissos*, into entire or continued Walls, and Intermiſſions made by Columns, or Pillars. Of these Columns they had, partly from the *Gracians*, partly of their own invention, five different kinds, or sorts; which reckoned according to their respective dignity and perfection, are the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian* and *Compound*, or (as it is commonly named) *Italic*. The *Tuscan* (which alone relates to our present business) *est plana, massiva, seu rustica columna, similis robusto alicui & bene artuato ruricola, viliter amicta*, is a plain massive, or rustical Column, carrying some resemblance to a strong and well-limbed Countryman, meanly clad; as *Vitruvius* (*lib. 4. cap. 1.*) not unfitly describes it. The conditions common to this Pillar with the rest, are principally Three, according to Sir *H. Wottons* Enumeration of them, in *prima parte Elementorum Architecturæ*, for the Excellency thereof translated into Latine by *John de Laet*. First, the Pillars of all the Orders are *Rotunde Figure*, of a round Figure. For, though some conceive the Column *Atticurgæ*, of which *Vitruvius* speaks (*lib. 3. cap. 3.*) was square; yet was it look’d upon as irregular, and never admitted into the Orders, but among other extravagant inventions, “condemned



"condemned by him. Secondly, *Omnes diminuuntur & contra-*  
 "huntur insensibiliter, plus aut minus, secundum proportionem suæ  
 "altitudinis, ab tertia parte scapi sui sursum, All are contracted or  
 "lessened insensibly, more or less, according to the proportion of  
 "their altitude, from the third part of their scape, or lower part,  
 "upward. Which *Gulielm. Philander*, (one of the best Interpre-  
 "ters of *Vitruvius*) from the exact dimensions of sundry antique  
 "Remains surveyed by himself, prescribes *tanquam venustissimam*  
 "diminutionem, as the most comly and graceful diminution, and  
 "most resembling the Taper growth of Pine-trees, from whose  
 "pattern the figure of all Columns was first taken. Thirdly, *Omnes*  
 "suos habent stylobates, altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ, com-  
 "prehensa basi & capitulo: All have their Pedestals, of the height of  
 "the third part of the whole Column, from the base to the head.  
 "The Proprieties of the *Tuscan Order* (to omit others of less impor-  
 "tance) consist principally in two things, viz. the Proportion of  
 "the longitude of the Pillar it self, and the *Intercolumnium*, or  
 "distance betwixt Pillar and Pillar. The height, or length of the  
 "Pillar ought to be *sex diametrorum crassissimæ partis inferioris ip-*  
 "sius scapi, six Diameters of its thickness in the biggest part a lit-  
 "tle above the bottom. For *Vitruvius* (*lib. 3. cap. 1.*) accounts  
 "the length of a mans foot to be the sixt part of his whole body  
 "in ordinary dimensions: and Man, according to *Protagoras*, is  
 "τὸ πρὸς ἀνδρῶν χαρακτὴρ μέτρον; of all exact symmetry, the Proto-  
 "type, or first Exemplar, and the *Intercolumnium*, or Interval  
 "betwixt the Pillars, is required to be *circiter quatuor illius Diame-*  
 "trorum, of about four Diameters. Now, these qualifications of  
 "the *Tuscan Order* being thus set down, on one side of the Paral-  
 "lel: let us turn our eies upon *Stone-Heng* and see what Analogy  
 "is to be found therein, to make up the other. 1. At *Stone-Heng*  
 "very few, or none at all of the upright Stones, or Columns, are  
 "Round; no, nor in any degree related to that Figure; but broad  
 "and flat, and mostly resembling Parallelipeds, rather than *Cylin-*  
 "ders, as the eye witnesseth; so that here is a manifest inconfor-  
 "mity to the Figure required indifferently in all the five Orders.  
 "2. Their contraction, or lessening upward, is not uniform, but  
 "rudely various, in some greater, in others less, in none insensi-  
 "ble, in all irregular; so as therein likewise they want the due  
 "proportion of Diminution common to all genuinely Figured Co-  
 "lumns. 3. They have no Pedestals at all, being set in the ground;  
 "which is a third incongruity. 4. The Perpendiculars of the  
 "Greater Circle are, according to Mr. *Jones* his measure, in alti-  
 "tude 15 foot and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in depth 3 foot, and in breadth 7 foot. Where  
 "then is to be found the proportion of Longitude to six Diameters  
 "of the thickest part of the Column? 5. Their Intervals, or mid-  
 "dle spaces, seem to be about nine foot. For, Mr. *Jones* himself  
 "computes the length of each *Epistylum*, or Architrave, continu-  
 "ed in round from Column to Column, to be precisely sixteen foot,  
 "and there must be half the bredth of the Column, at each end, al-  
 "lowed for the meeting of the two Architraves in the middle, if not  
 "for the more firm bearing of their weight; so that measuring the  
 "distance of the Supporters, by the remaining part of the Architrave;

“it will be nine foot : Which agrees not with the *Intercolumnium* of *Tuscan* Pillars. To conclude this Paragraph, therefore, either the condition of the *Tuscan* Order here recited, are not according to the Rules of Architecture taught by *Vitruvius*, and his excellent Interpreter Sir *H. Wotton*; or Mr. *Jones* was mistaken, when he conceived the Order of *Stone-Heng* to be *Tuscan*.

What this Doctor can object against the Order of which our Antiquity consists, you have fully heard; and how far to publish his abilities in Architecture rather, than upon any just cause offered, he hath at present taken occasion to discourse of the five Orders, and of them hereafter will more largely. But, how much soever I am in this Art to seek, I find my self nevertheless constrained chiefly to undeceive you, to answer particularly unto what he hath alleaged, whereas otherwise I might in some few general words only, together with all his impertinencies, have clearly shaken him off.

That the ancient *Roman* Architects had in use five distinct Orders of Architecture, to wit, the *Tuscan*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compound*, I cannot afford him, considering that *Vitruvius*, who lived in the Reign of *Augustus Caesar*, and whose Master of the Ordinance, as I may say, or Engineer General he was, gives us but an accompt of the first four only, without ever making the least mention of that, that now adays with us goes indifferently under the name of the *Roman*, *Compound*, *Mixt*, or *Italian* Order, and of this *Philander* writing thereof shall assure you; *De quo*, saith he, *apud Vitruvium præscriptum sit nihil*; of which *Vitruvius* speaks not a word. Neither, until *Vespasian's* time, that was the tenth Emperor in succession after *Augustus*, do we hear any thing thereof; for *Pliny*, who lived under him, enumerating the Orders of Columns, tells us, that the *Roman* Architects in his time made but four sorts of them, the *Tuscan*, *Dorian*, *Ionian*, and *Corinthian*. During the Empire of *Vespasian*, nevertheless, it seems, that the mixt Order was introduced, in regard the *Colisens*, or as *Philander* rather, the *Colossens*, which this Emperor built, had, as *Serlio* supposeth, this Order in it; and which was so called, because that stupendious work was founded by Him, upon the very place where the prodigious *Colossus* of *Nero* (formerly mentioned) sometimes stood. The Arch-Triumphal of *Vespasian* also, was erected wholly of the *Compound* Order; and these are the first Works of Antiquity, that we encounter withall wherein this Order appears. Now, the cause why the *Romans* invented, composed it of all the rest, and gave it the supremest place in whatever their greatest works, was, to commemorate their universal Conquest thereby, and signifie to Posterity, that they not only triumphed over all the People of the then known World, but their Arts likewise. Whereby it plainly appears also, that the ancient *Romans*, until *Vespasian's* daies, had not any Orders of Architecture of their own invention; for the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Corinthian* were invented by the *Greeks*, as we all know, and the *Tuscan* by the *Hetrurians* of old. This then may suffice to inform you, that the ancient *Roman* Architects, who are especially reputed those that lived about *Vitruvius* his Age, had not *Five* different kinds, or sorts of Columns in use among them, as this Doctor

*Phil. in Vitruv.*  
l. 3. c. 2.

*Plin. l. 35.*  
c. 23.

ctor would perswade; but Four only, and of those not one of *their own invention*.

But, what have we to do with the other Orders, when the *Tuscan* alone is by us to be enquired into, our Antiquity being composed principally of that? And for this, those Characters, which both Ancient and Modern *Architects*, together with other learned men, have stamp'd upon it, I shall present unto you. *Vitruvius* then treating of the *Tuscan* Order, tells us; That Temples of this kind, are lowly, large, humble; His words being *Ipsarum Aedium species sunt barica Bari cephalæ, humiles, late*: and according to the *Italian* Copy *Le maniere di que Tempii sono basse, larghe, humili*. *Palladio* saith, That the *Tuscan* Order, is the most plain and simple of all the other Orders of *Architecture*; for that it retains of that first face of Antiquity, and wants all those Ornaments which set forth, and beautify the rest. And Sir *H. Wotton* affirms, that the *Tuscan* is a plain, massy, rural pillar, resembling some sturdy well limbed Labourer, homely clad, in which kind of comparisons, saith He, *Vitruvius* himself seemeth to take pleasure. *lib. 4. cap. 1*. Thus you see how these *Authentick Authors* have described our *Tuscan* Order, and though our *Stone-Heng* will confess it self to be Large and humble, Plain and simple, Massy and rural, and endowed with all those *qualities* which they mention; I shall nevertheless produce one, (no *Danish* or *Fabulous* Writer) more, who will assure you, that the *Tuscan* is a Giant-like manner of building. To which purpose, *Scamozzi*, in describing the five Orders of *Architecture*, useth these words; *E prima il Toscano, essendo così nel tutto, come anco nelle sue parti, e membra molto sodo, e robusto; in tanto, che si dimostra assai atto a sostenere ogni grandissimo peso; e perciò egli tiene molto del Giganteo*; The first, saith he, is the *Tuscan*, being aswell in the whole, as also in its parts and members exceeding gross and strong; insomuch that it appears most apt to sustain any the heaviest weight; and therefore hath much of *Giantism* in it. How now *Scamozzi*, did you ever see our *Stone-Heng*? How came you to know, that for the Massiness and Greatness thereof, our old Historians termed it the *Giants Dance*, that you should thus above all others, so perfectly describe the Order thereof, and so positively ascertain us, that the work of *Stone-Heng* is *Tuscan*? But you, having together with his Words considered Mr. *Camdens* Draught, found other *Roman Antiquities* like it, it seems.

But, lest I leave him too far behind, I must take this Doctor as I find him: Let us see, therefore, how orderly in describing this order he proceeds. First, he affirms that "the Ancient *Roman* Architects generally divided their structures *in parietes continuos & intermissos*, into entire or continued walls, &c. Who these Architects were it had behoov'd him to acquaint you, but it was above his power, for we have scarcely the names, much less the writings of any of the Ancient *Roman* Architects extant, except of *Vitruvius* solely; and He, as also our modern Architects, divide Buildings after another manner; for *this* tends to an absurdity, it being the division of Walls particularly, not of Buildings generally, not of the whole, but of its parts; and so Sr. *H. Wotton* in reckoning up the parts of structures in severality, as receiving the same from *Baptista Albertus*, delivers it, saying, *Walls are either entire and*



and continual, or intermitted, &c. Now, this Doctor, besides altering and adding what he pleaseth, lest he should be detected, gives you for his Authors, none knows whom; unless you allow Sir H. Wotton, and John de Laet to be Ancient Roman Architects.

Again, as he hath thus scandaliz'd them in general, so hath he corrupted *Vitruvius* in particular, by averring, that He (*lib. 4. cap. 1.*) "not unfitly describes the *Tuscan* to be a plain, massive, "or rustical Column, carrying some resemblance to a strong and "well limbed Countryman, meanly clad. When as in that Chapter of that Book *Vitruvius* speaks not one word of the *Tuscan* Order, nor throughout his whole work hath delivered any thing, so much as to the same sense he quotes him for. But, because he would have you to think, that himself and *Vitruvius* were very familiar, and conceiving that the reputation of so grave and oraculous an Author, as he styles Him (*pa. 25.*) would gain more credit with you, than any other whatsoever besides, gives you therefore the description as His; when the truth is, it is absolutely Sir H. Wotton's own. For he, having made a right Paraphrase upon *Vitruvius* (as *El. Arch. p. 33.* you have heard) adds the simile of a sturdy labourer thereunto; saying withal, in which kind of comparisons *Vitruvius* himself seemeth to take pleasure, *lib. 4. cap. 1.* And thus when Sir Henry had stated the matter rightly, Doctor Charleton catching up the words proceeding from his pen, and perverting, fathers them upon *Vitruvius*, as he did the other upon the Roman Architects before. Whereby, in adding unto these, and depriving That of his due, not only *Vitruvius*, the Ancient Roman Architects, whoever they were, and Sir H. Wotton; but you likewise, and all Posterity are most shamefully deluded.

And this brings us to the Community between the Orders. Which this Doctor makes "principally Three, according to Sir H. Wotton's enumeration of them. First, he tells you, that, The Pillars, of all the Orders are *Rotunda figura*, of a Round figure. Is our expectation then, after such Divisions, Descriptions, Conditions, and Proprieties, arriv'd at This? It is no more news, you'll say, to hear that Pillars are Round, than that Pylasters are square. You may easily apprehend what he aims at nevertheless; for, since he hath implicitly granted, what really cannot be denied, that our Antiquity is of the *Tuscan* Order; now it seems, he would infer, that not any thing of what's Common to all the Orders, is visible therein. But, how lies his Argument? All the Orders have a Community in some particulars; but it is Common to all the Orders to have Round Pillars; Ergo, none of the Orders have square Pylasters. Is't thus? Are these the Laws of his Logick, whereof he vaunts so much? Doth not Nature her self instruct us, that all things have their Contraries? If so, then *Architecture*, which is chiefly invented from Nature's works, having not in the Orders square, as well as Round Pillars, is imperfect; the contrary whereof is more true. For I shall make appear from all Antiquity, that among the Ancient Romans Pylasters were used in all the Orders as well as Pillars, and were as Common to them.

*Vitr. l. 2. c. 8.*  
*Bern. Bal. in*  
*Orthost.*

*Vitruvius*, tells us, that the Romans in their works used *Orthostates*, which, saith *Bernardino Baldo*, our Country-men call *Pilaſtti*, Pylasters.

*Vitruvius,*

*Vitruvius*, tells us, that the Romans in their works used *Parastatæ*; Vitr. lib. 5. cap. 1. which, saith *Philander*, *sunt Pila quadrata*, are square supporters.

*Vitruvius*, tells us, that the Romans in their works used *Antæ*, Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 1. Bern. Baldo. in Antæ. which say *Philander* and *Baldo* both, *sunt quadra Columnæ*, are square Pillars.

Hear with these, this Doctors, *Laet*, *Post Columnas sequuntur mea distributione Antæ*, (*vulgo Pylasters*.) After Pillars in my distribution follow *Antæ*, (*vulgarly Pylasters*) *Viola* likewise informs us, that, *Le Colonne &c. si fanno di due sorti, cioè tonde, & quadrangolari; le quadrangolari sono chiamate Attiche, perche si dice, esser venute d'Athene*; *Columnæ* are made of two sorts, to wit, *Round* and *Quadrangular*; the *Quadrangular* are called *Atticks*, because, it's said, they came from *Athens*. And *Pliny*, as formerly cited, shall acquaint you also, that the Antient Romans had *Pylasters* in use among them, His words being, Over and besides These (meaning the four Orders remembred before) there be others of the *Attick* fashion, and these be made of four corners, and the sides are equal. And if these be not *Pylasters*, I know not what are. But, peradventure it may be objected, that These were a direct square, and Those in our Antiquity are twice the bredth. It's true, and in answer of this I'll trouble you with no more than his own Author, who is a double witness in the case; for, Sir *H. Wotton*, as having collected it from the best writers, affirms, that their true proportion, (*viz. Pylasters*) should be an exact square; But for lessening of ex- El. Arch. pa. 46. pence, and enlarging of room, they are commonly narrower in Flank, than in Front, as they are in our Antiquity. Whereunto Necessity may be added likewise, when Stones will not rise to the full thickness, or just proportion required.

The former words of *Pliny*, together with those of *Vitruvius* (l. 3. c. 3.) *Altitudo ejus, (basis nempe) si Atticurges erit*; have made some doubt, not without cause, whether the People of *Attica*, or *Athenians*, had not a proper Order of Architecture, as the *Tuscans*, *Dorians*, *Ionians*, and *Corinthians*; but it's denied, saith *Baldo*, for that it appears, *Vitruvius* named it in stead of the *Corinthian*; (as lib. Bern. Bal. in Atticurg. 4. cap. 6.) Yet *Daniel Barbarus*, *Philander*, and *Caporalis* seem to incline to the contrary. However, though they differ, whether it was a proper Order, or not, they all nevertheless agreeingly accord, that it was square, and with the other Orders, in their great works, used by the Romans, in regard *Pliny* so positively affirms the same. But, that it was condemned by *Vitruvius*, as this Doctor suggests, is such a fiction, as was never till now vented; for, He is so far from doing it, as that He (*loco citato*) peremptorily commands the *Ionique* Base to be proportioned thereby; *Altitudo uti Atticurges*, the hight of it shall be as the *Atticurges*, are his very words, which could not have either been said or done by him, if he lookt upon it as irregular; and had he condemned it among other extravagant inventions, then must the *Corinthian Column* be condemned by Him also, if *Baldo's* judgement take place.

But, since he is still so busy with *Vitruvius*, observe once more, how he deals with Sir *H. Wotton*, and the Ancient Roman Architects again. And to this end I must take leave to put you in mind of his whole division, having but in part, as you may remember,

repeated it before. He tells you then, that those Architects  
 "divided their structures in *parietes continuos, & intermissos*, into  
 "intire or continued wals, & intermissions made by Columns, or Pil-  
 "lars. Now, it seems that he was so taken with *John de Laet's* latine,  
 as that he forgot Sir *H. Wotton's* English, for the whole text is cleerly  
 Sir *Henries* own, who after informing you, that *Walls are either*  
*entire and continual, or intermitted*; saith, *and the intermissions be*  
*either Pillars or Pilasters*: not as this Doctor unfaithfully delivers  
 them, thus (mark I pray) *and intermissions made by Columns or*  
*Pillars*; when *Laet's* words also are, *Parietes aut sunt integri &*  
*continui, aut intermissi: & intermissiones aut sunt Columnae aut*  
*Antae*, which he hath already told you were *Pilasters*; so that  
 here you find him guilty of a double, yea treble fault, conferring  
 upon the *Roman Architects*, the honour due unto our own Coun-  
 tryman, braving it with their Authority, and falsifying the Text  
 also, by omitting the chief thing of concernment, not only to the  
 present disquisition, but our main scrutiny likewise, *viz.* the word  
*Pylasters*. And see what follows in like manner; for upon the same  
 accompt he would not have it come unto your knowledge, that  
 Sir *Henry* having divided the Intermissions into the two particulars,  
 as was said, first treats of the Pillars and the community of them;  
 and afterwards of the Pylasters apart, telling us, that *they were u-*  
*sed both in Publick and Private Buildings*. And if *these*, for which  
 the Orders themselves of Architecture were invented, be not *Com-*  
*mon* to them, I will positively say, *none are*. But, this Doctor know-  
 ing that he writ against a man dead, and confident therefore that  
 the Original would never be produced against him, but his quota-  
 tion trusted to; as, he absolutely leaves out the word *Pylasters*,  
 so not denying their community, shiftingly saith, that, *the Pillars*  
*of all the Orders are of a round Figure*; which, he was certain every  
 man would grant, and without further enquiring join with him  
 therein; as being, according to the Vulgar acceptation, not to be  
 gainsaid. But our great Doctors in Law will tell you, that Titles  
 are not to be made good by such indirect waies as these.

*Laet, pa. 10.*  
*El. Archi. pa.*  
*45.*

The second Community is by Dr. *Charleton* thus assigned; "*Om-*  
 "*nes diminuuntur & contrahuntur insensibiliter, plus aut minus, se-*  
 "*cundum proportionem suae altitudinis, ab tertia parte scapi sui sur-*  
 "*sum*", "All are contracted or lessened insensibly, more or less, ac-  
 "cording to the proportion of their altitude, from the third part of  
 "their scape, or lower part upward. If here, by the monosyllable  
*Al*, he means Pylasters as well as Pillars, I have little more to say;  
 if not, what have we to do with round Columns, (I should have de-  
 manded before) seeing our Antiquity consists of square Pillars on-  
 ly? yet, since the diminishing of Pylasters, as well as Pillars, is so  
 generally known, I will not long detain you with proving the same;  
 saving, the letting you know, that *Scamozzi* hath given us a set  
 rule for the Diminution *de Fuste delle Colonne, e Pilastri*, of the bo-  
 dies of Columns and Pilasters both; *Vitruvius* having treated very  
 obscurely in the Mechanical or practical part thereof.

*Scam. lib. 6.*  
*Cap. 30.*

To the insensibility, nevertheless, of their diminishing, I shall say  
 something, Sir *Henry Wotton* being to be otherwise understood, than  
 ether this Doctor conceives, or willingly would have discovered.

For



For that, Sir *Henry* intends not that the contraction is insensible, in regard of the thing contracted, but in respect of the manner it self of the contraction; well knowing, that the diminution of a Column, or Pylaster under the Astragal, more or less, according to its Order, is not insensible; but that the procedure thereof, as I may say, or how it doth diminish from the third part to the Astragal is insensible. As for example, there is a *Tuscan* Column three Foot in *Diameter*, which at six *Diameters* (admitting this Doctors proportions) gives the height of eighteen foot; this Column then is to be in the *Diameter* above, two foot three inches, that is, nine inches or one fourth part less than the *Diameter* below; Now, the loss of nine inches in thickness may easily be discerned at eighteen foot high, or rather (the third part of the body of the Column excluded) in thirteen foot and an half, by any vulgar eye, when how that diminishing (from the third part of the *Fust* upwards) gradually proceeds cannot, but appears to the most judicious sight insensible: And this might well have been apprehended from Sir *Henries* own words; for, he speaks not how much a Column should have of diminishing, more or less, according to its height or Order; for the higher the Pillars are the less they be to diminish; but from what part of the body of the Column it may take its diminishing, viz. "From one third part of the whole shaft upwards; which *Philander*, saith he, *El. Arch. p.* (though this Doctor quotes him as his own Author) doth prescribe <sup>31.</sup> "by his own precise measuring of the ancient Remainers, as the most graceful Diminution. But, others (as ancient as *Philander* at least) have observed, as *Scamozzi* tells us, to diminish the bodies *Scam. l. 6. c. 6.* of the Columns, as it were, by a right line from the bottom to the top, which how conform soever, or not, unto *Vitruvius*, is natural, and, as cannot be denied, most resembles the Taper-growth of *Pine-trees*, which lessen from the very root, and from which not only the Figure of all Columns, but also their diminishing, was first taken. However, we all know, that *Palladio* hath given us, as well from his own long practise, as from the precise measuring of ancient Remainers, the most exact Rule, and of all others, without exception *Pall. l. 1. c. 13. & in Ord. Tusc.* the most conform unto *Vitruvius* (His *Adjectio in mediis Columnis* considered) for the diminishing of Pillars. And he begins it in all the Orders indifferently, from the *Diameter* below directly, giving a little check only unto the Templet at the third part in the other Orders; and at the fourth in the *Tuscan*. And others of no less judgment also, but far more experience than *Philander*, make it otherwise, telling us that the Diminution of the *Corinthian* and *Italian* Columns *Scam. l. 6. c. 11.* both, is to begin from the third part of the height of their *Fusts* upwards; the *Ionian* and *Dorian* betwixt a third and a fourth; and the *Tuscan* particularly from the fourth, and not third part, as this Doctor positively affirms. Thus were the *Tuscan* Pillars of the Church in *Covent-Garden* diminished; And thus, all Architects have contracted this Column, in regard of the shortness of it; for, should the same be diminished from the third part, it would have no more grace and comeliness than those; which being made to swell in the middle, seem as if they were sick of some Tympany, or Dropsie, as Sir *H. Wotton* hath it. All Pillars then are not diminished from the third part of their scape upward; neither is their Contraction insensible,

sensible, as they are contracted more or less according to their *Altitude*.

“ Thirdly, saith Doctor Charleton, *Omnes suos habent stylobatas, altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ, comprehensa basi & capitulo*; All have their Pedestals, of the height of the third part of the whole Column, from the base to the Head. This Doctor is besides the Saddle, what is now in use is not our enquiry; *Arma virumque cano*, the Men and Actions of 1500 or 1600 years since we are to look upon. Not, what the Orders of Architecture now have, but what they anciently had concerns our *Stone-Heng*. The Ancient Roman Architects then in their mighty works, and of great bulk, as Amphi-Theatres, Theatres, Cirques, and the like, seldom or never used any Pedestals at all; but set the Columns and Pylasters *in piano* (as all Architects express it) upon the plain, champaign, or evenground. Neither doth *Vitruvius* afford us any rules at all for the proportioning of Pedestals to the height of the Columns; nor until *Serlio's* time, who lived in the last Century, do we find any Precepts for them. Nè *Vitruvio*, nè altro Architetto, per quanto Io veduto, non ha mai dato alcuna regola de stilobati detti Piedestalli: Neither *Vitruvius*, nor any other Architect, for so much as I have seen, hath ever given any rule, for Stylobates, called Pedestals, saith *Serlio*. Questi alcuna volta, è non sempre si mettono sotto, per in alzare con gratia le Colonne: These (meaning Pedestals) sometimes, and not alwaies, are set under Columns, to raise them higher, for the greater grace, saith *Scamozzi*. Ne gli Antichi non si vede Piedestilo a questo ordine, Among the Ancients no Pedestal in this Order (intending the *Dorick*) is to be found, saith *Palladio*. I Piedestilli così chiamati, come piedi delle Colonne, non si vedeno nell' Antico, sotto le Colonne Doriche, ne alle Toscanes, però de Moderni susano, Pedestals so called, as the feet of the Columns, are not to be seen among the Ancients under the *Dorick*, nor (observe I pray) *Tuscan* Pillars; the Moderns nevertheless use them, saith *Viola*.

Again, to draw nearer yet to our Antiquity; among all Columnations, such as the *Portico* at the *West* of *St. Pauls* Cathedral, or Church in *Covent Garden*; (built likewise together with the *Porticoes* about the *Piazza* there by *Mr. Jones*.) Or rather, to use *Sir H. Wottons* own distribution, intermissions by Pillars or Pylasters, such as our *Stone-Heng*; among all of this kind, I say, not any one of the so many given us in design either by *Pyrrho Ligorio*, *Baldassare Peruzzi*, *Antonio Labacco*, *Serlio Bolognese*, *Andrèa Palladio*, or other the curious inquisitors, and discoverers of Antiquities, appears with Pedestals under it, one only excepted; which is of a Temple at *Scisi* a City of *Umbria*, of the *Corinthian* Order. Besides which, saith *Palladio*, I never saw any, that had Pedestals; for, in all other Ancient Temples the Columns of the *Porticoes* are seen to arrive from the very Earth, *fino in terra* are his positive words. Thus He: And *Viola* (*loco citato*) will tell you, that in Columnations Pedestals are not used, but the Columns begin from the plain, or evenground.

But, to come closer yet unto *Stone-Heng*, and customs of the Ancients in works of either of the former kinds. The old Roman Architects

*Serl. lib. 4.  
cap. 3.*

*Scam. lib. 6.  
cap. 16.*

*Pal. lib. 1.  
cap. 15.*

*Viol. lib. 2.  
cap. 13.*

*Pal. lib. 4.  
cap. 26.*

Architects were so far from making in all the Orders, *Pedestals of the height of the third part of the whole Column* with the base & Capital; as that, to some Orders they made no bases at all, but set the bodies of the *Columns* upon the flat Champain. And this *Palladio* shall tell you, *Non ha quest' ordine* (treating of the *Dorick*) *Basa propria: onde in molti edifici si veggono le Colonne senza base, come in Roma nel Teatro di Marcello, nel Tempio della Pietà vicino a detto Theatro, nel Teatro di Vicenza, & in diversi altri luoghi;* The *Dorick* Order, saith He, hath no Base properly belonging to it; the reason why in many Buildings the *Columns* are seen without a Base, as in *Rome* in the Theatre of *Marcellus*, in the Temple of *Piety* near the same Theatre, in the Theatre of *Vicenza*, & divers other places. And, shall this Dr. question *Palladio's* authority? *Viola* will acquaint him, that the *Ancients made the Dorick Order without a base, as their works declare.* Id. lib. 1 in Dor. 1. lib. 2. cap. 11. Also, he may go consult *Ant: Labacco* (pa. 25.) *Serlio* lib. 3. p. 60. & 71.) And likewise *Vitruvius* himself in *figura Exastyli Dorici*; (lib. 4. cap. 4.) Taking notice withal, that not only this Design of the *Exastylus Doricus*, was, but also all the rest, which are in any impression of this Author with *Dan: Barbarus* his Comment, were made by *Palladio*; and that He represents it in like manner agreeable unto *Vitruvius* his Rules, who gives the proportions of the *Dorick Column* without a Base. And thus is fully proved, that *All* the Orders in the good times of the *Ancient Romans* were so far from having *Pedestals*, that some of them had no Bases. And that the *Tuscan Column* particularly had never any *Pedestal* belonging to it. Which considering, it must necessarily be granted, that This Pillar, in regard of *Pedestals*, had Anciently no Community with the rest of the Orders. And that, the *Pedestals of all the Orders could not be of the height of the third part of the whole Column, from the base to the head*, when several of those *All* had none.

The modern Architects, nevertheless, well weighing, that *Vitruvius* doth speak of *Stylobates*, or *Pedestals*, (for so, all generally interpret His *Stylobata* to be) and that He assigns them to the Manners *Pycnostylos*, *Sistylos*, *Diastylos*, and *Enstylos* only; leaving (which I am not to omit) the *Aræostylos*, or *Tuscan Manner* free; and finding also, that upon sundry accidents and occasions, either for raising Columns higher, or to ascend into *Porticoes* by steps, or other advantages, they were anciently by the *Romans* used in the *Ionique*, *Corinthian*, and *Mixt* Orders, especially in Arch-Triumphals, *Porticoes* behind the scene of Theatres, and works of the like kind, have thought fit to commodate every Order of Columns with a proportionate *Pedestal*. But, since wanting their guide *Vitruvius* to direct them, they differ in their symmetries; and not any two of all of them agree together therein; and that, not what the Moderns use, but what the *Ancient Romans* observed, concerns our Antiquity; I was partly inclinable, not to trouble you with what they say, partly willing, in regard I perceiv'd thereby I might tender a civil respect unto the memory of Sir *H. Wotton*; who being a great lover of Learning, was likely otherwise to suffer much in his reputation, by falling into this Doctors hands. And therefore I concluded in the end, to give you a transitory accompt, what the Moderns have delivered concerning *Pedestals*. *Sebastiano Serlio*



lio then (for with him we must begin) being the first, as was said, that reduced them into Rules, makes them all generally, though different in themselves, much higher than one third part of their respective Columns; whereby they are most undecently high, faith *Scamozzi*, and disgraceful. *Andrea Palladio* assigns unto the *Tuscan* Pillar a plain Plinth only, in height as much as the Diameter of the Column below; and of the *Compos'd*, makes the *Pedestal* a third part of the height, with the Base and Capital. But, in regard under the Column of the delicate, and tender *Corinthian* Order, He puts a *Pedestal* lower, than under the Grave and comely *Dorique & Ionique* Orders, his proportions are much slighted by *Scamozzi*. Who, not unlike some others, is, I must tell you, very prone to cavil and find fault, where no cause really appears, but let this pass. *Gioseffe Viola*, in the *Tuscan* and *Compos'd* Orders follows *Palladio*, and in the rest observeth a mean proportion. *Vincenzo Scamozzi* makes the *Tuscan Pedestal* a fourth part of the Column, the base and Capital included; and so in the other, the *Dorique* one part of three and three quarters; the *Ionique* of three and an half; the *Roman* of three and three quarters; and the *Corinthian* one third. And lastly, *Barozzio de Vignola* makes the *Pedestals* of all the Orders indifferently, one third part of the height of their respective Columns, comprehending their bases and Capitals; which being two high, faith *Scamozzi* also, at first view not only displease the sight; but likewise those of the *Tuscan* Order have one and the same height, almost, with the other of the *Roman* and *Corinthian* Orders. Thus have I briefly given you the proportions, which the chiefest of the Modern Architects have appointed, for the *Pedestals* of the five Orders of Architecture. And, where now, from any of These do you find, that *All have their Pedestals of the height of the third part of the whole Column, from the base to the head*, as is most rediculously alleaged? The nearest that come to it, are *Barozzio* and *Serlio*, and both design them much higher, than what this Doctor tells you. And *Barozzio*, who indisputably is Sir *H. Wottons* Author, makes them a third part of the Column, you see, comprehending the base and Capital, when this Doctor, beyond all that ever was yet heard of, or read in Architecture, will have them to be *the third part of the whole Column from the base to the head*; as if the Column were entire without its Capital. A most phantastical and absurd position. But, should all those learned Architects, named by me, have concur'd in one opinion with him, what could it have related unto our *Stone-Heng*? Seeing, from such unquestionable Authorities, I have so manifestly made evident, that the Ancient Romans in the *Tuscan* Order never used any *Pedestals* at all, but set the Pillars and Pylasters from the very ground.

But, how is't possible, you'll perhaps say, Dr. *Charleton* in this manner should so grossely err? The truth is, he either doth not, or will not understand the business; for, Sir *H. Wotton* having delivered the proportion rightly, according to *Barozzio's* rule, saying, *They have all their Undersettings, or Pedistals, in height a third part of the whole Column, comprehending the Base and Capital*; and *John de Laet* having as truly rendred Him, *Omnes suos habent Stylobatas, altitudine*

*altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ, comprehensa basi, & capitulo*; this Doctor contemning them, it seems, or not apprehending, of what validity in Architecture *Comprehensa* is, hath thereby not only unfaithfully perverted his own Author, but also most simply Englished *Laet*, in saying "All have their *Pedestals*, of the "hight of the third part of the whole Column, from the base to "the head; which, besides what's said, is apparently a contradiction in it self; for, a *Column* from the *Base to the Head*, is no more a *whole Column*, than a Man from the feet to the neck can be said to be a perfect Man; For why? his head is wanting; Especially considering, that it is a *Maxime* in *Architecture*, that a *whole Column* must consist of *Base, Body, and Capital*. But, happily he was so busied in canvassing *Hans Bloom*, and *Dytterline* for to find out the proportion of his *Pedestals*, that he forgot, what Sir *H. Wotton* had said, and how *Laet* translated Him. Think you now this Doctor is likely to discover *Antiquities*, when he thus mistakes his own Authors? However, ere three minutes elder, you will find him incurring the same Error again. For, this brings us to the Proprieties of the *Tuscan Order*, He stating them, to be principally Two. The hight of the Pillars, and the Intercolumn.

First, saith he; "The height or length of the Pillar ought to be "*Sex Diametrorum crassissima partis inferioris ipsius scapi, six Dia-* "meters of its thickness in the biggest part a little above the bot- "tom. Ought to be, who told him so? not *Vitruvius* it's certain, though he would possess you that *Vitruvius* did; for under the wing of his Authority, he shelters himself, and makes *Him* seem to give a reason for it; saying, "for *Vitruvius* accounts the length of a mans foot to be the sixth part of his whole body in ordinary dimension.

It cannot be denied; but that *Vitruvius* (*lib. 3. cap. 1.*) having given us the rest of the proportions of the Body of Man, from whence the perfection of all symmetry is derived, saith, *Pes vero altitudinis corporis sextæ (partis.)* But, it must be denied, that he useth these words to regulate thereby the height of the *Tuscan Pillar*; for this most wonderful work of Nature is described by Him to demonstrate that as every particular member of Mans body carries a proportion to the whole; so every part of whatever sacred Edifice, ought to have an equal proportion to the general greatness of the entire Structure. And as concerning the proportions of the Columns of the several Orders, you may take notice, that they from the same Exemplar came by their dimensions in another way. For the *Tuscan* was made massy like a strong limbed Peasant, meanly clad, as you heard before: The *Dorick* solemn, like a prudent Senator, gravely habited: The *Ionick* comely, like a sober Matron decently attired: The *Corinthian* delicate, like a tender Virgin wantonly decked; and the *Roman* is a *miscellany*, or mixture of the qualities and ornaments of all the rest.

But, if it be objected, that he was so told by Sir *H. Wotton*, then observe Sir *Henry's* words, being these; "The length thereof shall "be six *Diameters* of the grossest of the Pillar below, of all proportions, in truth, the most natural; For our Author, saith he, tells us, *lib. 3. cap. 1.* that the foot of a man is the sixth part of his Body

Body in ordinary measure. Whereby it evidently appears, that Sir Henry produceth his Author, to justify the natural proportion only, and not from him to testifie, as is infer'd, that the length of the *Tuscan* Pillar ought to be six *Diameters*. For that, *Vitruvius* would this Doctor give Him leave, will tell you, that this Column shall be seven *Diameters* high. Which is one more than he expected, or could hope for; and yet, since *Vitruvius* hath said it, I will cast it in for advantage, and allowing him one *Diameter* more into his bargain, make it, nevertheless, appear, that the *Pylasters* of *Stone-Heng* correspond in proportion to those that the *Romans* used in their works of greatness.

You are to know then, that there is as much difference, betwixt the heights of *Pillars* and *Pylasters*, as their *uses*, *qualities*, and *figures* are different. *Pylasters* are square; *Pillars* round: *Pylasters* are a cheap, substantial and noble kind of structure; *Pillars* are a costly delicate, and Prince-like manner of Building: *These*, as it were, are chiefly for Ornament; *Those*, without exception, principally for strength, and far more conduce to *Perpetuity*; which, together with *Commodiousness* and *Beauty*, makes up the Three chief ends that Architects aspire to arrive at in all their works. Wherefore, we find other manner of dimensions appertaining to them, than to *Pillars*, in regard the proportions of *Pylasters*, simply, are not assigned by *Diameters*, but bear a lower sail, that they may be the better able to sustain their burthen, and resist the divers accidents of Fortune, with the violence of weather, unto which, more or less, they are exposed. And therefore ought not (since this Doctor hath given me the word) to be of such stately height as *Pillars*, but far more humble and submissive. And for my Author hereof, I will not be at mine own choice, but take indifferently Him who comes next to hand, and whom this Doctor cannot refuse, Sir H. Wotton, that shall plainly tell you, "*Pylasters*, must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble *Pillars*, nor too *Dwarfish* and gross, lest they imitate the *Piles*, or *Peeres* of Bridges. Observe I pray, that his words positively are, *They must not resemble Pillars*; not only in regard, *These* are too slender to bear the weight which *Pylasters* commonly carry, and more subject to the injuries of Time; but also in respect, saith He again, "*Pylasters* aim more at *State* and *Strength*, than *Elegancie*. When then the *Romans*, to the end that their stately Works might be strong and permanent, made their *Pylasters* so different in proportion from *Pillars*, and that the *Pylasters* in our Antiquity, are so agreeable to those conditions and Dimensions, which, his own Author assures you, were observed by the *Romans*, and required in their works; what have we to do with the Symmetry of their Columns; not one only of that kind appearing in our *Stone-Heng*? And this Dr. *Charleton* knew full well; but, his design, you see, hath been all along solely, to perplex your thoughts; foment differences to disturb you, and raise doubts when none can justly be made or found.

But, let us consider him once again, in carrying on this first Propriety of the *Tuscan* Order, His words being, "The Height, or Length of the Pillar ought to be *Sex diametrorum crassissima par-*  
tis



*tis inferioris ipsius scapi*; which, that you may re-perceive how little he understands matters of Antiquity, for the benefit of his Country, he thus makes English, "Six *Diameters* of its thickness "in the biggest part a little above the bottom. And why, a little above the bottom? Did he not tell us lately, that the Diminishing was to be made, "from the third part of the scape, or lower "part, upward? and wherefore then might not the biggest part; be as well in any place of that *third part* downwards, as a little *above* the bottom? Come, I shall now plainly tell him; That if *Laet* hath no better interpreted Sir *H. Wotton*, than he hath *Laet*, Sir *Henry*, or *Laet*, or both are most shamefully Scandaliz'd by him. But, the truth is, *Laet* hath rendred Sir *H. Wotton* rightly enough, by saying, *Sex diametrorum crassissima partis inferioris ipsius scapi*; El. Arch. pa. 33. considering, that Sir *Henry's* words are, "Six *Diameters*, of the grossest of the Pillar below. When, this Doctor, not having attained unto such an height of skill, it seems, as to know, that unto the Column of each particular Order of the five in Architecture, are incident two *Diameters*; viz. the *Diameter* below, and the *Diameter* above, whereas he should have translated *Sex diametrorum crassissime partis inferioris ipsius scapi*, Six *Diameters* of the Pillar below, which according to Art is the genuine translation; He most absurdly saith, Six *Diameters* of its thickness in the biggest part a little above the bottom. But, you know the story, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. And, for mine own part, I will only say, that the learned *Grotzins* professeth that *Architecture* and *Chronology* were too high for Him. Oh! the dire fate of the famous *Founders*, when their magnificent Monuments shall come to be controverted by every *Zoilitical* pretender.

Into the secret, nevertheless, why he should use Sir *H. Wotton's* authority in such an abstruse subject as this, before *Vitruvius's* *Albertus's*, or any other of the many renowned Authors, both Ancient and modern, that have so learnedly written thereupon, I cannot certainly dive; but conjecture, that either he intended thereby, as he hath done Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones*, to traduce Sir *Henry* also, by thus publishing Him; or, that his judgement dictated, that yesterday Writers are most proper for matters of Antiquity; or else, being he could not procure *Vitruvius* and the rest at any reasonable rate, he might have the Elements of Architecture at most for twelve pence of any his several Stationers, *Collins*, *Beidle*, &c. *Classick* Authors, with whose venerable names he had imbellisht his manuscript. (pa. 16.) Howbeit, we are thrice happy that thou *Nathaniel Butter* art dead, & didst not leave behind thee a *Danish* intelligencer, otherwise we should have been tortured to some purpose with the use made of thy Testimony.

The next Propriety of the *Tuscan* Order in this Doctors calculation, is, the *Intercolumnium* or Interval betwixt the Pillars; which, saith he, "is required to be *circiter quatuor illius diametrorum*, "of about four *Diameters*: shall it never be otherwise? I must call his Sir *Henry* again to witness, whose words are, "The distance or *Intercolumnation* may be near four of his own *Diameters*. El. Arch. pa. 34. Now, I need not inform you, that what is Required is one thing, what *May be* another, and that the expressions bear contrary significations;

Vit. lib. 3.  
cap. 2.

Id. lib. 3.  
cap. 3.

Id. lib. 3. cap.  
3. apud ven.  
1584. in 4.

fifications ; in regard *Required* is a word of Command, what *May* be an expreffion at large. For, if the *Intercolumn* be *Required to be of about four Diameters*, it cannot, it muft not be about three. But, if it *May be near four*, it may, you'll fay, as wel be near three, two, or one at pleasure. But, to give him his answer, and clear this point unto you, we are briefly to confider, the differences of the spaces or intervals of Columns, according to the custom of the *Romans* of old. These spaces then are in some Orders thick and close together, in some remifs, in some wider, and therefore yeild various effects ; for that they present either a dignity, or delight, or a certain kind of displeasantsness to the Eye. From these Intervals also, the five species, or manners of sacred Buildings proceed, whose names are These, *Pycnostylos*, *Systylos*, *Eustylos*, *Diastylos*, *Areostylos*. The first was used, sometimes in the *Corinthian*, sometimes the *Dorick*, (though our Modern Architects apply it principally to the *Roman*) Order. The second was peculiar to the *Corinthian* ; the third to the *Ionick* ; the fourth to the *Dorick* ; and the fifth to our *Tuscan* Order. The *Pycnostylos* is that, as *Vitruvius* instructs us, whose interval may be one *Diameter* and an half of the thickness of the Column below : The *Systylos*, in which two *Diameters* of the Column may be placed : The *Eustylos*, wherein the spaces ought to be two *Diameters*, and a fourth part : The *Diastylos*, where we may interpose three *Diameters* of the Column : And lastly, the *Areostyli* have by *Vitruvius* neither precise Law, nor Rule prescribed for them ; for, they were made sometimes wider, sometimes narrower, as the Architect thought good. And hence it is observed, that upon what occasion soever *Vitruvius* mentions this Manner, He always names it in the plural, not singular, as the rest. But, in regard of the signification of the word, for, it is manifest, saith *Baldo degli Gracis*, *rarius non spissus* ; our modern Architects assign the *Intercolumn* of it, to exceed Three *Diameters*. However, though what the moderns use, as was said before, concerns us not ; hearken, nevertheless, to *Vitruvius* in his own language ; *Supra stylobatas columnæ disponendæ, quemadmodum superscriptum est, sive in Pycnostylo, quemadmodum pycnostyla, sive systylo, aut diastylo, aut eustylo, quemadmodum scripta sunt, & constituta. In Areostylis enim libertas est quantum cuique libet constituendi* ; upon the *Pedestals*, saith He, the Columns are to be set, as above said, either in the *Pycnostylos*, as the *Pycnostyli* are to be, or *Systylos*, or *Diastylos*, or *Eustylos*, as is above written and appointed. For, in the *Areostyli* is a liberty left of setting them, as much as a man would desire ; or as the *Italian* hath it, *perche nelle areostyle è grande libertà di fare gli spatii, come piace a ciascuno* ; for, in the *Areostyli*, there is a great liberty to make the spaces, as every one pleaseth. It being then thus, and that when they set the Columns *Rarius quàm oportet inter se deducas*, at more than requisite distance, either above two or three *Diameters*, they were necessitated to make the *Architraves* of wood, to secure the work from danger ; why might not the Pillars be placed at under or three, two *Diameters* ; when they made the *Architraves* of Stone ? Especially considering that the work would otherwise in a short time run inevitably to ruin, and that the *Tuscan* Order is not constrained by any thing, which may compel it to a precise *Intercolumnation* :  
where-

whereas the *Dorick* is limited, in regard of the *Triglyphs* and *Metopes* in the *Freeze*; and the *Corinthian* in respect of the *Cartooses* in the *Cor-nice*, which, as they are comparted, more or less, asunder; so, more or less, regulate the same.

But, this Doctor perhaps, may retort upon me mine own argument, and be ready to buzz into your ears; what is this to *Stone-Heng*, seeing the work thereof consists wholly of *Pylasters*? Wherefore, though I have fully answered his own, and main objection, which relates unto *Pillars* only, rather than leave you nevertheless, in any thing unsatisfied, I say, that as the *Romans* made their *Pylasters*, in respect of height, and delicacy different from *Columns*, so they made the spaces between them different likewise; in private buildings *El. Arc. P. 45.* greater, in pulck works less. And for adjusting this, his own Author shall testify again; for, he tells us, that "In private buildings they ought not to be narrower, than one Third, nor broader than two parts of the whole vacuity between *Pylaster* and *Pylaster*. Again, "In *Theaters* and *Amphitheatres*, and such weighty works, " *Palladio*, saith He, observeth them, to have been as broad as the " half, and now and then as the whole *Vacuity*. So that you see, what latitude soever was left for *Pillars* to make their spaces wide or narrow at pleasure, the *Romans*, according to the strength and condition of the work, set their *Pylasters* in all the Orders, close al-ways and thick together.

"Now, saith this Doctor, these Qualifications of the *Tuscan Or-* der being thus set down, on one side of the Parallel: Let us turn "our Eyes upon *Stone-Heng*, and see what Analogy is to be "found therein, to make up the other. 1. At *Stone-Heng* very "few, or none at all of the upright Stones, or Columns are Round, "no nor in any degree related to that figure; but broad and flat, "and mostly resembling Parallelipeds, rather than Cylinders, as "the eye witnesseth: so that here is a manifest inconformity to the "figure required indifferently in all the five Orders. That this was his drift I told you before, and hence Sir *H. Wottons* text came to be corrupted; otherwise this bald, though his principal argument could never have been framed. It's well, the *Romans* had such gross supporters in use, as the Eye witnesseth are in our Antiquity, or else, by fraud, it might have lost its *Founders* in a *Danish Burrow*.

But, it is answered, that at *Stone-Heng*, not only very few, but not any one at all of the upright Stones is Round; no, nor in any degree related to that figure; for, all are either *Pylasters* or *Pyramids* of a quadrangular form. And that the Ancient *Romans* in all their great works, used *Pylasters* as well as *Pillars*; and as *These* so *Those* were common to all the Orders, I have fully proved. First, from the whole Colledge of Architects I have made appear, that *They* used square Columns, square Supporters, *Pylasters*; or, with *Pliny* and others call them, if you please, Columns of the *Attique* fashion. 2. That for lessening of expences, and the like advantages, *They* made them broad and flat. 3. That they were gross like Piles, or rather *Lapides Pilarum modo*, Stones in manner of Piles (as *Philander* hath it) not delicate like *Pillars*. 4. That *Vitruvius* was so far from looking upon the *Atticarges* as irregular, that He himself in regard of the graceful



graceful proportion thereof, made use of the Attique Base, for the Symmetry of *These* to his *Ionick* Columns. And 5. from Sir *H. Wotton* you are assured, that the *Romans* made their *Intermissions* in buildings not only by *Pillars*, but *Pylasters* also; And his Testimony, however, is so much the more worth, as that he is this Doctors sole Author citing nothing from *Vitruvius*, or any other than what he reaps disingeniously, & applieth unfaithfully, from Him. So that all These Writers unanimously concurring, that *Pylasters* were generally used by the *Romans* in their magnificent and stately structures, there is not only a manifest conformity in *Stone-Heng* "to the figure" required indifferently in all the five Orders; but likewise such an *Analogy* with the customs of the *Romans* to be found in it, as will in this particular conclude our *Antiquity* was built by them, and that they were the *Founder* thereof.

"Secondly, saith he, Their *Contraction*, or lessening upward is "not uniform, but rudely various, in some greater, in others less, "in none insensible, in all irregular: So as therein likewise they "want the due proportion of Diminution common to all genuinely figured Columns. He told you, as you may remember, that the outward Course of Stones in our Antiquity is *Circular*, though some of it lean inwards, others outwards, others on this side, others on that, and others again stand upright; yet forsooth, now, because all of them appear not so smooth, and neat, as when first they went off the Tool, they must be rudely various, and irregularly diminished. And what had they not been Contracted at all, would he have concluded thereupon, that *Stone-Heng* was no Roman work; I should have given him a brisk answer believe me? Again, the Diminishing in some he would have to be greater, in some less, without in the least considering, what Time in so many Centuries of years may effect; or necessity at the building of it constrain. But come, let us see, admit that at first it was in some greater than others, do not those some diminish? And do not we find, that the *Romans*, upon occasion, in one same Temple sometimes diminished the *Pillars*, sometimes the *Pylasters* not; in regard of the thrust at the Angles? And might not *These* then in our *Antiquity* be diminished, more or less, in regard of some pressing necessity, some vent or flaw in an Architrave, or the like? Stones, I will tell you, for such use, which in all Columnations is the principal bearing, and of such mighty scantlings are not easily to be come by; a Crack in an upright Stone may be of no eminent danger, when a *Vent* in an Architrave may ruine the whole Pile, and bring down all on a sudden. Had he known what search was made in the Royal Quarries of *Portland*, for to find out an Architrave for the middle Inter-column of the *Portico* at the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, which is in length not fully twelve foot, whereas those of the outward Circle of *Stone-Heng*, if you will take his own computation, (for it is not Mr. *Jones* his, as is alleaged) are precisely sixteen, he would never have made this objection. And I wish it may not be found, that by the thrusting up of those Sacrilegious buildings, to obscure purposely that Kingly work, that Architrave is prejudic'd; which if it be, such a sound and solid Stone for that use will scarcely, without much sweat and treasure be procur'd again, in all the Quarries of

of this Kingdome, and the next. Tush, he knows not the nature of great structures, nor what belongs to them: And is unacquainted how Architects are compel'd to struggle with necessity, through want of fitting materials; and divers the like Accidents, which usually happen in works of greatness. He hath heard, or read peradventure, of some pieces of broken crags brought together by the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* of old, in the infancy of time, within the now Dominions of *Denmark*, and thence takes a liberty and labours *per fas & nefas*, to vilifie and dishonour the Antiquities of our *Island* at his pleasure.

Unto this second Objection of his, I say nevertheless, that we are not to look upon the Diminution of the *Pylasters* of *Stone-Heng*, as they are at present, which barbarian fury, or injurious Time rather, hath so devastated and consumed; but consider, that as some of them notwithstanding whatever casualties, appear at this day formally diminished, so originally they were all in the same manner, also. For, Those that have curiously contemplated the Ruins of the *Roman* magnificence elsewhere, will assure you, that not only the *Pillars*, but likewise the *Pylasters* in many of them, are seen in such manner greater, and less, as that they have been oftentimes enforced by one or two only, to conclude of all the rest; otherwise it could never be determined what Anciently they were. For which setting all other outward violences aside, a true natural reason may be given, in regard all stones are not qualified alike; some are hard and weather proof; some soft, and subject to decay; some are porous; some have vents in them; some a certain spongy, and indigested matter, which Air and Weather penetrating into, Time works out, and renders them in the end *rudely various and irregular*.

As to what concerns the insensibility of the contraction, it hath been made appear, that this insensibility consists not, in the more or less diminution of the *Pillar*, at the *Diameter* above, but in the progression of it to that from the part below. And besides that his own Author so intends, Example manifests the same. For let any man look upon the *Tuscan* Pillars in the *Portico* of *St. Paul* in *Covent Garden*, and hath he but an eye in his head, he will tell you that they are lesser above than below; yet how by degrees they arise to that lessening, he cannot discern, it so insensibly proceeds. I have proved likewise, 1. that the Diminishing from the third part upward, is not common to all the Orders; for, *Scamozzi* hath told you, that our *Tuscan* Pillar particularly is to be contracted from the fourth part. 2. That *Palladio* applies the Templet, in Order to the Contraction, from the *Diameter* below to that above, and to the *Tuscan* Column gives a Check at the fourth part also. 3. To bring you home closely to our *Stone-Heng*, I have evidenc'd, that some Architects have used to make the bodies of the Columns to diminish by a right line, as it were, from the bottom to the top, which this Doctor himself cannot deny, is most correspondent to the seemingly Taper growth of *Cypress* and *Pine Trees*. And that this natural way of all others is most conform to the Contraction of the *Pylasters* in our Antiquity, the work it self testifies. And no marvel that their Diminution should be different from Pillars; seeing their breadths, depths, heights, spaces, and whatever else relates to them are all so different,

Scam. lib. 6.  
Cap. 6.

as from Sir H. Wotton hath been manifested. And now should I make appear, that all round Pillars were not contracted by the Romans, what would become, think you, of his *Diminution common to all genuinely figured Columns*? It would happily startle him, but though it puts him into another *Wonder*, he shall have it; *Scamozzi* then will tell you, that *Vitruvius* saith, *Che nella parte di dentro de' Portici non fussero diminuite le Colonne di rincontro alla mura della Cella*, That the Columns within Porticoes opposite to the wall of the Cell, should not be diminished at all. So that, there being no such Community in the Orders, as this Doctor hath affirmed; nor any such insensibility in the diminishing of Pillars as he inculcates; he may go enquire of *Olaus Wormius* to make good his objection, for, Sir H. Wotton will not.

Thirdly, saith he, *They have no Pedestals at all, being set in the ground; which is a third incongruity*. This is of no more validity than the former; in regard it is fully proved, that the ancient Romans in their great works rarely used any Pedestals at all, but made their Columns and Pylasters to arise from the very ground. As likewise that Pedestals were not reduced into proportion until *Serlio's* time, *Vitruvius* having given no rules for them. *Palladio* hath positively affirmed, that the *Dorick* Order had anciently no Pedestal belonging to it; unto which *Viola* adds our very *Tuscan* Order also. I have from a Cloud of Authentick Authors in like manner made manifest, that in their Columnations, or Intermixtions, the Romans generally set their Pillars & Pylasters in *piano*, from the plain Champaign: it is evidenc'd, likewise, that they were so far from having Pedestals in common with all the Orders, that as some of them had no Pedestals, so others had no Bases, whereby, without consulting delicacy, but duration, the bodies of their Pillars and Pylasters arrived from the very Earth. And are not the Pylasters in our Antiquity seen planted in the same manner? Stand they not after the Roman custom without any Pedestals, Bases, or whatsoever of that kind under them? Appear they not sans such ornaments as plain and simple, as the Order is described to be, whose principal Character is simplicity; which, this Doctors own Author will tell you, is the *Tuscan*. So that no Pedestals at all being visible in our Stone-Heng, it hath a third, and manifest congruity with the *Tuscan* Order.

El. Arch.  
pa. 35.

Fourthly, saith he, The Perpendiculars of the Greater Circle are, according to Mr. Jones his measure, in altitude 15 foot and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in depth 3 foot, and in breadth seven foot. Where then is to be found the proportion of longitude to six Diameters of the thickest part of the Column? Unto which, I say, that this Doctor may have better success, and bestow his time to better purpose, perhaps, in writing of Latitudes than Longitudes. For, I have made appear, that as Pillars both in figure, quality and use are different from Pylasters; so their proportions in height, depth, and position are different likewise, to the end they may be the better able to resist the injuries of Time, and accidents of fortune, whereunto they are more commonly exposed than Pillars. And this I have proved from Sir H. Wotton, who peremptorily told you, that "Pylasters must not be two tall and slender, lest they resemble Pillars, nor too

*Ewarfish*



“*Dwarfish* and gross, lest they imitate the Piles or Peers of Bridges. Gross it seems they must be, but not too gross. Now, Dr. *Charleston* well knowing this, ought to have examined these proportions with those in our Antiquity, before this frivolous objection had been made by him; which, seeing he did not, I will, and though in pursuance thereof, I might, taking the advantage of his weakness, affirm; that by his proportioning the *Tuscan* Column “by it’s thickness in the biggest part a little ‘above the bottom “which is the plinth of the base thereof; the height of the Pillars <sup>*Pall. lib. 1. in  
proj. B. B.  
Ord. Tus.*</sup> doth not rise to five *Diameters*; since nevertheless, that crimes of ignorance are pardonable, I’ll condemn it, and in examining the Symmetry of our *Pylasters*, grant the *Tuscan* Pillar, as was said, to be seven *Diameters* high; as likewise finding there is no limited proportions for the Peers of Bridges, they being to be made more or less in height, as the course of the water under the Bridge, or passage over it requires, that the *Ascent* and *Descent* may be easie and commodious, tender to you three such Examples for works of this nature, as *Palladio* hath afforded us. Who, from the bridge <sup>*Pall. lib. 3.*</sup> at *Rimino*, built as he supposeth by *Augustus* *Cesar*, makes the height of the Peers to be about a square of their breadth. From that of *Vicenza* almost one fourth part more; and in the invention made by himself, for the grand *Canal* at *Venice*, far much less, viz. half the breadth. In which diversity I will be moderate, and for the most indifferent way take the mean proportion of about one square, and say, that the *Pylasters* of the Greater Circle in our Antiquity, being in height two squares and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of their breadth, and the *Pylasters* of the Greater Hexagon above two squares and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , arrive to be neither so *Dwarfish* as the Peers of Bridges, nor so tall as Pillars, but come to have the due proportion, which, as Sir *H. Wotton* told you, was observed anciently by the Romans in their great structures. And therefore, as it is utterly inapposite to enquire after the heights of their Pillars in the work of *Stone-Heng*; So, where can be found a more exact agreement with the *Roman* dimensions for the grossness of their *Pylasters*, than in our Antiquity?

“Fifthly, saith he, Their Intervals, or middle spaces seem to be “about nine foot. For, Mr. *Jones* himself computes the length of “each *Epistylum*, or *Architrave*, continued in round from Column “to Column, to be precisely 16 foot; and there must be half the “breadth of the Column, at each end, allowed for the meeting of “the two *Architraves* in the middle, if not for the more firm bearing of their weight: So that measuring the distance of the supporters, by the remaining part of the *Architrave*, it will be nine “foot. Which agrees not with the *Intercolumnium* of *Tuscan* “Pillars. Should I here trouble you again with the manifold incongruities obvious in this objection, I should too much offend your ears with such stuff. Wherefore, setting them aside, it is answered, that *Vitruvius* hath told you, that in *Tuscan* Temples è grande libertà *disfaregli spatii come piace a ciascuno*, There is a great liberty, &c. as you heard before. And Sir *H. Wotton* hath proved to you also, that *Pylasters* in the stately works of the Romans were as broad as the half, and sometimes as the whole Vacuity. So that, the *Pylasters* of *Stone-Heng*, being, as is granted, seven foot in breadth, and

and the *Vacuity*, according to this Doctors computation, nine foot, which is above  $\frac{1}{4}$  more than the bredth of the *Pylasters*; the spaces, you see, have a full concordance with the proportions allowed by the *Romans* in such works. But, the truth is, whatever he saith, the Intervals in our Antiquity here meant, are somewhat less than the bredth of the *Pylasters*, and upon what grounds, the Architect was necessitated so to make them, shall appear ere long. In the mean while, I say, that the Architects being under some restraint, is alone sufficient to make good his work, without more remembering either the difference between the Intervals of *Pillars* and *Pylasters*, or the power otherwise he had to justify himself, that he made the spaces conformable to the Intercolumns of the *Tuscan* Order.

Now, as I have thus truly stated it, so I must as truly tell you, that this Doctor, to make his objection the more plausible, hath unfaithfully falsified Mr. Jones his Text, in affirming, that He Himself computes the length of each Epistylum, or Architrave, continued in round from Column to Column, to be precisely 16 foot. When, it is most certain, that Mr. Jones gives not any measure of those Architraves at all. He hath, indeed, set down the *Epistylia* lying over the *Pylasters* of the Greater Hexagon to be sixteen foot, which, this Doctor more nimbly than his *Danes* at plundering, takes off, and without more ado claps them in round from Column to Column of the outward Circle. And thus, as you may remember, he served Mr. Camden about his Corfstones, lest you should distinguish between twenty four, and twenty eight, which himself could not. *Quid huic de remotioribus scribenti fidendum, si tam Bardus aut Cæcus in iis quæ præ foribus sunt?*

Now, should I upon this occasion, after such a curious enquiry into the *Tuscan* Order, put in a conjecture of mine own, I hope your Candor will conceive I presume not in the least therein, since so many learned men have failed in their opinions concerning it. You may recalto memory, that I offered to you *Vitruvius* his description of the *Tuscan* Orders, in these words; *Ipsarum Ædium species sunt barica Barycephala, humiles, lata*. Now, as in our dialect we use to express a thing much to be wondred at by monstrously monstrous, Admirably admirable, and the like; why might not *Vitruvius* intend by *barica Barycephala, humiles, lata*, a Large, Humble, Massily massy manner of Building, such as our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*? For though some opine, that by the words *humiles, lata*, He seems to explain the meaning of the other, considering nevertheless His universal conciseness this cannot hold; no more than rarity of the Columns, when works consist of *Pylasters*, or when the Architraves are made of *Stone*: Think of this at your pleasure; It may happily be such an Hint at least to those, that know how to improve things better than I am able, that it may possibly give some light unto what *Vitr.* signifieth thereby. However, I will not omit this opportunity to acquaint you likewise, that the *Sca-milli impares* of *Vitruvius* (which, how to be made use of in Buildings, hath as much puzzled all his Commentators, and Architects; as to find out a remedy for the *Gout* and *Stone* all Physitians) have been according to the very Text and Letter of *Vitruvius*, so directly put

put in work by Mr. Jones in the Portico of the Cathedral of St. Paul, as no Architect that can, or will understand *Vitruvius*, but must ingeniously confess the same true, and submit unto it. And this I have hinted to you also, lest (not knowing whether I shall ever have occasion, otherwise to publish the way of doing it) some one pretender or other hereafter, may usurp the Invention, & ascribe that unto himself, for which all posterity is obliged unto Mr. Jones solely.

But, to come with Dr. Charleton to a conclusion about the Order of our Antiquity, "Either therefore, saith he, the Conditions of the *Tuscan Order* here recited, are not according to the rules of Architecture taught by *Vitruvius*, and his excellent Interpreter Sir H. Wotton : Or Mr. Jones was mistaken, when He conceived the *Order of Stone-Heng* to be *Tuscan*. What's this ? Doth he mistrust his Author ? it confirms, indeed, our opinion of his judgement ? But, who was mistaken in making *Laet* speak English ?

That, the Conditions of the *Tuscan Order*, as here by him recited, are neither according to the rules of *Vitruvius*, nor as Sir H. Wotton hath described them, I have given you a full accompt, whereby it is plainly made apparent, that he hath not so often named *Vitruvius*, as corrupted Him ; nor more often quoted Sir H. Wotton than depraved Him. And for Mr. Jones, as Sir Henries reputation by this Doctors sometimes suspecting Him, sometimes adding, sometimes omitting, sometimes fathering upon others what was truly His, is much eclips'd ; so by his labouring to overthrow Mr. Jones his opinion he hath much more strengthned, and confirm'd the same.

For that now, is manifested at large, what in *Stone-Heng Restored* is but briefly discoursed ; That, as the *Tuscan Order* is a Plain, Humble, Gross, and Giant-like manner of Building : So is *Stone-Heng*.

The Romans had in Community with the rest of the Orders *Pylasters*, and of them made use in all their works of Greatness. So appears it by *Stone-Heng*.

The Romans as well as the Greeks, in their *Diminishing of Pylars*, imitated the Taper growth of Pine-trees : So is it at *Stone-Heng*.

The Romans in their magnificent structures of the *Tuscan Order* particularly, used no *Pedestals* : Nor are there any at *Stone-Heng*.

The Romans made their *Pylasters* not so tall as *Columns* ; nor so Dwarfish as the Peers of Bridges : and so we find them at *Stone-Heng*.

And, in their great Buildings set the *Pylasters* thick and close together : and so they placed them at *Stone-Heng*.

Thus, in these six most essential particulars our *Stone-Heng* appears, not only to be of the *Tuscan Order* ; but also, If the Order and Manner of a work, with the Power and means to effect a work, be requirable in the discovery of Antiquities, a work erected by the Romans.

But, here you may happily take notice, that together with the Order and Manner of the Romans, I have conjoyn'd their Power and Means for Building ; the cause why is, for that Mr. Jones (p. 67.) hath given his Reader three reasons chiefly, wherefore the Romans might be the Founders of our Antiquity, viz. Their Magnificence,



Their *Power* and *Means*, and the *Order* of the work. Now, this Doctor perswading himself, that by talking highly of a *Welsh Mountaineers nasty Cottage*, he might possibly lull your thoughts of the *Magnificence* of our Antiquity asleep; and by whispering a proclamation, as it were, that *the Pillars of all the Orders are of a round figure*, as easily put you out of conceit with the *Tuscan Order*; but not knowing how, by any the like flight to evade Mr. Jones his second Argument, for that he found it impossible for him, to make his *Danes* equal with the *Romans* in *Power* and *Means* to effect great works, resolved to shuffle it dexterously under the board, and never acquaint you therewith; presuming (for the reasons formerly delivered) that the *Imposture* would never be detected, or ever arrive at your knowledge. But to proceed to his next particular.

“ Thirdly, saith this Doctor, as for the Architectonical scheme, in use among the Romans, consisting of four Equilateral Triangles inscribed within a Circle, by which he thought the whole work of *Stone-Heng* designed and formed; it is much easier imagined, than demonstrated to be really therein. For 1. that Rule of *Vitruvius* (*lib. 5. cap. 6.*) to which he refers us for certification; if you take it entire, and not the later halt only, as he cunningly did, runs thus. *Ipsius autem Theatri conformatio sic est facienda, utquam magna futura est perimetros imi, centro medio collocato circumagatur linea rotundationis; in eaque quatuor scribantur trigona paribus lateribus & intervallis, quae extremam lineam circinationis tangant, quibus Astrologi, ex musica convenientia astrorum, rotiocinantur.* By the very first words whereof it is most manifest, the Rule it self concerns the designation, not of a round Temple, but of a Theatre; and the context of the whole chapter following declares it to have been invented for a threefold use, namely, the most advantageous disposition of *Proscenium*, *Scena*, and *Orchestra*; the equal diffusion of the voices of the Singers and Actors; and the convenient ordering of seats for the Spectators. But what's this to Mr. Jones his conceit of a Temple; and such a one too, as must bear the Aspect *Hypathros, sive sub divo, i. e.* open at top? However, conceiving this Text might serve his turn, and the great name of *Vitruvius* give some authority to his fancy, that otherwise would hardly pass among judicious men; he industriously usurped the quotation of it, by perverting the genuine sense to a wrong purpose; and to the end his Readers might be the longer in finding out the fraud, artificially omitting the citation of the particular chapter, he leaves them to a tedious re-search through the whole Book; a labour so great, the patience of most, though learned, would not extend to the enduring of it, upon so slender an occasion. 2. The Question is, not whether this kind of Architectonical scheme were anciently used by the Romans, in some of their publick *Ædifices*; but whether *Stone-Heng* was formed according to such a scheme, or not? Mr. Jones indeed hath expressly affirmed it: but how hath he made it appear? That he hath drawn four equilateral and equidistant Triangles within the Circumference of the greater Circle of Stones, so as all the Angles

gles are terminated in the circular line, is not sufficient to prove it: For as much as every Novice in Geometry understands how to inscribe not only 4, but 400, and many more such Triangles, in the area of a Circle, much less in Diameter than that he describes. Nor is it sufficient that he tells us, the intersection of the several Triangles fully demonstrateth after what manner the Greater Hexagon, made open at *Stone-Heng*, was raised from the solid wall environing the Cell of the *Peripteros*; because our sense assures us, there are no footsteps or remains of any such solid wall of a circular form, raised where the intersections of the Triangles are supposed to be made; and because we have no evidence but his single word, that there is any Hexagon at all in the work; whereas neither *Mr. Camden*, nor the Author of *Nero Caesar*, nor my self, nor any other (for ought I could ever learn, and yet I have enquired of many Gentlemen who had carefully surveyed the *Antiquity*, and were well able to discern a Hexagon from a Circle) could ever perceive any such matter. Again, though he speaks of Three Entrances leading into the Temple of *Stone-Heng* from the Plain, and those likewise compared by an Equilateral Triangle; yet is it manifest even from his own Draughts of the work, and its Platform, that all the Perpendiculars or Columns of the outward Circle are equidistant each from other; and if so, where are those Three Entrances? or how should we distinguish them from the other intercolumnary, or void spaces? All which considered, there remains (as I think) notye upon any mans belief, that *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman-Structure*, in respect of the Scheme, by which it was designed and composed.

In the former two particulars you may observe, that this Doctor went somewhat methodically to work, so that we might know where to find and how to answer him. But in this third about the *Architectonical Scheme* in use among the *Romans*, for conformation of great Structures, meeting with nothing that could justly produce an objection, or whereon to frame a seemingly rational Argument, he attempts to lead you into a Labyrinth, that, you might not know without his Clew, by which way to issue forth again. And, to this end, as had he forgotten that the subject matter in debate at present, is, not for what use *Stone-Heng* was at first erected, but who were the *Founders* of it, brings you preposterously into the enquiry thereafter. Yet thinking you would easily discover this, he makes up in the next place to calumniate *Mr. Jones* about his quotation; as if either he writ for any other than *Such as* understood *Vitruvius*, or at least knew where to meet with an entire chapter in a particular Book; or, that *Those*, that were conversant in Architecture studied the Authors thereof by the Index's only. From this he fetcheth a leap at an instant to almost the conclusion of *Stone-Heng Restored*; and that he may say something, he knows not what, shuffles in a parcel of *Mr. Jones* his parallel of our Antiquity, with some ancient Temples of the Romans; and then runs as suddenly back again, unto the already so much controverted Hexagon, and Entrances at *Stone-Heng*. But, all these Ambages notwithstanding, you may easily conceive at what he drives, viz. That in regard the *Architectonical Scheme*, mentioned by *Mr. Jones*

*Jones*, (being derived from that of Astrology) was applied to the conformation of a Theatre, no other Building, much less a Temple was to be conformed thereby: and that, though Mr. *Jones* hath expressly affirmed *Stone-Heng* was designed by such a Scheme, yet he hath not made it appear to be so.

Bern. Bal. in  
Eurythmia.

Pal. I. 4. c. 11.

To the first of these it is said, that a more destructive Argument to human Learning cannot by Quakerism it self be invented, than to prohibit an Artist the particular applying of things as he finds occasion. At this rate, what would become of all Arts and Sciences whatever? But, setting aside all others, and how their perfection consists wholly in applying general Rules, and by-past Customs to present Cases; nothing more argues the ingenuity and acuteness of an Architect, than the accommodating of what he hath seen, or read, unto the subject whereof he is to treat, and the occasion he hath in hand. That's the *Eurythmia*, or graceful comeliness in Architecture (so much spoken of before) which attracts a delightful admiration in the eyes of the Beholders, & *Bernardino Baldotrom Philander*, applauding him for it, shall tell you as much, *Ea Concinnitas nascitur ex symmetria præscriptis, aut iis quæ à solerti & acuto Architecto pro occasione queruntur*, That Concinnity, saith he, proceedeth from the Rules of Symmetry, or Those, which by a diligent, & acute Architect upon occasion are produced. Mr. *Jones* then having occasion, to search out by what Roman Scheme our *Stone-Heng* might possibly be formed; after the experimenting in vain that of Circles, by which the Temple vulgarly, saith *Palladio*, called the *Galluce* was composed; and that of the *Greeks* by Squares, examined it at last by this of Triangles, and found it in so many several respects to correspond thereto, as had our Antiquity been a Roman Theatre, it could hardly have more truly adjusted the same. And here I must not omit, but affirm positively, that Mr. *Jones* hath often told me, that that Temple in *Palladio*, gave him the first hint, our *Stone-Heng* might be formed by some Architectonical Scheme, and that otherwise he could never without extream difficulty have so exactly found out the ancient form thereof, notwithstanding all his other whatever labours about it.

Furthermore, it is granted on both sides, that this Scheme of four Equilateral Triangles was that, by which Astrologers used to ground their disputes about the Celestial influences, or rather their descriptions of the twelve Celestial signs, the Angles of so many such Triangles making up the just number of twelve. Now, if from a Scheme, whereby the Motions of the Heavens were described, the rule was observed to design a Theater, I suppose, there is no judicious man but will acknowledge, that a Temple, being as round in form, as the Heavens themselves; as open and exposed to the Influences of the Celestial bodies, as we to the Air we breath in; and in all probability dedicated anciently to *Celum* it self, might also be conformed and designed thereby. Moreover, (besides what's said) that it hath been usual for Architects to apply what appertains to one kind of Building, unto another, even in the selfsame Case we are now upon, *Scamozzi* shall be my witness. I told you before, that the first that proportioned Pedestals unto the five Orders of Architecture was *Serlio*; and now, I am to say,



say, that *Scamozzi* was the first that commoded Columnations with *Pedestals*. And mark I pray from whence he derived his Authority for this Innovation of His. *Ancora che i moderni non habbino trattato de Colonnati Dorici sopra à Piedestali, tuttavia si vede chiaramente, che furono usati de gli Antichi ; è Vitruvio i de segnè* Scam. lib. 6. cap. 19. 22. 28. *ne Portici dietro alla scena del Theatre ; è perciò a noi par cosa molta ragione vole, è profittevole il dovere trattare con quella diligenza che facciamo do gli altri ; affine di potersene servire, così nè gli edificii publici, come ne 'privati.* Although, saith He, the Moderns have not treated of *Dorick* Columnations upon *Pedestals*, nevertheless it is cleerly seen, that they were used by the Ancients ; and *Vitruvius* designs them in the *Porticoes* behind the *Scene* of the *Theatre*, and therefore unto us it seems very rational, and profitable to treat of them with that diligence we have done of the rest ; to the end they may be made use of as wel in publick as private buildings. If then *Scamozzi*, for the designing of Churches consecrated to the true God, making of Altars, Tombs, and whatever other occasions as wel sacred as prophane, took his Example from the *Porticoes* behind the *Scene* of the *Theatre* ; who can deny, but that a Temple for Idolatrous use might be formed by the same *Scheme*, that made the *Theatre* it self ? And that the diligence, acuteness, and judgement of Mr. *Jones* appears very eminently, in his discovering our Antiquity was so made.

But, I must not forbear to take notice here of some more than ordinary gall, which hath unadvisedly slipt from this Doctors pen, he telling you, that Mr. *Jones* cunningly took the text of *Vitruvius* not entire, but the later half only, with some other unbeseeming expressions, as have been repeated. Now, though Mr. *Jones* his own Authority with judicious men, is sufficient to wipe off this aspersion ; to give you more satisfaction nevertheless therein, and to make this Doctors integrity more fully appear, you are to know, That Mr. *Jones*, cannot properly be said to have curtailed the Text ; because he doth not *ex professò* meddle with it here ; when elsewhere He argues, that our Antiquity might be dedicated to *Calum*, then indeed, to evidence that the *Scheme* of four *Equilateral Triangles* was used by Astrologers, he gives you so much thereof, as relateth thereunto. But, let us see what Mr. *Jones* his Words (*pa. 68.*) are, which as to our Antiquities being a *Roman* work, you will find these. “ Besides, saith He, the Order is not only *Roman*, “ but the *scheme* also (consisting of four *Equilateral Triangles* inscribed within the circumference of a Circle) by which this work “ *Stone-Heng* formed, was an *Architectonical Scheme* used by the *Romans* : Whereof I shall have more occasion to speak, when I come to “ set down, for what use this *Antiquity* was at first erected. Now, where in all this is *Vitruvius* his Rule cunningly cited by halves ? Here- “ fers, it’s true, unto *Vitruvius*, as in the margin ; but how ? Not as to a Text which He would deliver *Verbatim*, but as to a place whereon He only grounded His own words at present, and afterwards was to say more of it ; viz. In his 106. p. where after many other valid reasons for the dedication of our Antiquity, He ads “ Lastly, that *Stone-Heng* “ was anciently dedicated to *Calus*, I collect from the *Conformation* of the work. For the *Conformation* of the *Cell* and *Porticus* in “ the

Virr. lib. 5.

“ the plant, was designed with four *Equilateral Triangles*, inscribed in a *Circle*, such as the *Astrologers* use (mark I pray) in describing the twelve *Cæstrial* signs in musical proportions. According to that of *Vitruvius*; *In ea conformatione quatuor scribantur trigona paribus lateribus & intervallis, quæ extremam lineam circinationis tangant; quibus etiam in duodecim signorum cælestium descriptione, Astrologi ex musica convenientia astrorum ratiocinantur.* So that, here you see also, He being in Order to the dedication only, to make good what *Scheme* was used by *Astrologers*, quoted *Vitruvius* for his Author, reciting that part of his Text, which appertained to what he had to prove, and as in that place, and no otherwise He was obliged to; not only for that the former part of it wholly concern'd *Architects*, and related not, in any degree, unto *Astrologers* at all; but also in regard the sole matter in question was, what *These*, not *Those* had in use amongst them. Not, how *Stone-Heng* was conformed, but how the *Cæstrial* bodies were consulted. And that Mr. *Jones* cited the Text in point of the dedication, and to prove only, that this *Scheme* was used by *Astrologers*, and not otherwise, his notes under his own hand testifie, being these, “ For that the conformation of the *Cell* and *Porticus* in the plant, is designed with four *Equilateral Triangles*, inscribed in a *Circle*; such as the *Astrologers* use in describing the 12 *Cæstrial* signs in Musical Proportions, *M. Vitruvius P. lib. 5. cap. 6.* however it came to be omitted in the impression. And this Dr. *Charleton* when he pleaseth shall see.

Who was so strongly conceited, it seems, that he might evade this *Scheme*, by perswading you that Mr. *Jones* had perverted the genuine sense of *Vitruvius* to a wrong purpose, that he forgot the old saying *Qui alterum incusat*, &c. For, as he hath falsely traduced Mr. *Jones*; So, apparently corrupted *Vitruvius*. In regard that whereas *Vitruvius* saith, *Quibus etiam in duodecim signorum Cælestium descriptione, Astrologi ex musica convenientia astrorum ratiocinantur*; He hath wholly omitted these words, *in duodecim signorum Cælestium descriptione*, premeditatedly, because he knew, that to the purpose for which Mr. *Jones* had quoted it, it was the main strength of his argument; And, as he told you, that “ by the “ very first words of the Text it is most manifest, the Rule concerns “ the designation of a *Theatre*; So, he left out these last, lest you should tell him it is as manifest, that the same concerned also the description of the influences of the Heavens, and thereby plainly declared, to what end the later part only was cited by Mr. *Jones*. And as concerning his trouble to find out Mr. *Jones* his quotation, I say, he remembers not that himself refer'd us for certification of his *Tuscan* Order, to the whole first part of Sir *H. Wottons* Elements of Architecture, without the citation so much as of a page; whereby I was put to a tedious research, having not at least these thirty years lookt upon that Book before. Besides, *pa. 24. 38, 39, 41, 42, 49. &c.* For, to reckon up the rest of the rabblement is needless, he neither affords us Book, nor Chapter, nor page, no, nor Author oftentimes, for what he saith, as if we were obliged to rely upon the *Ipse dixit* of such a Doctor only.

“ Secondly, saith he, The Question is, not whether this kind of “ Architectonical Scheme were anciently used by the *Romans*, in “ some

“ some of their publick *Ædifices*; but whether *Stone-Heng* was  
 “ formed according to such a Scheme, or not? Mr. *Jones* indeed  
 “ hath expressly affirmed it: but how hath he made it appear?  
 “ That he hath drawn four Equilateral and Equidistant Triangles  
 “ within the Circumference of the greater Circle of Stones, so as  
 “ all the Angles are terminated in the Circular line, is not sufficient  
 “ to prove it. That our Antiquity *was formed according to such a*  
*Scheme*, Mr. *Jones* his affirming of it will most sufficiently prove;  
 and therefore let us consider how the *Demonstration* is made, and  
 how the *Parallel* lies between the Superstructure of the *Roman*  
*Theatre*, and the work of *Stone-Heng*, upon the same Scheme.

First then, *Vitruvius* (*loco citato*) having described the Scheme,  
 tells us, that by the side of that Triangle which lay next the Scene,  
 the front of the Scene was terminated: so at *Stone-Heng*, the side  
 of that Triangle which lay next the outward Circle terminated the  
 greater Hexagon, and in front proportioned the first Interval there-  
 of (as at L. L. in Mr. *Jones* his Design Nu. 2.) appears.

The *Proscenium*, notwithstanding this Doctor avers it, had no  
 more to do with the Scheme, than his *Danes* had with our *Antiqui-*  
*ty*. For, it answered to none of the Triangles, that formed the *Thea-*  
*tre*; but, was separated from the *Orchestra* by a line drawn parallel  
 to the front of the Scene, which passed through the Centre of the  
 whole work; so that it is of as much concernment to our *Demon-*  
*stration*, as the equal diffusion of the voices of the Singers and *A-*  
*ctors*, which is none at all. *Vitruvius* having in the precedent chap-  
 ter prescribed rules for ordering that in another way.

*Vitr. lib. 5.  
 Cap. 5.*

Secondly, the sides of the Triangles promiscuously, formed the  
 breadth and depth of the *Orchestra*, and severed the same from the  
*Degrees*: so at *Stone-Heng* the sides of the Triangles promiscuously  
 designed the depth and breadth of the Greater Hexagon, and dis-  
 joined it from the Inner Circle.

Thirdly, For the more convenient access to the *Degrees*, on either  
 hand, the *Repose* answered to the *Intersections* of the Triangles: so  
 at *Stone-Heng*, for the greater conveniency of the Passages on each  
 side, the Inner Circle responded the like *Intersections* of the like  
 Triangles.

Fourthly, the Principal Entrance, or *Valva Regia* (as *Vitruvius*  
 hath it) was to be made answerable to one of the Angles of the Tri-  
 angles: so at *Stone-Heng* (the space I. H. I. in the said Design which  
 (though equal in proportion with the rest; yet in regard it lay North-  
 east, and led directly up unto the Altar-stone) may safely enough be  
 reputed) the Chief or Regal Intercolumnation, was made to corre-  
 spond unto one of the Angles of the Triangles in like manner.

Fifthly, as by all the other eleven Angles, were equally com-  
 parted; now the Arches of the Portico that led unto the Degrees of  
 the Theatre, now the solid walls of the Scene: so at *Stone-Heng*, by  
 the like eleven Angles, sometimes the open spaces, sometimes the  
 solid Pilasters were equally divided.

Lastly, the Arches of the said Portico were made of that width,  
 that the inner corner of the Peers, touch'd the sides of the respective  
 Triangles; so at *Stone-Heng*, the Spaces were so proportioned, as  
 that the inner corner of the Pylasters touched the sides of the respec-  
 tive



five *Triangles* also, as at *H.* in the before mentioned design, is manifestly evident.

Thus, is now fully demonstrated in what manner *Vitruvius* designed the several parts of the Theatre of the *Romans* by the *Astrological Scheme* of four Equilateral *Triangles*; and that every particular part of *Stone-Heng*, is so equally comparted thereby, as that *Mr. Jones*, you see, had great reason to affirm, that by this *Scheme* our Antiquity was formed.

And now evidently appears likewise, the necessity (formerly hinted at) by which the Architect of *Stone-Heng* was compelled to make the spaces so narrow as they are; for, in conforming his work by the said *Scheme*, he was constrained to set the *Pylasters* in such manner, as that the *inmost corners* of them might touch the *sides* of the *Triangles*, like as in the *Roman Theatre* they did. And from this close standing of the *Pylasters* also, *Mr. Jones* hath told us, that the manner of the Temple *Stone-Heng* was *Picnostylos*, as the Antiquity it self declares, by the *Pylasters* being set so thick, and close together.

As to what this Doctor saith, that "every Novice in Geometry understands how to inscribe not only 4, but 400, and many more such *Triangles* in the *area* of a Circle, much less in Diameter, than that he (*Mr. Jones*) describes; It is answered, that, questionless such Novices can in like manner translate Latine truly, though they are no Doctors: and so every Colt in Masonry assign the weight of a Stone by measure, when a learned Doctor cannot. And concerning what he tells you about the solid wall of the *Peripteros*, you may know, that *Mr. Jones*, having in many particulars analogiz'd our *Stone-Heng*, unto that ancient kind of *Roman Temple*; this Doctor snaps up this one only of them, that he might seem to say something, when, the truth is, without taking in the rest it signifieth nothing; and this you will plainly see, when we come to the enquiry for what use our Antiquity was at first erected, which though he anticipates here, you may nevertheless somewhat excuse him; since that, to say what he should not say, he holds it fitting; and to say what he should say, there he leaves you.

But, this *Architectonical* or *Astrological Scheme*, which you please, sticks too much in his stomach, than for him to decline it thus, and therefore he will now give you a reason with a witness against it; and also "because, saith he, we have no evidence, but his single word, that there is any *Hexagon* at all in the work; whereas neither *Mr. Camden*, nor the *Author* of *Nero Caesar*, nor my self, nor any other (for ought I could ever learn, and yet I have enquired of many Gentlemen who had carefully survey'd the Antiquity, and were well able to discern a *Hexagon* from a Circle) could ever perceive any such matter. That the ruines of not only one *Hexagon*, but two are yet standing in the work, hath been already demonstrated at large; and as for the *Author* of *Nero Caesar* he makes no Description at all of our Antiquity. But, what if neither *Mr. Camden*, nor this Doctors self, nor any of those many judicious Gentlemen his friends could ever perceive any such matter? must this therefore be a concluding argument, that *Mr. Jones* might not; or that, because *Those* could not see them, none must be there? Certainly

tainly this Doctor thinks every mans judgment as shallow as his own. For, should I now make appear, that after all his petulancy he himself shall in effect tell you, there is an *Hexagon* at *Stone-Heng*, you would deem it peradventure strange; it shall nevertheless be made true, and then think of him as you please. He then in slighting a considerable difference which encounters him at the very first push, between our Antiquity, and his Monuments in the now *Denmark*, hath (p. 54.) these words. "Nor is it to be unregarded, that at *Stone-Heng*, the inmost Circle (if, at least that may be called a Circle, which really is a *Polygon*; such flat and broad Pillars, being, in respect of their want of convexity on their outsides, incapable to make a perfect Circle) contains only twelve Stones, which agrees exactly with the most ancient patterns. In which words, he grants, that, that which he calls the inmost Circle, is indeed, not a Circle, but really a *Polygon*; now this *Polygon* must either be an *Hexagon*, or a *Dodicahedron*, because according to him it contains twelve stones, of which twelve stones, if one make a side it is a *Dodicahedron*; but if two make a side, an *Hexagon*. Now, that two of the twelve Stones go to the making up of a side, the work it self demonstrates, and so his *Polygon* proves clearly to be an *Hexagon*. What think you of this now? What confidence can we have in him, or how believe him hereafter in whatever he saith? He, that so much aggravated the difference between Mr. Jones, and Mr. Camden, and so incens'd you against them, about this very particular: That hath so often, and so irrationally troubled you with it: That hath not only so positively declar'd against it himself; but also unworthily ingag'd his friends in the same action, and by so doing betraid the judgements of so many Gentlemen therein: He, I say, when perceiving, that he could not set his Title on foot without it, retracts, and in a manner openly confesseth, that the third course in the work at *Stone-Heng*, is not circular, but Hexagonal.

"Again, saith this Doctor, though he speaks of *Three Entrances leading into the Temple of Stone-Heng from the Plain, and those likewise comparted by an Equilateral Triangle*: "Yet is it manifest even from his own Draughts of the work, and its Plat-form, that all the Perpendiculars or Columns of the outward Circle are equidistant each from other; and if so, where are those Three Entrances? Or how should we distinguish them from the other intercolumniary, or void spaces?

Out of whose Quiver soever this was shot, it is but one Doctors opinion; for neither Mr. Camden, nor any his so many Gentlemen, it seems, will witness for him any longer, not *These*, in regard the *Architectonical Scheme* is no more concern'd in the *Three Entrances*, than an *Equilateral Triangle* in the conformation of *St. Pauls Cathedral*: Not the *Other*, for that he hath expressed the two inmost Stones of the *North-East Entrance* in his draught. And as it is manifest by Mr. Jones his drawings, as is granted, that all the upright Stones, or *Pylasters* of the outward Circle, are equally distant among themselves; So, it is as manifest by them also, especially the first wherein the general plant of the whole work is described, that the *Three Entrances* are at the *Trench*, and *those likewise comparted by an Equilateral Triangle*. And so, this Doctor

now knowing how he may *distinguish them from the other intercolumniary, or void spaces*, his frivolous question is too too seriously answered.

But happily it may be demanded, why he should so much oppose these *Entrances*, and the *Hexagons* more than any other particular parts of the Antiquity besides? And why, being at his choice to have twelve Stones in either, he should take them of the Greater *Hexagon*, rather than those at the *Trench*? The reasons are evident; for finding, that he could not by any of his whole Bead-roll of broken crags laid about Burrowes of Earth ever Parallel so much as one of them, he resolved, if possible, to overthrow them all. But, at last perceiving, that he was driven to such an Exigency, as that by one means or other he must produce *Twelve Stones* in some part of our Antiquity, or else be at a loss; he made choice of the greater *Hexagon*, as being within the work, lest otherwise fault should be found his *Elefors* stood not *high enough*: gravely considering withal, that should he have taken the other, which were without at the *Trench*, it might probably be conceived, they stood there like so many *Whiffers*, to keep out the press of people from thronging about their King, rather than placed to cry out, *All haile King Gurmund*; setting aside, that you might in all likelihood suspect *Their joyful acclamations, and wishes of felicity*, could not, through the noise of the multitude, so easily arrive at their Kings ears, at such a great distance. But, however you may be certainly assured, that could he, upon any never so slender a pretence have made use of them to his end, he would have acknowledged those Stones of the *Entrances*, as well as those of the *Hexagon*, whereby you should have never heard more of them, saving in farther confirmation of Mr. Jones his description, & that *Three such Entrances* were anciently at *Stone-Heng*. *All which considered there remains (as I think) no cause any longer to doubt, but that Stone-Heng was a Roman structure, in respect of the Scheme, by which it was designed and composed.* It is time now to proceed unto the fourth particular; for he, forgetting that within these very few years *Play-houses* were made *Preaching-places*, and *Temples*, *Stables*; being lately so precise, as to snuffle, that a Temple should be conformed by the *Scheme* applied to a Theatre; now scruples not, supposing it makes for him, to fly for shelter to the *Porticoes* of a Theatre, as his only *Sanctuary* against the *Porticoes* of a Temple. Saying thus,

Fourthly, As for the *Double Portico* reported to be in the outward Circle, and another within the Greater *Hexagon*, formed after the Roman fashion in structures of great Magnificence: That you may be the better able to judge, whether he were in the right, yea or no; give me leave to acquaint you, what a *Portico* properly is, what the Roman Architects called a *Double Portico*, and what Mr. Jones termeth *Porticoes* in this place. *Vitruvius (lib. 5. cap. 9.)* setting down precepts for the construction of *Porticoes* belonging to a Theatre, begins his discourse thus. *Post scenam Porticus sunt constituendæ, ut cum imbres repente ludos interpellaverint, habeat populus, quo se recipiat ex theatro*: Behind the Scene are to be made *Porticoes*, to the end the people may have whether to withdraw themselves out of the Theatre, when sudden showers disturb their sports. And *Philander* commenting upon



“upon these words, saith thus; *Porticus additæ sunt sacris ædibus, illustrium virorum domibus, & publicis ædificiis, necessitatis, aut ornamenti, animiue causa; sub eis repentinas pluvias vitabant, umbras ac frigora captabant, variis sermonibus diem consumeabant, a meridie solem hyeme, à septentrione æstivas umbras excipientes*: “To  
 “sacred buildings, to the houses of great Personages, and to public Edifices are added *Porches*, for necessity, Ornament, or delight; under them they sheltered themselves from sudden rains, they retired for shade and coolness, and talked away the day; receiving Sun-shine from the South in Winter, and in Summer shadow from the North. From whence it is most cleer, most certain, that all *Porticoes* are additional structures, where men may be protected from Rain and Sun; such as the memorable *Porticoes* of *Apollo Palatinus*, of *Augustus in Campo Martio*, of the *Pantheon*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of the *Capitol* on the side of the *Capitoline Hill* in *Rome*. Of these *Porticoes* some are made with *parietibus continuis*, solid walls on one side, and Pillars on the other; as in all *Peristylia*, or paved walks enclosed with Columns, such as the costly Palace of *Urbis* at *Rome* is adorned with, such as the *Cloysters* in Monasteries, such as the walks under the old Exchange, and those commonly called the *Piazza's* of *Covent Garden*. Others consist of solid walls on both sides, with rows of Pillars set at distance from the walls; of which sort we have a glorious example in the *Portico* at the West end of *St. Pauls Church*, in designing and raising of which Mr. *Jones* himself was principal Architect. But, all are *Tectæ* Roofed, or covered at top; otherwise how should they satisfy the use or end for which they were intended, namely to shelter men from excessive heat in Summer, and from wet weather in all seasons of the year? As for double *Porticoes*, they are in no waies different from single ones, except in this only, that they have a double order or range of Columns. For, *Philander* interpreting these words of *Vitruvius* (*lococitato*) *circa theatra sunt Porticus & ambulationes, que videntur ita oportere collocari, uti duplices sint, habeantque exteriores columnas Doricæ, cum Epistylis & ornamentis, ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectas*; expressly saith, *Porticus Duplices appellatæ sunt a duplici columnarum ordine*, *Porches* “are termed  
 “Double, from the Double Order of Pillars, of which they are composed. And these, doubtless, are the adequate notions of *Porticoes*, both simple, and double: And what every man understands when he hears them spoken of. But what Mr. *Jones* intendeth by *Porticoes* in *Stone-Heng*; is difficult to be conceived from his own discourse; and more difficult to be found in the work it self: So that we are confined to the liberty of conjecturing. By the double *Portico*, therefore, in the outward Circle or wing of Stones, He means either the double row of Pillars set in round, of which the inner consisteth of smaller Stones, such as he compares to *Pilasters*: Or the space between each two Columns, with an *Architrave* over head. If the first; then it may be demanded, why the inner Order of Columns are not equal in altitude to the outward, as they ought to have been by *Vitruvius* directions, and as they alwaies were in Roman double *Porticoes*?  
 “And

“ And why is one order covered with *Architraves*, the other not ?  
 “ If the *other* ; it may be objected, the *Portico* then can be but  
 “ single, contrary to what it is supposed to be. The same may be  
 “ said likewise of the other *Portico* imagined in the Greater Hexa-  
 “ gon. But, whatever part of the *Fabrick*, He fancied to be a *Por-*  
 “ *tico* ; thus much is evident, that it will not afford defence against  
 “ the injuries of immoderate heat or rain ; and therefore deserves  
 “ not that Title, in strictness of speech, &c. For, in regard this Pa-  
 “ ragraph is long, I will endeavour an answer unto this part first ; least  
 otherwise I oppress your memory too much.

It may now be said unto this Doctor, as it was once to a Serjeant at Law, who after a tedious rehearsal about Tenures of Lands, coming to apply it to the Case in question ; Hold ! hold, (quoth the Judge) you think you speak for your Client, when you speak directly against him. So, this judicious Doctor by making a formal relation concerning *Porticoes*, supposeth he hath utterly confounded the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng*, when thereby he hath fully confirmed Mr. *Jones* his opinion of them ; as shall appear from a fourfold answer unto this Paragraph. First, he tells us, from the Authors mentioned ; that “ it is most cleer, most certain, that *all Porticoes* “ are additional structures, wherein men may be protected from Rain “ and Sun ; As if *Vitruvius*, or *Philander*, meant any thing less, than that they were not usually by the *Romans* built singly by themselves also ; or that Necessity, Ornament, and Delight were not different things. For though *Vitruvius*, and from him *Philander* assures us, that *Porticoes* are added unto several kinds of Buildings, yet neither of them both maintain, that without walls, they are not to be made ; or (peremptorily like this Doctor) say, that *all Porticoes* are, or must be, *additional structures* ; nor would, nor could they, knowing well, the contrary so manifestly appeared in divers great works of the *Romans*. For, *Alexander Donatus* plainly demonstrates, that the *Portico* erected about the famous Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* consisted of two single Columnations, standing simply by themselves, without any walls at all. The same *Donatus* describes likewise, the *Portico* of *Europa*, a work of *Augustus Caesar*, or *Pola* the sister of *Agrippa*, built in the lesser field at *Rome* (so call’d in opposition to *Campus Martius*) to be made with two Ranks of Columns, neither contiguous to any wall, nor any wall to them. And *Julius Capitolinus* relates, that the *Portico* founded by *Gordianus* the younger in *Mars* his field, was made 1000 feet in length after the same manner. Whereby it is most cleer, most certain, that *All Porticoes* were not *additional structures*, no more than those of *Stone-Heng*. Now the reason why the *Romans* made them commonly so stately, was, for the greater Ornament of the City ; Glory and Renown of their Empire, and commodity and pleasure of the People ; that walking in them, they might be the more delighted, in viewing the prospect of the Country, and observing from every part, who pass’d, and what was acted throughout the whole fields ; as also behold whatever sacreds were solemnized within the Court of their Great *Jupiter Capitolinus* : And thus not improbably in like manner was by them done at *Stone-Heng*, that the People assembled might see, as well what was officiated in the circumadjacent Court ; as, in regard

*Al. Don. de  
urbe Roma  
lib. 2. cap. 2.*

*Id. lib. 3.  
cap. 17.*

gard of the nature of their *Deity Cælum*, whose Rites were not mysterious, fully satisfy themselves by contemplating, which way soever they look'd into the same, the sacred Ceremonies performed within the Cell.

Secondly, this Doctor tells us, that *All Porticoes are Tectæ, Roofed or covered at top*; As to this *Pyrrho Ligorio* shall answer for me, that the *Theatridium*, as he calls it, a noble circular work of *M. Varro's*, consisted of a *Portico*, or double range of Columns, which not only stood singly by it self without walls, but was made *sub divo* open to the Air, and without a roof also. And so likewise *Clemens Agatius*, that the *Portico* at the head of the Degrees of the *Amphitheatre of Verona*, was roofless, and *not covered at top*. Whereby it is evident, that *All Porticoes* were not *Tectæ, or covered*, but oftentimes as open, and exposed to the sky, as the Temples *Hypæthros, Monopteros*, or our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*; wherein men could neither be sheltered from excessive heat in Summer, nor, from wet weather in all seasons of the year. And when the Books of these Antiquities, shall be either divided into Chapters, or paged, this Doctor shall know it, lest the patience of most, though learned, should not extend to the enduring of turning over some few leaves of such admirable Volumns.

Next, as for what concerns *Double Porticoes*, ordinary reason, without calling in *Philander*, dictates; that if they had not two ranges of Columns, they could not be double. But, was it not said, that we should be told, *what the Roman Architects called a Double Portico*? Why then hear we not of them? This Doctor is as prone to forget, as bold to promise, for *Philander* was a Citizen of *Rome*, no Architect. And whereas *single Porticoes* consisted of one Order, one Height, one Ornament; the *Roman Architects* shall tell you ere long, that *Double Porticoes* were made of several distinct Orders; that these Orders were of several distinct Heights; and that their Ornaments were several and distinct likewise. And therefore, though *Philander* giveth us the reason why *Porticoes* were called *Double*, yet he understood himself better; was too well read in *Vitruvius*; and regarded *Posterity* more than to say, that *Double Porticoes*, are no waies different from *single ones*, except in this only, that they have a double order or range of Columns; as this Doctor positively affirms.

“But what *Mr. Jones* intendeth, saith he, by *Porticoes* in *Stone-Heng*, is difficult to be conceived from his own discourse; and more difficult to be found in the work it self: So that we are confined to the liberty of conjecturing. I answer to this, what a famous Lawyer, having in the Exchequer Court very learnedly opened an obscure and difficult point in Law, and spent much time about it, did, unto one of the Barons there, that called to him, saying, Begin again Sir, for I understand you not; It's no matter, quoth the Lawyer, I speak to those that do understand: So, in like manner, *Mr. Jones* took not such pains, nor consumed so much time, about the discovery of *Stone-Heng*, for those that do not, but those that do understand Him. For, what should He intend by the *Porticoes* of our Antiquity, but those Circular spaces of ground, or walks within the work, environed on the one hand with great *Py-lasters*; and on the other with shorter ones, and as for this Doctors



other fantastical dream, that by the *Double Portico*, Mr. Jones may mean the space between each two Columns, with an *Architrave* overhead; it is scarcely worth re-naming, much less answering to. And therefore let us proceed to satisfy him, as to his *Quare's*. His words are these.

“ If the first, then it may be demanded; why the inner order of Columns are not equal in altitude to the outward, as they ought to have been by *Vitruvius* directions, and as they *alwaies* were “ in Roman double *Porticoes*? You cannot but remember, what a noise he made lately, and how his patience was offended, because *Stone-Heng Restored* told him not, in what Chapter of his fifth Book *Vitruvius* mentioned the *Astrological* or *Architectonical Scheme*. And now himself quotes the same Author, in a particular of as great importance, as any we either have, or shall meet withal, and yet neither cites Chapter nor book of His. But, as we use to say, *Where nothing is to be had, the King loseth his Rent*; So, when there was no such custom among the *Romans*, nor *Vitruvius* ever gave one *Iota* of such directions, no wonder we are not told where to find the same. But, if it be objected, that he acquainted us before, that *Vitruvius* (*lib. 5. Cap. 9.*) sets down precepts for the construction of *Porticoes*, It is answered, that in that Chapter He gives no such directions as are here spoken of, nor any where else throughout his whole work. And therefore, I say, that if the inner order of Columns, had been equal in altitude to the outward, they had neither been according to *Vitruvius* directions, nor as the *Romans* *alwaies* used in double *Porticoes*. And, I say also, that this Doctor by thus peremptorily imposing upon *Vitruvius*, that, that he never said, hath not only to the scandal of all learning traduc'd Him, but also unwarrantably framed customs among the *Romans* à *diametro* contrary both to their usages, and his Rules. For *Vitruvius* commands, the inner Order of Columns in double *Porticoes* to be made higher than the outward; and therefore not equal, as this Doctor hath delivered. *Vitruvius* his Text (*loco citato*) is this; *Circa Theatra sunt Porticus, & ambulationes, quæ videntur ita oportere collocari, ut duplices sint. Habeantque exteriores columnas Doricas cum epistylis, & ornamentis ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectas. Latitudines autem earum ita oportere fieri videntur, uti quanta altitudine columnæ fuerint exteriores, tantum latitudinem habeant ab inferiore parte Columnarum extremarum ad medias, & à medianis ad parietes, qui circumcludunt porticus ambulationes. Medianæ autem Columnæ quinta parte altiores sint, quam exteriores, sed aut Ionico, aut Corinthio genere deformentur.* About Theatres, saith He, are *Porticoes*, and Walks, which appear ought to be so placed, as they must be double. And have the outward Columns *Dorick* with *Architraves*, and *Ornaments* made from the rule of the *Dorick* modulation. But their breadths appear ought to be so made, as how much in height the outward Columns shall be, so much breadth they have from the lower part of the outward Columns to the middle ones, and from the middle ones to the Walls, which inclose the Walks of the *Porticoes*. And the middle Columns must be a fifth part higher than the outward, but may be made either of the *Ionick* or *Corinthian* Order. Thus *Vitruvius*. Now, what opinion hath

*Vitr. lib. 5.  
cap. 9.*

hath this Doctor of your judgements? When he shall in this manner presume to inform you, that *the inner Order of Columns* ought to be equal in altitude to the outward, by *Vitruvius directions*, and as they alwaies were in *Roman double Porticoes*. When as *Vitruvius* himself, which by his citing of the very Text is evident, so positively told him the contrary, even from the very Customs of the *Romans*, as his words, which appear ought to be so placed, and appear ought to be so made; manifestly declare.

But it may be objected, that though it is fully proved, that the inner Order of Columns in double *Porticoes*, is not to be equal in height to the outward, and that *Mr. Jones* his opinion concerning the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng* is exceedingly confirm'd thereby. It is not any way proved, nevertheless, that the inner Columns of a double *Portico* may be lower than the outward, as the inner *Pylasters* are at *Stone-Heng*. Whereunto it is answered, that considering I have clearly refuted the Doctors argument by making evident, from so venerable an Author that they ought to be of unequal heights; and also, that as in our Antiquity the upright Stones of the inner Circle, are different in form from the outward, so the *Romans* made the outmost row of Pillars of one Order, and the inmost of another; what is objected farther, by consequence falls to the ground. For, since they were to be made higher, who can doubt, but that upon several emergencies they might be made lower, either for varieties sake; the sooner dispatch of the work; the saving of expences; or, when the Architect might not happily be at his own choice, but was constrained through want of materials of a greater height, to take such as could be found, and make them as he did? *It being evident, saith Dr. Charleton himself, (pa. 26.)* he made use of the greatest Stones he could get. But, how valid soever these conjectures may be, yet, that I may as much as possible make all clear, the evidence of our Claim shall be well attested, not by *New-men*, but such as either speak of their own knowledge, or upon sure grounds. And therefore, as *Vitruvius* hath already ascertain'd you, that the *Romans* made the inner Columns of their double *Porticoes* higher; So, *Julius Capitolinus* shall now acquaint you, that they made them lower also. For he, in describing the *Portico* erected by *Gordian* the younger in *Mars's field* at *Rome*, (formerly mentioned) useth these words. *Instituerat Porticum Jul. Cap. in in campo Martio sub colle, pedum mille, ita ut ab altera parte aequae Vit. Gord. Jun. mille pedum porticus fieret, atque inter eas pateret spatium pedum quingentorum; cujus spatii hinc atque inde viridaria essent, lauro, myrto & buxo frequentata: medio vero lithostrotum, brevibus Columnis altrinsecus positis, & sigillis per pedes mille, quod esset deambulatorium: ita ut in capite basilica esset pedum quingentorum.* He built, saith *Julius*, a *Portico* under the Hill in *Campo Martio*, 1000 feet in length, so that the like *Portico* might be made on the other side, and a space left betwixt them of five hundred feet, the greens whereof were here and there adorned with *Laurel*, *Myrtle* and *Box*: but the middle was paved in *Mosaick* work with short Columns placed on either side, and marks set, throughout the 1000 feet that the walk was of; as at the higher end for the 500 feet. And how this *Portico* was covered, let this Doctor tell you.

Phil. in Vitruv.  
lib. 5. cap. 9.

you. In the mean time you see, that of the six ranks of *Pillars*, whereof this most magnificent *Portico* did consist, the two inmost were made of *short Columns*, directly as the upright Stones of the inner *Circle* in our Antiquity are shorter, than the *Pylasters* of the outward; or, as one *Hexagon* is lower than the other. And had it been fitting for me to have presented to you this Antiquity of *Gordian's* in design, you would have found it to differ not much otherwise from *Stone-Heng*, than that *This* consisted of the *Tuscan Order*, *That* of the *Corinthian*: And, that the *one* was *Circular*, the *other* *Quadrangular*. However, from this Authority I am to put you in mind (without complaining of want of Stone, as Dr. *Charleton* miserably doth (pa. 53, 54.) in his *Danes* behalf) that the *Romans* made their not additional *Porticoes*, not only of *Two* rows of Columns, as you have heard; but sometimes of *Three*, as *Suetonius* in the life of *Nero* relates; sometimes of *Four*, as *I. Capitolinus* in the life of *Gallienus* records, telling us withal, that some are of opinion it was made of *Five*, and sometimes of *Six*, as, (from the same Author) that of *Gordians* is said to be; *ad laxitatem, non ad altitudinem*, not in height but breadth; as *Philander* upon our very Text of *Vitruvius*, learnedly observes; and as in our Antiquity plainly appears.

Furthermore, should you be inquisitive to know, how the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng* answer in breadth unto those described by *Vitruvius*, you may, upon examining them by Mr. *Jones* his designs, find; that the difference notwithstanding the strict tie which lay upon the Architect, as before, is so inconsiderable, that it is not worth taking notice of.

Lastly, as concerning this Doctors other *Quare*, *Why is one Order covered with Architraves, the other not?* Whether he puts this question as from himself, or as relating to the directions of *Vitruvius*, appears not fully, and therefore taking it as of his own framing, I say, that had the inner Order been covered with *Architraves*, as the outward, the Rules observed by the *Romans* in works of this Nature, had been manifestly violated thereby; for, they were not accustomed to place any *Architraves*, upon the inner Columns. And for proof of this, observe what *Daniel Barbarus* commenting upon the former Text of *Vitruvius* tells us, *Ratio est, quare mediana Columna exterioribus altiores esse debent, quia id spacia occupant, quod Epistylia in exterioribus occupant, non enim supra medianas Columnas Epistylia imponuntur*, the reason, saith He, wherefore the middle Columns ought to be higher than the outward, is, because they take up that space, which the *Architraves* in the outward supplies; for upon the middle ones *Architraves* are not to be placed. And thus this Doctor now knows why the inner Circle of *Stone-Heng*, hath no *Architraves* upon it; viz. because the Ancients never used to set *Epistyles* over the middle Order in *Double Porticoes*. And as they made *These* higher being they were to have no *Architraves*, so *Those* at *Stone-Heng* being lower could have no *Architraves*, as Mr. *Jones* (pa. 59.) told us, "The Stones were too small to carry such a weight, the spaces too wide to admit of *Architraves* upon them without danger of breaking; and being but six foot high, there could not, possibly, be a convenient head-height remaining



“remaining for a passage underneath, especially, considering fully  
“the greatness of the whole work.

And this brings us to the rest of this Doctors *Paragraph*, who farther saith, “And it seems, He that took the liberty so to call  
“it, was put to a hard shift to blanch over the singularity of his  
“concept : For, striving to assert it, to be customary among the  
“old *Roman Architects*, to form the like *Porticoes* in their Tem-  
“ples, and more particularly in such Temples as properly belonged  
“to the aspect *Hypethros*, or were roofless ; rather than want  
“the *Patronage* of *Vitruvius* in the case, he was forced to deprave  
“the Text he alledged towards his defence. The words there ly-  
“ing in this Order (*lib. 3. cap. 1. sub finem*) *Reliqua omnia eadem ha-*  
“*bent quæ Dypteros, sed interiore parte columnas in altitudine*  
“*duplices, remotas à parietibus ad circuitiōnem (ut porticus) Peri-*  
“*styliorum*: Not as He (p. 70.) unfaithfully recites them, thus (observe  
“I pray) *Hypethros in interiore parte habet columnas remotas à pa-*  
“*rietibus ; ad circuitiōnem (ut porticus) Peristyliorum* ; adding  
“and omitting what he thought fit.

It cannot be denied, but that to affirm, *All Porticoes* are additi-  
onal structures : *All Tecta* or Roofed : and that the *Romans Al-*  
*ways* used to make the *Columns* of their double *Porticoes equal in*  
*altitude*, and covered with *Architraves*, is such a singular conceipt  
as was never vented before. Whereas, for to make appear, that  
it was *customary among the old Roman Architects*, to erect *Porticoes*  
like those of *Stone-Heng*, is neither an hard shift, nor needeth  
blanching over, nor hath any singularity of conceipt in it at all : So  
many several Authors, so many several Antiquities (as have been  
produc'd) so clearly, so certainly adjusting the same. And as to  
what this Doctor suggesteth about depraving the Text of *Vitruvius*,  
I say, that Mr. Jones having before (p. 69.) by Examples and ra-  
tional probabilities proved the double *Portico* of our *Stone-Heng* ;  
coming to make good that *Portico* within the *Cell*, gives us, among  
divers other Authorities and Ancient structures, the aspect *Hypethros*,  
from part of *Vitruvius* Text concerning that kind of Temple. Let  
us consider therèfore what the whole Text is, and observe it, I pray ;  
for, this Doctor hath afforded you, but a moiety thereof also,  
and thereby, through leaving out the word *Hypethros*, which Mr.  
Jones added, hath not only made false *Latine*, but perfect *Non-sense*  
likewise, as Mr. Jones might perhaps have done, had He in like  
manner omitted the same.

*Vitruvius* his words then are, *Hypethros verò decastylus est in pro-*  
*nao & postico, reliqua omnia eadem habet, quæ Dypteros ; sed inte-*  
*riore parte columnas in altitudine duplices, remotas à parietibus ad*  
*circuitiōnem, ut porticus Peristyliorum. Medium autem sub divo*  
*est siue tecto, aditusque valnarum ex utraque parte in prona, & po-*  
*stico*. Now, from this Text Mr. Jones was to prove three things :  
First, that the Aspect *Hypethros* had a *Portico* within the *Cell* ; Se-  
condly, that it lay open to the Air, and was Roofless ; and  
Thirdly, that the *Dypteros* had a double *Portico*. The first of these,  
He was to produce in Order to our Antiquities being a *Roman*  
work, and accordingly (*loco citato*) quotes that part thereof  
which concerned this particular. The other two were to be cited  
by

by Him, in relation to what use it was anciently built; and to that end (p. 76.) gives us the residue, as well what *Vitruvius* intended by the Temple *Dypteros*, as that the *Hypathros* was *sine tecto* without a roof. Whereby it appears, that Mr. Jones, not to trouble us with needless repetitions, defected the whole Text, to make good the parts it was to be applied unto, and gave that by degrees, which this Doctor would have had altogether, even when He himself neglected the same. And why? Not only for that you should conceive, that it related to the *Aspect* *Dypteros* rather than the *Hypathros*; but also that you should not know, that Roman Temples (of this kind especially) had several grand *Entrances* into them, for the reason as will be seen ere long. Whereas, the same every way so fully manifested what Mr. Jones was to make good, as that He had no cause, you see, either by adding or omitting, to avoid any one word thereof, but to ease his Readers only, as I told you before.

But come tell us Doctor, who was he, That, (Pa. 9.) depraved Mr. *Camdens* description of our Antiquity, by adding thereunto *Overtwart Stones*, when Himself said *Cronets* only? That, (pa. 9. & 12.) traduc'd Him, by averring, that He assigned to the *perpendicular Stones of the largest size, twenty four foot of Altitude*, when Himself positively affirmed some of them were *twenty eight foot high*? That, (pa. 19.) omitted Mr. Jones his *Harmoniacal proportions*, and in stead thereof foisted in *Roman Magnificence*? That, (in ead. pag.) falsified Sir *H. Wottons* Text, by omitting in his division of *Walls* the word *Pylasters*, being of such principal concernment to the matter in question? That (pa. 20.) corrupted *Vitruvius* his Authority, by ascribing to Him, the simile of a *sturdy well-limmed labourer, homely clad*, that was absolutely Sir *H. Wottons* own? And (pa. 19.) fathered the distribution that solely belonged to Him, upon the Ancient *Roman Architects* also? That, (pa. 21.) depraved Mr. Jones his Text, in avouching, that *He himself computed the length of each Epistylum or Architrave, continued in round from Column to Column of the outward Circle, to be precisely 16 foot*; when he assigns not any measure unto the length of those *Architraves* at all? That, (pa. 17.) wholly omitted one of his chiefest arguments for proving our Antiquity a *Roman work*, namely, *The power and means of the Romans to effect great works*? That, (pa. 22.) corrupted *Vitruvius* his Text, by the omission of these words, *viz. in duodecim signorum celestium descriptione*, upon which one of the prime reasons of Mr. Jones his opinion for the dedication of our Antiquity depended? That, (pa. 24.) perverted *Vitruvius*, in affirming, that *the inner Order of Columns in Roman double Porticoes, ought to be equal in altitude to the outward*, by His *directions*; when, he expressly commanded the contrary? That, (pa. 25.) depraved His Text, in quoting it, *Reliqua omnia eadem habent*, when his words plainly are, *reliqua omnia eadem habet*? neither can this be imputed to an *Error* of the Press; for, I took a particular note of it from his Manuscript, before ever it was printed; But if you will have it to be either so, or *vitium scriptoris*, must it happen to Dr. *Charleton*, and might it not to Mr. Jones? Who was he also, that hath scarcely written so many *Paragraphs* as corrupted Authors; and sometimes

sometimes twice or thrice at least in a *Paragraph*? That, hath not hitherto quoted so many Authors, as he hath falsified, and will hereafter besides others (*p. 29.*) Mr. *Speed*; (*pa. 46.*) Mr. *Camden*; and (*p. 33, 39, 41 & 53.*) *Olaus Wormius* though his pretended friend? So that, his whole *Dance* is wholly composed of false measures. And therefore, who was He, I say, that added and omitted what he thought fit, in so many, and so material particulars? And, what judgement is to be given in this case? Why, this Doctor himself shall tell you; and *ex ore ipsius* let the sentence pass. It is, saith he, "A course highly dis-ingenious, and in the end as highly scandalous. "For, who usurps the license of falsifying the Text of any Author, "much more of one so grave and Oraculous as *Vitruvius*, whatever "advantage he imagins may arise from thence to his private opinion, in case the imposture be not detected: Certainly it cannot "countervail that shame and discredit that inevitably follows, when "the judicious and examining Reader shall come, by having recourse to the Original, to find how grossely he might have been "deluded, had he trusted to the Quotation. And he that makes "no scruple to impose an Error, by corrupting another's Doctrine, "forfeits the Credit he expects to his own, and is alwaies to be suspected of partiality to his *Tenents*, especially where he broacheth "Novelties, and venteth them upon no other Reputation, but that "of his single Testimony.

It is but justice, therefore, since that the *Porticoes* in our Antiquity are not additional structures; Are not *Tellæ*, Roofed, or covered at top; Have not the inner Order of Columns equal in altitude to the outward, as *Vitruvius* directeth, and as they alwaies were in Roman double *Porticoes*; and have one Order covered with *Architraves*, the other not; and that so many other obligations induce us to grant the being of *Porticoes* there, besides what Mr. *Jones* hath said, and that upon grounds most clear, most certain: I say, it is but Justice if we acknowledge, that He had great reason to be of opinion; that in regard of the *Porticoes*, our Antiquity *Stone-Heng* was a work built by the Romans; and they the sole Founders thereof. Now, to his fifth particular.

"Fifthly, saith this Doctor, As for the Artifice, or Manner of "work-man-ship shewn in *Stone-Heng*, by which you are to understand only the placing of the upright Stones, answerable to Columns; most true it is indeed, the Old Romans used to set the Columns of publick Fabricks, at so much the less distance one from another, by how much greater the Columns were in Diameter, naming that particular kind of range *Pycnostylos. i. e. Crebris Columnis*, the close Order, from the close or thick-standing of the Pillars. Nor is it less true, that in our Monument, the Perpendiculars, though extraordinary great in compass, have their intercolumnary spaces little in comparison; because of the weight of the incumbent *Architrave*, which might otherwise break of it self. And yet nevertheless I think it scarce warrantable thence to conclude, these Perpendiculars were erected by a Roman Artist. For, if you consult *Vitruvius* (*lib. 3. cap. 2.*) about the true proportions of the Close Order, you may soon be informed by him in these few words: *Pycnostylos est, cujus intercolumnio unius & dimidiata*



" *dimidiatæ columnæ crassitudo interponi potest* ; The *Pycnostylos*  
 " is that where the *Intercolumnium* or *Interval*, is equal to the  
 " thickness, and half the thickness of the *Column* it self. To  
 " whom *Bernardinus Baldus* fully assents in his explication of the  
 " word *Pycnostylos*, (*Lexic. Vitruvian. pa. 96.*) where he saith; *Inde*  
 " *species ista nomen adepta est, quod intercolumnium sit moduli*  
 " *unius tantum cum dimidio.* Then if you estimate the *Interval*  
 " from *Perpendicular* to *Perpendicular*, in the great Round of *Stone-*  
 " *Heng*, by the length of the *Architrave* betwixt its two supporters,  
 " according to my manner of computation formerly given, you  
 " will find it to be about nine foot, and so inconform to the rule of  
 " the *Close Order*. After, perchance, you may give ear to my con-  
 " jecture, That the Builder had respect chiefly to the length of the  
 " overthwart *Stones*, placing the supporters accordingly, without  
 " any other consideration or precept of Art, rather of necessity than  
 " choice : And that if he could have been furnished with *Stones*  
 " fit for *Architraves*, of larger dimensions in length and depth,  
 " (otherwise they could not have born their own gravity) in all  
 " likelihood he had proportionably enlarged the spaces of the *Co-*  
 " *lums* ; it being evident, he made use of the greatest *Stones* he  
 " could get, of both sorts. But this is not material ; it being suffici-  
 " ent, that the rule of the *Pycnostylos* was not exactly followed in  
 " the position of the *Columns* at *Stone-Heng* ; and consequently that  
 " the Manner is not *Roman*, as Mr. *Jones* would persuade.

He is here put somewhat to an hard shift, for, seeing he could  
 not well deny, but that Mr. *Jones* his argument as to this particular  
 is true, he goes about to extenuate the Artifice, and manner of  
 workmanship in our Antiquity, and persuade you, that you are  
 thereby to understand the placing only of the upright *Stones* answer-  
 able to *Columns* ; which if so, wherefore hath he made such an  
 O-yes, to perplex your thoughts with distributions, and divisions of  
 Buildings ; descriptions, and relations of the five Orders of *Arch-*  
*itecture* ; *Diminutions* of *Columns*, their *Pedestals*, *heights*, *Interco-*  
*lumnations* ; and whatever else he could invent to ruin Mr. *Jones*  
 his opinion ; as if the Artifice and workmanship of the particular  
 parts appertained not unto, or depended not upon the *Column* it self ?  
 But, waving all These, wherein he hath been so clearly confuted ;  
 Let us consider what *Artifice* occur'd to the sole settling of the *Py-*  
*lasters*. First, the foundations ; according to their respective depths,  
 were in all probability levelled ; that the weight of them, might  
 make an equal pressure, otherwise they would have settled, and the  
 joints of the *Architraves* opened in another manner, than divers of  
 them we see, now do ; for, some, notwithstanding whatever casual-  
 ties expos'd to, in the revolution of so many Ages, stand at this  
 day even to admiration close, and conjoin'd ; which, unless the  
 foundations had been levelled exactly, they could not possibly have  
 done. Secondly, they were set Parallel to the foundations ; other-  
 wise the heads of them could never have so truly joined with the  
*Soffitoes*, or under parts of the *Architraves*, nor these have continued  
 upon such a direct line, as still some of them seem to do. Thirdly,  
 they were set perpendicular ; or else the *Tenons* could never have been  
 fitted, or fallen into the mortises so justly, as at this present is  
 seen.

seen. And that the *Romans* alwaies used to level their foundations, set their *Columns*, *Pylasters*, and walls Parallel to them, and raise them in whatever works, either publick or private perpendicularly, needs no proof, being so generally, so certainly known. But, though this Doctor purposely to Barbarize the work, would have the Artifice to consist in placing of the upright Stones only. *H. Huntington* nevertheless, that learned Historian, as formerly cited, tell us, that the wonder is, *qua arte*, by what Art Stones of such portentous magnitude should be so contriv'd and raised, *Ita ut portæ portis superpositæ videantur*, as that Gates seem laid upon Gates. Neither must I forget what *G. Cambrensis* saith as to the present matter, who, having as the other, seen *Stone-Heng* in much more beauty, no doubt, than now it is, in describing the same, as if transported with admiration at the manner of it's workmanship, useth these words, *Mirum qualiter tanti lapides, tot etiam, & tam magni unquam in unam locum vel congesti, vel erecti, quantoque Artificio lapidibus, tam magnis & altis, alii superpositi sint, non minores: qui sic in pendulo & tanquam in inani suspendi videntur, ut potius Artificum studio, quam suppositorum podio inniti videantur*: A wonder it is, saith he, by what means such Stones, so many also, and so mighty were ever brought together, and erected in one place; and by what Artifice, others, no less could be raised upon Stones so huge and high: Which seem so geometrically, and as it were in the Air suspended, that they appear by the studiousness of Artificers, rather than the open Gallery of supporters, to rest upon themselves. And this is the Judgement that our ancient Historians have given of the Artifice of our Antiquity; and how *Mr. Jones* his design (*Nu. 5.*) accords with this description, *Stone-Heng* it self even at this day declares. And therefore, why should I mention *Alexander Necham*, seeing *Camden* hath at large made use of his opinion.

*Nobilis est lapidum structura, Choreæ Gigantum,  
Ars experta suum posse, peregit opus.  
Quod ne prodiret in lucem segnius, artem  
Se, viresque suas consuluisse reor, &c.*

*Camd. Brit.  
pa. 253.*

*A famous Stone-work is the Giants Dance;  
Art did her best in bringing it to pass.  
That Runick-like nothing might in it chance,  
Arts self, and all her strength consulted was.*

But *Dr. Charleton* apprehending that his sleighting the Artifice was not enough, but that you would expect, something more should be said by him to this important Head of his division, takes occasion from these words of *Mr. Jones* (*pa. 70.*) "That the Roman Architects in distinguishing the Manner of their Temples, alwaies observed the greater the Columns were, the closer they set them together; to inform you" that the *Romans* named that particular kind of range *Pycnostylos. i. e. Crebris Columnis*, the close Order, from the close or thick standing of the Pillars, and thereupon goes on to dispute the intervals in our Antiquity again. Now, though having already made fully appear, upon what grounds

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the *Architect* made the spaces narrow ; and Mr. *Jones* in order to the proving it a *Roman* work not nominating the *Pycnostylos* at all, I am not obliged to speak any thing thereto ; in regard nevertheless, He hath told you (*pa* 77.) that from the *Pylasters* standing so thick and close together, as is said, *Stone-Heng* was a Temple of this *Manner*, I shall endeavour to give you some accompt thereof.

This Doctor then, having said, that it's true, that "the old *Romans* used to set the *Columns* of publick *Fabricks* (Temples he would not say, though the *Pycnostylos* was rarely used by the *Romans* in other works, it being generally incompatible with them)" at so much the less distance one from another, by how much greater the *Columns* were in Diameter ; nor less true, that in our Monument, the perpendiculars, though extraordinary great in compass, have their intercolumnary spaces little in comparison, because of the weight of the incumbent *Architrave* which might otherwise break of it self ; proceeds thus, "And yet nevertheless I think it scarce warrantable thence to conclude ; those Perpendiculars were erected by a *Roman* Artist. For, if you consult *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.) about the true proportions of the *Close Order*, you may soon be informed by Him in these few words : *Pycnostylos est, cujus intercolumnio unius & dimidiata columnæ crassitudo interponi potest* ; The *Pycnostylos* is that, where the *Intercolumnium* or *Interval*, is equal to the thickness, and half the thickness of the *Column* it self. Whereunto it is answered, that though he affirms from *Vitruvius*, that the *Intercolumn* of the *Pycnostylos* is equal to one Diameter and an half of the thickness of the *Column* ; yet he doth not so much as say, that either *Vitruvius*, or any other Author tells us, that the *Intercolumn* of this *Manner* must neither be greater nor less, whereby the Authority produced by him signifieth nothing as to the *Intervals* of *Stone-Heng*, unless the direction of *Vitruvius* had been peremptory. And therefore, this argument of his may also accompany its fellows, all of them depending on corruption. For I shall make clearly appear, that the *Columns* of this *Manner*, were set by the *Romans*, at distances more or less than one Diameter and an half, not only from *Vitruvius* his own words, as this Doctor himself hath quoted them ; but also, from several of their magnificent Temples ; namely, in the Temple of *Antoninus* and *Faustina*, the *Intercolumns* were above one Diameter and an half : And in the Temple of *Mars*, built (not unlikely) by the same *Antoninus*, the *Intervals* exceeded one Diameter and an half likewise. Again, In the Temple of *Mars* the Revenger, erected by *Augustus Caesar*, the spaces between *Column* and *Column* were less than one Diameter and an half : And in the Temple of *Neptune*, the same spaces were much less than one Diameter and an half also. And that all these Temples, notwithstanding these diversities, are of the *Manner Pycnostylos*, *Palladio* affirms. Furthermore, that these proportions agree with the directions given us by *Vitruvius*, observe His words, they are not many you know, *Pycnostylos est, cujus intercolumnio unius & dimidiata columnæ crassitudo interponi potest*, The *Pycnostylos*, saith he, is that, in whose *intercolumn* the thickness of one Diameter and an half may be interposed ; and not, *Is equal to the thick-*



thickness and half, &c. as this Doctor after his wonted manner both inelegantly, and depravely renders them, to the end he might make you believe, that *Vitruvius* gives a positive rule for that, that is voluntary only. And *Baldo* infers the same in saying, *Inde species ista nomen adepta est, quod intercolumnium sit moduli unius tantum cum dimidio*; from thence that *Manner* had its name, because the *Intercolumn* may be as much as one Diameter and an half. And therefore if the *Intercolumn* may be of this Dimension, that it may also be more or less who doubts? And it is most apposite to let you know, that our Author, in these his *Manners* of Temples, useth not to assign proportions to the fraction of an inch, as from the like ensuing Case is manifest; for, in giving us his instructions about the *Manner Diastylus*, He tells us, *Diastyli autem hæc erit compositio, cum trium columnarum crassitudinem intercolumnio interponere possumus*; whereby he adviseth us, that the *Intercolumn* may be made of three Diameters; not enjoyns, that it so shall be, or, ought to be so; for why? Because we all know, that according to his modulation of the Dorick Order, the spaces come to be but two Diameters and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Now, as this *Intercolumn*, though so much less than three Diameters, retains the *Manner Diastylus*, so, where the *Columns* stand thick and close together, they are of the *Manner Pycnostylus* how much soever under one Diameter and an half they be. This from *Palladio* appears, and no Architect can deny. For, the Rules of *Architecture*, These especially, are not like the Lawes of the *Medes* and *Persians*, unalterable; but may, according to the *Quality* and *use* of the structure, at the discretion of the Architect, be varied. For instance, (since he hath brought it into Example) although the Pillars for the *Portico* at the West-End of *St. Pauls Cathedral*, by *Mr. Jones's* being constrain'd to observe the breadth of the old work, are set at distance much more than one Diameter and an half, yet the *Intercolumns* being somewhat less than Two, (if I may use *Sir H. Wotton's* words *pa. 39.*) that *Portico* is of the *Manner Pycnostylus*, and must be so acknowledged. Many more are the Precedents and Examples I could produce on this occasion; and that, by how much the *Columns* were extraordinary great; by so much the extraordinary thicker and closer, in respect of securing the *Architraves*, the *Romans* set them; provided, that the interval were conveniently commodious for passage. But, I suppose that these are more than sufficient to prove, that the *Manner Pycnostylus* manifestly appears in our Antiquity; and consequently, that the work is *Roman*, as *Mr. Jones* hath told you. And in regard this Doctors computation of about nine foot between *Pylaster* and *Pylaster* (though thereby the spaces are not much less than one Diameter and an half) is forged upon his own Anvile, it becomes me not to speak one word more thereto.

And as to his conjecture, “that if the Builder could have been  
 “furnished with Stones fit for *Architraves*, of larger dimension in  
 “length and depth, in all likelihood he had proportionably enlarged  
 “the spaces of the *Columns*; it being evident, he made use of the  
 “greatest Stones he could get, of both sorts; I say, That, though  
 it be evident, as *Those* yet remaining at *Asbury* shew, that the *Ar-*  
*chitect*;

*chitect*, had he been dispos'd, might have had *Stones fit for Architraves of larger dimensions*; it is more evident, nevertheless, as our Antiquity it self demonstrates, that he made not use, for that end, of the greatest Stones he could get, because not only the *Pylasters* of the Greater *Hexagon*, but also the *Architraves* upon them, are in length & depth far greater, than either of both those sorts in the Outward Circle. And that, though the spaces between the *Pylasters* covered with an *Epistyle* in the same *Hexagon*, be much lesser, than the intervals of the said Circle, the *Architraves* notwithstanding of the *Former*, are by much the greater, than those incumbent on the *Later*. So that, in regard the *Architect* placed the larger Stones, over the lesser spaces, it is most certain, that he neither respected the length of the *Architraves*, nor was necessitated through want of Stone, to make the spaces of the outward Circle narrow. But, was constrained to order them as appears in the Antiquity, that he might fully pursue the positive Rule of the *Architectonical Scheme*; and by so doing, make also the *Manner Pycnostylos* visible therein.

I cannot nevertheless but here observe, the bold presumption of this Doctor, to take upon him to create a new Order of *Architecture*, which he calls the *Close Order*, and arrogantly affirm likewise, that the Old *Romans* named it so, and that *Vitruvius* (*lib. 3. cap. 2.*) gives the proportions thereof. Now that those which both *Vitruvius* & the Old *Romans* called Orders of *Architecture* were but four (to which in after times was added a fifth) is so certain, as needs no *certificate* from any *Author*; and that those by which they distinguished the *Intercolumns* of these Orders, were termed *Species*, or *Manners*, is as certain. And therefore, how habitual to him soever it is to traduce, and frame Authorities; this *Close Order* is such a Bolt, as hath not been shot till now; unless, it be some *Danish Order*; for, if you consult *Chorea Gigantum*, (*pa. 38. & sequentibus*) you may soon be informed thereby, that all the rabble of the Monuments, pretended to be erected by the *Danes*, raked up together there, are so *Closely* ordered, as neither *Artifice*, nor *Manner of workmanship* appears in any one of them, though they are described by *Olaus Wormius* himself. But to proceed to the sixth particular, as this Doctor now makes it.

“ Sixthly, saith he, As for the manner of fixing the *Architraves* upon the head of the *Perpendiculars* by *Tenons* and *Mortises*; that likewise seems but an uncertain sign of *Roman Masonry*. For, those *Architraves* being to be placed in *Æquilibrio*, so as the point of Rest at each end ought to be there, where the weight was found equal on each side, all the workman had to do toward their continuance in that posture, was, to contrive so to fasten them, as that no force of wind or tempest, nor any other (unless extream) violence, by diminishing the gravity on one side, might incline or sway them to sink down on the other; which could not otherwise be effected, but by corroborating the *Æquilibrium* by *Tenons* made in the supporters, and let into holes or *Mortises* in the *Architrave*, no kind of Morter or Cement being strong enough for that purpose. And thus much common reason might teach the *Masons*, without any great skill in *Geometry*, or having recourse to either the Rules or Patterns of *Roman Architecture*. Which, perhaps, was the cause why *Vitruvius* spake so little of this way of confirming great Stones in buildings, as taking it for granted,

" granted, the contrivement was so plain and obvious to men, even  
 " of but common understanding, as that it was needless for him to  
 " insist upon any Precepts concerning it; For, all I can meet with  
 " in his whole volume relating thereunto, is only a slight, transitory  
 " and obscure Touch (*lib. 2. cap. 8.*) which is this: *Quod si quis*  
 " *noluerit in id vitium incidere, medio cavo servato secundum Or-*  
 " *thostras intrinsecus, ex rubro saxo quadrato, aut ex testa, aut*  
 " *silicibus ordinariis, struat bipedales parietes, & cum ansis ferreis;*  
 " *& plumbo frontes vincat sint: ita enim non acervatim, sed ordine*  
 " *structum opus poterit esse sine vitio sempiternum, quod cubilia &*  
 " *coagmenta eorum inter se sedentia & juncturis allegata non pro-*  
 " *trudent opus, neque Orthostras inter se religatos labi patientur;*  
 " From whence nevertheless little can be collected, that is capable  
 " of application to the manner of banding stones together in our  
 " Antiquity: all that is, we must be beholding to the industry of  
 " Philander for, who, after his interpretation of the word *Ortho-*  
 " *strata*, which signifies upright Props, such as the *Italians* term *Spe-*  
 " *roni*, *Philastri contraforti*, addeth, *Inciduntur in his canales, in*  
 " *quos, veluti in fœminas, aliud quidpiam, cœu masculum, incat*  
 " *committaturque: cujusmodi sunt, quas nostri Mortesias, quasi Mor-*  
 " *desias, a mordendo, vocant; commissura scilicet genus, cum perpetuo*  
 " *canali induntur, inferunturve tabula aut quippiam simile.* Besides,  
 " though Mr. Jones alledgeth the authority of *Leo Baptista Alber-*  
 " *tus* the *Florentine*, to prove, that in mighty structures, where the  
 " stones were of extraordinary greatness, the *Romans* used to lay  
 " them without any unctuous incorporating matter between: yet  
 " he neither hath, nor could bring under the hand of any Author a  
 " Certificate, that no other Nation did the like before, or until af-  
 " ter the *Romans* had; by Conquest or Commerce, civiliz'd them.  
 " And therefore it was somewhat boldly done of him to infer, that  
 " *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman Structure*, because the *Architraves* were  
 " compacted to their supporters by *Tenons* and *Mortises*; when  
 " the Examples of the like way for Hold-fasts for huge stones, among  
 " other Nations (some of which were at that time barbarous) are  
 " infinite, and stand in the road way of every mans observation.

Whereunto it is said, that the compacting and uniting great stones  
 together by *Tenons* and *Mortises*, as the *Architraves* are fixed upon  
 the heads of the upright stones in our Antiquity, doth not only seem,  
 but also is a most certain sign of *Roman Masonry*, seeing that *Al-*  
*berius* and *Philander*, from *Vitruvius*, so positively affirm the *Ro-*  
*mans* used the same. And since this Doctor so peremptorily avers,  
 That " Examples of the like way of hold-fasts for huge stones, a-  
 " mong other Nations are infinite: he should either have named  
 some of those Nations that having swayed in *Britain* or elsewhere;  
 in such manner connexed their works before they were civilized by  
 the *Romans*, and produc'd one Authority at least; that his *Danes*  
 had so much common Reason, as to have done the like; or never  
 have brought them in competition with the *Romans* about *Stone-*  
*Heng*; and fram'd this frivolous objection. But most certain it is, that  
 what other Nations soever observed the same band, it is beyond  
 his power to make appear, that either his *Danes* did, or our *Romans*  
 did not use it. And therefore in regard he cannot disprove this



Vit. 1. 2. c. 8.

Artifice, or manner of Workmanship to be *Roman*, he endeavors to persuade you, that *Vitruvius* speaks little thereof, "as taking it for granted, the contrivement was so plain and obvious to men, even but of common understanding, as that it was needless for him to insist upon any Precepts concerning it. Yet had he not omitted the Context of *Vitruvius*, which declares what error it was that he would have no more to be incur'd, I should not now have been necessitated to acquaint you, that *Vitruvius* prescribes this way of confirming great stones in buildings, for the direct contrary reason this Dr. gives; for that our Author, having spoken of some ancient Monuments near *Rome*, which through defect of skill in the workmen to make good band, were fallen to ruin & decay, in order to prevent the like in future, useth these words (*loco citato*) *Quod si quis noluerit in id vitium incidere medio cavo servato secundum Orthostrate*, &c. Now, in what manner these *Orthostrate* were banded, is told you already, from *Philander* commenting upon this same Text, *Inciduntur in his canales*, saith he, *in quos, veluti in feminas, aliud quidpiam, ceu masculum, ineat committaturque: cujusmodi sunt, quas nostri Mortesias, quasi Mordesias, à mordendo vocant; commissura scilicet genus, cum perpetuo canali induntur, inseruntur vè tabula, aut quippiam simile*. Whereby, it is most evident and manifest, that by *Vitruvius's* directing, that the Hollows and Holdfasts should be made *Secundum Orthostrate*, as they were in the *Orthostrate*; He, not (as this Doctor saith) slightly, transitorily, and obscurely, but considerately, advisedly, and clearly included the whole Artifice. And that, he was so far from thinking it was needless for Him to insist upon any precepts concerning it, in regard the contrivement was so plain and obvious; as that, even through meer want of common understanding in workmen, He found Himself constrained to give a positive rule for it, lest other works should run the same fortune as those He mentioned had done. So that you see, not little, but very much, when truly examined, may be collected from Him, that is capable of application to the manner of banding Stones together as in our Antiquity.

But you will smile, peradventure, at this Doctor's interpretation of the *Orthostrate*, which (saith he) signify upright props, such as the *Italians* term *Speroni*, *Pilastri contraforti* (These are *Runic*, or *Gothick* you may imagin, for they are neither *Latine*, nor *Italian* I'm sure). This interpretation nevertheless, however he hath corrupted the same, and usurped to himself as his own, is taken from *Bernardino Baldo*, who in giving us the signification of the *Orthostrate*, (as touch'd upon before) saith thus, *Nestrate appellant Speroni, Pilastri, è Contraforti*, our Countrymen call them supporters, *Pilasters*, and Counterforts. Now, he not intending it should attain your knowledge, from so learned a Roman especially, that the Ancients used to band *Pylasters* by *Mortesies* and *Tenons* purposely falsified the Text (as he had formerly done *Sir H. Wotton's* about *Pylasters* also) adding, altering, and omitting what he pleased. And unto this, to make you amends, conjoyns another forgery much of the same stamp, and for the like end, by informing you, that *Mr. Jones* alleaged the authority of *Leo Baptista Albertus*, as to prove only, That in mighty structures, where the Stones were of extraordinary

nary greatness, the Romans used to lay them without any unknown incorporating matter between; when as He (p. 70.) not only to this purpose quoteth those words from *Albertus*; but also, as if this learned Florentine had seen our very Antiquity, evidenceth from Him, that the Romans used "to unite and compact their great Stones together, by certain ligatures, or hold-fasts, (the *Italians* calling them *Perni*, Peggs, or *Tops*, for such (as you see their very form at *Stone-Heng*) they resemble; and we, from the verb *tenerè* to hold, not improperly *Tenons*) *quæ inferiores, & una superiores in Lapides infixæ cavatæ fuere, ne quid forè protrusi ordines alteri ab alteris distrahantur*. Which very reason *Vitruvius* Himself, as you may remember, gave us in this Doctors own quotation before. And since that Mr. Jones had such pregnant Authorities as these, for proving this Artifice in our Antiquity, you may wonder, that He did not confidently affirm rather than be so bold as to infer that *Stone-Heng* was a Roman structure, because the *Architraves* were compacted to their supporters by *Tenons* and *Mortises*.

Furthermore, it is not to be omitted, that the *Pylasters* of *Stone-Heng* (the difference nevertheless between them and *Pillars* considered) appear to be diminished according to the proportion, generally observed by all, both ancient and modern *Architects* in the *Tuscan Order*. i. e. one fourth part less above than below.

That, the *Architraves* on the heads of the *Pylasters* are as proportionable in like manner to them; as those single *Cornicements*, which being without *Freeze* and *Architrave*, the Romans used to set over their *Pylasters*; viz. about a seventh part of the whole height.

That, the same *Architraves* be wrought smooth without any moulding, as in imitation of those *Epistyles* of the Romans, that were made frequently of Timber, when the *Intercolumns* of the Manner *Aræostyli* were of great width. And the joynts of them made directly over the middle of each *Pylaster*, as in all *Columnations* the Romans ever used to observe.

What should I say of the exact division of the *Tenons* and *Mortises* on each side of the middle of the *Pylasters* of the outward Circle? Or, of those made in the midst of Them of the greater *Hexagon*, so conformable unto *Vitruvius's* Rule of *Medio cavo servato secundum Orthostatos*? What should I say? But that they all joyntly concur demonstrably to prove our Antiquity a Roman work. We come now to the last particular.

"Seventhly, and lastly, saith this Doctor, as for the frequency of Roman Relicks in *Wiltshire*, such as *Camps*, *Fortresses*, *Trenches*, and the like, some of which are even to this day discernable, at least by their prints or footsteps, in places not far from *Stone-Heng*; I shall willingly allow thus much, that conjoynd with *History*, they may be good testimonies of the lodging of Roman Armies in those places, and of their military traverses, during their War with the *Britans*; yet seeing they carry no face of similitude, nor shew of relation to our Antiquity, the Laws of *Logic* will justifie my wariness and unbelief; if I doubt them to be so much as probable Arguments of the Romans being Authors also of that work.

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In His *Stone-Heng Restored* (pa. 71.) Mr. Jones, well knowing, that it Time and Place were wanting, Matter of fact must of necessity fail; and that, what valid Authorities soever He produced to manifest *Roman Architecture* in our Antiquity, they would be of no weight, unless He made appear also, that the *Romans* inhabited anciently *Wiltshire*; doth, for proof of their Residence therein, not only remember several their *Encamping Places*, but likewise divers of their *Plantations*, and *Dwellings* in that *Traff*, where-upon serious Examination you will find, they were, as much, if not more conversant, than in any one part of the whole *Island* besides; and lived in it also, neerer about *Stone-Heng*, than elsewhere throughout all the Country. But since, this Doctor hath warily omitted what Mr. Jones delivered in relation thereunto. I'll take leave to say somewhat thereof.

*Tacit. in Vit.  
Agric.  
Camd. Brit.  
pa. 63.*

That the *Romans* were the first that conquered our *Britain*; reduced the natural inhabitants from their Barbarism to the society of civil life; gave them their Laws; instructed them in *Arts* and *Sciences*; built them stately *Temples*, *Houses*, *Publick-places*, sumptuous *Porticoes*, *Baths*, and whatever other works, which either for Convenience, Ornament, or Delight were in use among themselves, aswel *Tacitus* in the life of *Agricola*, as *Camden* assures us.

*Id. p. 87. & 88* That their Empire over this *Island* endured almost 500 years; and that by their continuance here so many generations, the *Romans* and *Britains* were, by a blessed and mutual engraving, as may be said, grown into one stock and Nation, *Camden* tells us.

That they are found to have lived in *Wiltshire*, particularly at *Old Salisbury*, *Tanesbury Castle*, *Dunshot Camp*, *Woldsbury*, *Ivy-Church*, the same Author in his description of that County affirms; and that, the most of these places lye within four or five miles of *Stone-Heng*, and the farthest not above nine, is certain.

At *Kenet* and *Selbury*, each within a mile or two at most of *Aibury*, and *Rockley*, from whence the Stones for building our Antiquity were had, *Camden* meets with them likewise. And at *Kenet* they might probably enough settle, to be neer at hand, for overseeing, and the better following the workmen that wrought in the adjoining Quarries. As for *Aibury*, I look upon it as no ancient Village, but modernly built within the Circumvallation of a mighty encamping place, whose vast Trenches yet remain; having a lesser Camp belonging to it, on the top of the Hill *Westward* towards *Bath*, which to have been anciently *Roman* is not to be denied. *Leckham* and *Werminster* were inhabited by them also. And, if these so many Towns, of which some are even at this day of importance, were peopled by them, how fully replenished were the Villages in the *Bournes*, must we conjecture?

*Camd. Brit.  
p. 251.*

The Medals and Coines of their Emperors oftentimes digged up; That book of *Vellam* written with Capital *Roman* letters (whose leaves when touch'd fell all to dust) which was found at *Ivy-Church*; Our *Stone-Heng*; together with the several Antiquities yet visible about *Kenet* and *Aibury*, though not all of them obvious to every passenger, would adjust these *Their Plantations* true, whether Mr.

*Camden*,



*Camden*, *Speed*, or whatever other Historians, had, or had not recorded them to Posterity.

When then the *Romans* were the first; that for civilizing the Inhabitants of this *Island*, introduced Arts and Sciences here, and their *Art of building* in particular; When they enjoyed the sovereignty of this *Island* in such peaceable and quiet possession for so many hundreds of years; and when there appears such undeniable Testimonies of their constant abode in *Wiltshire*; may it not well be said, that all these, conjoynd with what's formerly proved at full, concerning their custome of immortalizing their memory by stupendious works, wherever their Arms prevailed; as also, their Magnificence, Order, and Artifice still visible in our Antiquity, are not only highly probable, but evidently convincing arguments that our *Stone-Heng* was by them built? Considering therewith also that it was sited in the very Centre, as it were, of their habitations, whereunto as a Temple common to them *All*, they might conveniently, readily, and equally resort.

But to conclude, I say with Mr. Jones (*pa. 72.*) That since Mr. *Camden* hath told us, that He dares confidently avouch, the *Romans* made and raised up the wonderful Causeys, & Street-waies throughout this whole *Island*, in regard only, that whilst *Agricola* governed Britain, *Tacitus* saith, several waies were enjoyned: Why should it not, (the same *Tacitus* telling us in like manner, "*Agricola* exhorted the Britains in private, and helped them in common to build Temples, Houses, and Places of publick Resort) as positively be affirmed, that *Stone-Heng* was a work of the *Romans*, and they the sole Founders thereof? *Tacitus* might have spared His breath, in saying, the *Romans* built stately and stupendious structures here, since their Power and Means for Building, Order of Building, and Manner in Building, will for ever declare unto Posterity, that such lofty Ruins as appear in our Antiquity can be Remains of none but Roman building. Id. pa. 64:

And now I must again in his own language, ask this Doctor a question or two, Is not Mr. Jones his invention exceedingly fine and subtle, and favours it not of a pregnant wit, and no small learning, especially in the mysteries of ancient Architecture in use among the Romans? Is it not much applauded by some of more than vulgar judgement; and of more it seems than some are Masters of? And, may it not, in truth, deserve to stand, though meerly for its pleasantness? But seeing, this Doctors adventure to shew you the several Flaws, Chincks, and defects discoverable therein, is come to nothing; I shall shortly, since he is so daring, send him on another, in which his voyage shall as assuredly be lost, I'll undertake. He finds Mr. Jones his reasons, I suppose, so closely and artificially woven, as not one only Thread of them can be unravel'd by any Laws of Logick; which reasons, whether they be strong enough to bind the Readers to a belief of His Opinion, that *Stone-Heng* was a Roman structure; rests in their own Bosoms.

In the next place Dr. *Charleton* presumeth thus, "Give me leave to add an argument or two of mine own, of so much weight, as would have alone been sufficient to break asunder his whole

contexture had I not weakned it at all. And this said, proceeds unto his first argument as followeth.

“ Mr. *Camden*, in the close of his discourse concerning *Stone-Heng*, makes report of a certain Table, or plate of Metal, as it had been Tin and Lead commixt, found in or by the Monument, in the time of King *Henry* the VIII. whereon were engraven many Letters, but in so strange a Character, that neither Sir *Thomas Eliot*, nor Mr. *Lilly* Schoolmaster of *St. Pauls*, could tell what to make of it; and so took no care to preserve it. Now certain it is, this inscription was not left by the *Romans*, who generally wrote all their Memorials in their own Language, whose Character hath long out-lasteth their Empire, continuing the same in all ages; as appears even by their Coins of greatest Antiquity, and all their Monumental Epigraphs, of which *Camden* hath collected a great number, such as have been found in *England*, and *Gruterus* a large Volume of others, dispers'd not only through *Italy*, but all parts of the Earth, wherever the *Roman Eagle* pearch'd. Nor doth it appear to have been either *Greek*, or *Hebrew*, or *British*, or *Saxon*; because all these Languages, and their several Characters, were well known to Sir *Thomas Eliot*, and Mr. *Lilly*, who were excellent Linguists, and good Antiquaries, as the yet living Fame of one, and Writings of the other testifie. It remains, therefore, that these were barbarous Characters: and if so, what hinders, but that we may guess them to be *Litera Runica*, *sive Gothica*, the *Runick*, or *Gothick* Characters, such as were constantly used by the *Danes* in all their antique monumental Inscriptions, or Engravements? Especially since *John Speed*, in his description of *Devonshire* writes, That near *Exmore* are certain remains of an ancient work, namely, mighty Stones, set some in form of a *Triangle*, others in round, orderly disposed; and that upon one of them was an Engravement in *Danish* letters, which could not be read by men most learned. And that grave and universally learned man, *Olaus Wormius* (Physitian to the present King of *Denmark*, and not above four years past deceased, and who hath vouchsafed sometimes to honour me with his Epistles) in his first Book, cap. 9. de monumentis *Danicis*, taketh special notice of this Inscription, and deploareth the unfortunate loss of it, with *utinam bono publico communicatum fuisset; forsan de rebus præclaris a nostratibus ibidem gestis testaretur*. That the *Danes* of old affecting (as all other Nations of the World, however rude and illiterate) to perpetuate the remembrance of their notable actions and successes, delighted to raise Monuments of their Battels, Victories, and other Atcheivements, as also of their Kings, principal Commanders, and great Persons; and leave short Records of the particular occasions of those Monuments, ingraven in *Runick* Letters; besides this, that they had none but the *Gothick* Language in use among them, is manifest from the Testimony of *Saxo Grammaticus*, who (in præfation. *Histor. Danic.*) recommends the observation thereof to his Readers, as a thing necessarily conducing to their understanding, many otherwise obscure passages in his History. *Nec ignotum volo*, saith He, *Danorum antiquiores, conspi-*  
cuis

" cuius fortitudinis operibus editis, gloria emulatione suffusus, Ro-  
 " mani styli imitatione, non solum rerum a se magnifice gestarum ti-  
 " tulos exquisito contextu genere, voluti Poetico quodam opere per-  
 " strinxisse; verum etiam majorum acta patrii sermonis carminibus  
 " vulgata, lingue sue literis saxis ac rupibus insculpenda curasse.  
 " And as for Precedents or Examples of that kind, they are so nu-  
 " merous, that *Olaus Wormius* his two *Volumes, De Monum. Da-*  
 " *nic. & de Literis Runicis*, mostly consist of such: Otherwise per-  
 " haps I should have exercised your patience in reading some of those  
 " more conspicuous ones commemorated by *Saxo Grammaticus*, his  
 " Commentator *Stephanus Stephanus*, *John Crantzius*, and other  
 " Writers of *Danish Antiquities*; that so I might have assisted the  
 " probability of my conjecture, that the Characters on the plate  
 " found by *Stone-Heng*, were *Runic* or *Gothick*. However, you  
 " have seen upon what fair grounds you may entertain a perswa-  
 " sion, that they were not *Latine*, and therefore not left by the  
 " *Romans*.

I find, that *Don Garcia Sylva Figueroa*, *Embassador* from *Phillip*  
 the third King of *Spain* to the *Persian*, in his relation to the *Marquess*  
 of *Bedmar* of an old Monument not far from *Persepolis* consisting  
 anciently of forty *Pillars*, describes it much in this manner, and af-  
 ter these words. This rare, yea and only Monument of the world  
 (which far exceedeth all the rest of the Worlds wonders, that we  
 have seen or heard of) standeth in the way to *Persepolis*, about a  
 League from the River, in times past called *Araxis*, not, that,  
 that parteth *Media*, from the greater *Armenia*. The largeness,  
 " faireness, and long lasting matter of those *Pillars*, appeareth by  
 the twenty which are yet left, of a like fashion; but what kind of  
 building the whole was, whether *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, or  
*Mixt*, cannot be gathered from these ruins, which is otherwise in  
 the old broken fragments of the Antiquities of the *Romans*, by  
 which that may easily be discerned. The *Quadri* with Relieves,  
 which adorn the Front, and statelier parts of this building, have  
 the Figures of the men engraven in them, deckt with a very comely  
 clothing, and clad in the same fashion, which the *Venetian Magni-*  
*fico's* go in; that is, in gowns down to the heels, with wide sleeves,  
 with round flat capps, their hair spread to their shoulders, and no-  
 table long beards. In these *Quadri* some men are seen setting,  
 with great Majesty, in certain loftier chairs, such as use to be with  
 us in the *Quires*, and Chapter-Houses of Cathedral Churches, ap-  
 pointed for the seats of the chief Prelates, the feet being suppor-  
 ted with a little foot-stool neatly made, about an hand high.  
 And which is very worthy of marvel, in so divers dresses of so  
 many men, as are engraven in these *Quadri*, none cometh near the  
 fashion which is at this day, or hath been in many ages past in use  
 through all *Asia*. Neither is there in all this sculpture any picture,  
 that is like, or in the workmanship resembleth any other, which the  
 memory of man could yet attain to the knowledge of, from any part  
 of the World, so that this work seems to exceed all Antiquity.  
 Now, nothing more confirmeth this, than one notable Inscription  
 cut in a *Jasper Stone*, with Characters still so fresh and fair, that  
 one would wonder, how it could scape so many Ages without touch  
 of



of the least blemish. The letters themselves are neither *Chaldean*, nor *Hebrew*, nor *Greek*, nor *Arabick*, nor of any other Nation, which was ever found of old, or at this day to be extant. They are all three corner'd, but somewhat long, of the form of a *Pyramid*, or fashion of a *Delta*, so that in nothing do they differ one from another, but in their placing and situation, yet so conformed, that they are wondrous plain, distinct and perspicuous.

Now, might not these be *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters Doctor? Why not? *Certain it is, this inscription was not left by the Romans, who generally wrote all their memorialls in their own Language.* They are neither *Greek*, nor *Hebrew*, nor *British*, nor *Saxon*. Are they not *Barbarous Characters*? *What hinders, but that we may guess them to be Literæ Runicæ, five Gothicæ, such as were constantly used by the Danes in all their antick monumental Inscriptions, especially, since the Engravement in Danish letters, found near Exmore, could not be read by men most learned? Was not, Olaus Wormius a grave and universally learned man, and Physitian to the present King of Denmark? And did he not die about four years past, and vouchsafed sometimes to honour you with his Epistles? Did not the Danes of old, delight to raise Monuments, and however illiterate, engrave Runick letters upon them? Are not the Precedents or Examples of that kind numerous? And would it not much assist the probability of your conjecture, that the Characters on the Plate, found by Stone-Heng, were Runick or Gothick?* Away, away to *Persepolis* then Doctor, it is but a *Giants Dance*, of a vast, mighty, prodigious, extraordinary great length, 4000 miles at least: Yet honest *Coryat* footed it farther; and why not so adventurous a Doctor, especially to unravel such a Web? But, of this enough, for though his so weighty Argument, deserves no weightier an answer, yet nevertheless to be more serious, I must recal to memory what Mr. *Camden* own words are; "I have heard," saith He, that in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth, there was found near this place a Table of metal, as it had been Tin and Lead commixt, inscribed with many Letters, but in so strange a Character, that neither Sir *Thomas Eliot*, nor Mr. *Lily* Schoolmaster of *Pauls*, could read it, and therefore neglected it. Now, me thinks, this Doctor, before he had been so peremptory, as to infer, that the Characters on this plate were *Barbarous*, and consequently *Runick* or *Gothick*, upon such slender grounds, as because the learned of that time could not read them, should have well advised upon three things. First, whether there were never any *Barbarous Characters* in the world but *Runick* or *Gothick*, the contrary whereof as you lately heard, is more true. Secondly, whether any such Plate had been ever found, yea, or no; for, Mr. *Camden* affirms it not: *I have heard* saith He, a Plate was found; and might he not be mis-informed? Truths are not alwaies told, you know; and we are oftentimes possessed with those things are thought will please us rather, than for any certainty is in them. And what could be more pleasing to Mr. *Camden*, than to hear of such things? Wherefore, this Doctor presumes very much, as I conceive, in saying, *certain it is, this inscription was not left by the Romans, when it doth not certainly appear, that any such inscription was ever left.* Thirdly, if such a plate

Plate were ever found, whether or not it appertained to *Stone-Heng*, the same being digged up, not in, but *near* it; in which regard, without mentioning Mr. Jones, the Author of the life of *Nero Caesar*, much suspects it; and advisedly he might. For, as with Mr. Camden, a Table or Plate of Metal inscribed with many Letters, was found near *Stone-Heng*; So, that History in Roman Letters, formerly mentioned, was found *near Stone-Heng* in like manner, though nine miles from it: And nothing appears to the contrary, but that this Plate (if ever) was found farther off, and yet it may properly enough be said to be *near* our Antiquity also. As for example, ask a *West-Country-man* where lies *Stanes*? Near *London* cries he, though fifteen miles thence: A *Northern-man*, where stands *Barnes*? Near *London*, though ten miles distant. If then it were certain, that such an Inscription were found, and as certain, that it had been digged up within the work it self, then, the disquisition what Characters were engraven thereon, as both Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bolton will tell you, might be considerably made, otherwise not.

In the next place, Mr. Camden saith, the Letters inscribed on the Plate were in so strange a Character, that neither Sir Thomas Eliot, nor Mr. Lily could read it. What then, were they not therefore Roman? must they therefore be *Gothick*? Nothing less. For, though it was illegible, the Letters notwithstanding might be *Latin*, in regard we ordinarily, yea daily encounter with Roman Coins, and Medals not of Lead but Copper, of which the Characters are so strange, by being cankered, worn out, and corroded with long lying in the Earth, as even with the help of the best magnifying glasses, that can be procured, the most learned are not able to read their Inscriptions; and the like frequently happens in Medals and Greek Coins. And to this purpose Camden, in his *Chorography of Camd. Bri. Monmouthshire*, makes mention of a Greek Medaglion of Corinthian <sup>pa. 634</sup> brass, being one of the greatest peeces that ever he saw; which, the Letters of the Inscription acknowledged plainly to be *Severus* his; but of the Reverse, he saith, the Letters were not legible. And therefore must these be *Barbarous* Characters, or *Runick* or *Gothick*, because Mr. Camden could not read them? It is absurd and ridiculous, though the reason be justly one and the same with t'other. And hereby you may observe also, that although this Memorial, was not in their own Language, yet nevertheless it was left by the Romans. And had this Dr. consulted Camden, who carefully supplieth us with an Inscription of theirs, even of *Julius Cam. Bri. Agricola's* time, he would have been better advised, as I conceive <sup>pa. 784</sup> at least, than to assert so peremptorily, that the Roman Character bath continued the same in all Ages, in all their Monumental Epigraphs; the Characters of the mentioned Inscription being not only strange, but *Barbarous*, and more like *Runick* or *Gothick* than *Latine* letters. Saxo Grammaticus tells us, that in *Bleeking* a Province of *Scandia*, in a way leading over the Rocky Mountains, there are certain Inscriptions, of which *Woldemar*, the Son of sacred *Canutus*, being very curious to know the meaning, sent some to <sup>Sax. Gram. in</sup> find it out; *Qui nihil ex eis interpretamenti comprehendere potuerunt*, <sup>prefat.</sup> saith Saxo, *quod ipsa celatura concavitas partim cano interlita,*

*partim commeantium adesa vestigia, figurata protractionis speciem obtrito calle confuderat.* Now, it is great pitty, you'l perhaps say, that this Doctor was not employed in the service. But what? Was the *Gothick* Language so strange unto the *Danes*; that, by the Characters being stopt up with a little dirt, and defaced by the passage of Travellers only, they could not read them? It's true, were the Letters never so perspicuous; and *Olaus Wormius* shall give you his hand for it ere long, notwithstanding, Doctor *Charleton* would inforce you to believe, *that they had none but the Gothick Language in use among them.* Furthermore, it is obfervable, that Mr. *Camden* joyneth commonly the Epithet *strange* unto the Characters of almost whatever old inscriptions, remembered in his whole Book, and therefore it's not strange, if in like manner we meet with it, in this found near *Stone-Heng*. As also, that he doth not call the Characters *Barbarous*, but *strange*. Besides, that they were so, in respect wholly outworn by Time rather, than that the Character it self was *strange*, the Mettal whereof the Plate consisted is very considerable (and had not the Tinn given some small body to it, it's more *strande* the Plate it self was not destroyed, than that the Letters thereof were utterly defaced) For Lead hath naturally commixt with it, a certain Mineral, which *Pliny* calls *Psimithyum*, we *Ceruse*, or white-lead, of such a refrigerative quality, as in a very short time it will consume even the Mettal it self; and so He, in prescribing the way to extract this white-lead, by putting the Mettal into a pot of vinegar closely stopt, assures us. When then solid Lead it self, being kept from Air, will in a short space be totally devoured by the *Ceruse*; who can conceive, but that a thin leaden plate, lying so long a time (as may be presum'd it did) close from the Air, within the sharp fretting bowels of the Earth, must by the same *Ceruse* have the Characters inscribed thereon wholly out eaten, or at least made so *strange* thereby, as they could not possibly be read.

*Pli. lib. 34.  
Cap. ult.*

But this Doctor, you see, is of another judgement, and would willingly perswade you, that in regard Those excellent *Linguists*, and good *Antiquaries* Sir *Thomas Eliot*, and Mr. *Lily* could not read them; therefore they were "*Runick* or *Gothick* Characters, such as were constantly used by the *Danes*, in all their Antique Monumental Inscriptions or Engravements. In confirmation whereof he subjoyns this reason; "Especially, saith he, since *John Speed* in his description of *Devon-shire*, writes, That near *Exmore* are certain remains of an ancient work, namely, mighty Stones, set some in form of a Triangle, others in round, orderly disposed; and that upon one of them was an Engravement in Danish Letters, which could not be read by men most learned. *Proh Deum atque Hominum fidem!* Is it possible that an *Englishman*, a *Logician*, a learned Doctor, whose profession is Ancient, Venerable, and Noble, should thus beyond all Example to set a petty gloss upon a spongy conjecture, So grossely corrupt his Author. Observe therefore what *Speeds* words are; "Upon *Exmore*, saith He, certain Monuments of Antick work are erected, which are Stones pitched in Order, some Triangle-wise, and some in round compass: These no doubt were *Trophies* of *Victories* there obtained,

*Sp. in desc.  
Devon.*



“obtained, either by the *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with  
 “Danish Letters one of them is inscribed, giving direction (Mark  
 “I pray) to such as should travel that way. And great reason  
 there might be in those daies of Old, to set up such a Stone there,  
 when even at this present without a guide, that *Moor* for wayfar-  
 ing men, who are strangers to the Country, is hardly passable, it  
 is so wild and desert. But, besides the grand depravation, Mr.  
*Speed* opinion, concerning these *Tropdes* is very remarkable; for,  
 notwithstanding the manifestness of the inscription, He declares,  
 that they might be set up as well, either by the *Romans*, or *Saxons*,  
 as the *Danes*; such an obscure and barbarous People living of Old  
 by roving and piracy only, not being capable in his judgement to  
 act any thing worthy notice of Posterity. See likewise, how with  
 Him Mr. *Camden* agrees, who in his description of *Devon-shire* also,  
 tells us, that of the Stones in *Exmore*, One among the rest was with  
 an inscription in Saxon Letters, or Danish rather, to direct those (as it  
 should seem) who were to travel that way. From which words may be  
 red likewise, that there is such a near affinity, between the *Saxon*  
 and the *Danish* letters, that they may well be taken for one and  
 the same, their Characters are so little different; and, as you may  
 remember, this Doctor told you, that both Sir *Thomas Eliot*, and  
 Mr. *Lily* understood the *Saxon* Tongue. Moreover, where appea-  
 reth it in all his description, that Mr. *Speed* useth these words, name-  
 ly, mighty Stones, as this Doctor avoucheth, purposely to have  
 you conceive they were like those of *Stone-Heng*, wherewith so  
 much as to mention them, is a scorn unto it. Neither must I om-  
 it how he chops *Logick* with us; that, when *Camden* saith *Near*,  
 he saith, *In or by Stone-Heng*; and when *Speed* tells us *Upon*, and  
*Camden In*, he affirms *Near Exmore*, in design purposely to fru-  
 strate the discovery, had none been made, of the Engravement, and  
 insinuate, that the Plate belonged to *Stone-Heng*, had it not been  
 generally rejected. Is this fair and candid dealing, think you, in  
 a man of Letters, of *Runick* and *Gothick* too? And as for *Olaus Wor-*  
*mius*, its true, that he takes notice of this inscription upon *Exmore*;  
 and seems to wish it had been communicated in the proper Cha-  
 racter rather, than otherwise to deplore the unfortunate loss of it,  
 being too judicious to traduce Mr. *Speed*; or, as this Doctor, to  
 possess his Readers with so manifest an untruth, that it could not be  
 read by men most learned.

But, to give you a little hint of the *Gothish* Characters, Mr. *Pur-*  
*chas* from *Arngrim* the *Islander*, to whose learning in the *Runick* Purch. Trav. par. 3. lib. 3. cap. 23.  
 Tongue *Wormius* acknowledgeth himself not meanly beholding, tells  
 us, that they were anciently sixteen only, afterwards came to be  
 twenty one; for, that Language seemeth to have double letters,  
 the *Old* and the *New*. The *New* which are mostly in use at this day, are  
 common almost to all *Europe* together with the remote Northerly  
 Countries; but, when they first began to be used is not certainly  
 known. *Johannes Theodorus*, and *Johannes Israel* brethren, and  
 Citizens of *Franck-ford*, report *Ulphila* the Bishop of the *Goths* to  
 have invented them; yet if King *Athanasius* was the Inventor, as  
 some suppose, then they might first be brought in use about the 37th. Isaacks, in Ath.  
 year of our Salvation: With the *Franck-fordians* Dr. *Heylin*  
 agrees.

Heyl. Geog.  
lib. 2 fol. 142

Ol. Magnus  
lib. 1. cap. 16.

agrees. So that had Dr. *Charleton* dealt ingeniously, he should have acquainted you, whether the *Gothick* Characters intended by him, were of the *Old*, or *New* date. If the *New*, then there could not be any difficulty in reading them, in regard they are common almost to all *Europe*: If the *Old*, then of what bigness the *Plate* was; for that, either it must be very great, or else not inscribed with these Letters, in respect *Olaus Magnus* informs us, that in the *Gothick* Inscriptions every letter was of the thickness and length of the greatest finger of a mans hand: And *Wormius* assigns them oftentimes much bigger. Whereby you may perceive this Doctor hath provided such a *weight* for himself, that his shoulders are not sufficient to bear the same.

Lastly, he avers, "That the *Danes* of Old, affecting to perpetuate the remembrance of their notable actions and successes, delighted to raise Monuments of their Battels, Victories, and other Achievements, as also of their Kings, Principal Commanders, and great Persons; and leave short Records of the particular occasions of those Monuments, ingraven in *Runick* Letters; besides this that they had none but the *Gothick* Language in use among them, is manifest from the Testimony of *Saxo Grammaticus*, who (in *Prefation. Histor. Danic.*) recommends the observation thereof to his Readers, as a thing necessarily conducing to their understanding many, otherwise obscure passages in his History. When the truth is, He is so far from recommending the observation thereof to his Readers for any such end, as not any thing to this purpose is delivered by Him in his *Preface*, or History. But, the Text quoted seems, according to *Stephanus* to be as one of the chief divisions of his History, in regard it is so stuffed with a rude kind of *Bardish Poetry*. However, observe his words. *Nec ignotum volo, Danorum antiquiores, &c.* Nor would I have it unknown, saith *Saxo*, the *Old Danes* being given to conspicuous works of strength, puff'd up with emulation of glory, in imitation of the *Romans*, not only as it were in a certain Poetical manner to have celebrated the notable Achievements performed by them; but also in Stones and Rocks to have ingraven in letters of *their own Tongue* the Acts of their Ancestors divulged in the verses of *their Country speech*. Now, admitting this to concern the *Deans* of Old, as this Doctor will have it; though *Stephanus* *Stephanus* affirms positively it relates to the *Old Runians* (for otherwise it is fables) what word is there in all this quotation that expresseth the *Runick* Letters, or that the *Danes* had none but the *Gothick* Language in use among them? *Ne gry quidem*, *Saxo* therein informs us, that they were accustomed to celebrate the actions of their Forefathers in *Rhymes patrii sermonis* of *their Country speech*, and make *Inscriptions* upon Stones and Rocks *lingua sua* of *their own Language*: But what Language this was, neither He for this Doctor, (ascited or elsewhere) nor this Doctor by Him doth make apparant. And therefore from *Veran* *stigan* Author of our own, & in much esteem with *Olaus Wormius*, as being a great Assertor of the *Danes*, I shall acquaint you, what was their Mother-tongue.

*Verstigan* then, in the sixth and seventh Chapters of his restitution of Antiquities, from *Franciscus Irenicus*, *Rodericus Toletanus*,  
Justus

Step. Step. in  
prefat. Sax.  
Gram,

Justus Lipsius, and sundry other Authors, maintains, That the Danes were anciently of one Original with the Germans; and that there is no doubt to be made thereof; in regard their Language, nearness of habitation, complexion, and custom of living agreeth thereunto. In the 2. Chapter; That the Germans, Saxons, and Danes were all anciently one Nation, and that their Speech, Idols, and Pagan Rites attest the same. In the 9. Chapter; That the Englishmen anciently called Saxons, and otherwise English-Saxons may be accompted to have had one Original with the Danes and Normans; for that, they all sometimes spake in effect all one Tongue. And in the 1. and 7. Chapters he affirms; That the Language Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1 p. 47. common to the Danes with all these several Nations, was the Teutonick.

Now, that the Teutonick and Runick were one and the same Language, this Dr. may haply be satisfied, when he meets in Speed, with another Danish Inscription upon Exmore. In the mean while, whether the Danes had in use among them none but the Gothick tongue, nothing can more certainly assure you, than the ensuing silver Coin of Canutus, which with others Olaus Wormius saith, was not many years since found in a Tumulus near Lethra in Seland. Camd. Brit. pa. 134.

That Inscription likewise mentioned by Camden, to be insculpt upon the Monument of Magnus a Royal Dane at Lewis in Suffex, and by him exemplified, will testify, that the Danish letters are not of so strange a Character, but that any Novice in the School of Antiquity may easily read them, without either Greek or Hebrew, or British or Saxon, being much requisite in the case.



But that the Precedents or Examples are numerous, that veteres Runæ, as Stephanus Stephanus, or as Suaningius the Cimbrians of Old; who many ages preceeding the Danes, were the first Planters and Inhabiters of the present Dominions of Denmark, and those more Northerly parts of the World, used the Gothick Language, and made Engravements in Runick Characters, who doubts? Yet, as Saxo Grammaticus, whatever this Dr. asserts, gives us no Example of them; so Stephanus scarcely one likewise, saving such as he hath received from Ol. Worm. Who hath made an elaborate and learned collection of several Inscriptions of those Nations, not only dispersed through the Cimbrick Chersonese, but all Norway, Scania, and the Islands of those Seas, before they came under the power of Danes. The Characters of which are of so high Antiquity, that both Saxo Gramm. and Ol. Worm. affirm, the Danes of old to have highly rewarded those, that could either read or write them. And though Wormius attempts to interpret many of them, he professeth nevertheless, that he doth but conjecture at them, and declares positively that he understands not divers: how eminently conspicuous and fair soever the letters be, using often such like expressions as these, *Vides Candide Lector, mera enigmata, meras tricas, ex quibus ne Oedipus quidem se extricaverit.* When then the Danes of Old understood not the Gothick Character, how could they leave either long or short Records of the particular occasions of their Monuments, ingraven in Runick letters? Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 3. p. 218. For, *Litteræ Runicæ*, whose Characters are yet seen in the now Denmark, *quarum figuræ nos in Dania vidimus*, saith Johan. Lyscander, were of old among the Cimbrians and Goths, as the Hieroglyphicks with the Egyptians, the Cabal language of their Priests; in which they made their



*Ol. Worm. Lit.*  
*Run. cap. 3.*

Conjurations, Magical Charms and incantations ; and by them foretold and effected wonders. And hence it is, that as the *Hebrews* had their *Rabbini*, the *Egyptians* *Heliopolitani*, the *Indians* *Brachmanni*, the *Babylonians* *Chaldæi*, the *Æthiopians* *Gymnosophistæ*, the *Greeks* *Zopoi*, the *Latines* *Philosophi*, the *Gauls* and *Britains* *Druides*, the *Scythians* *Agripæi*, *Abii*, and *Calvi*, the *Hyperboreans* *Arimphæi*, and the *Spaniards* *Turdetani* ; so, the *Goths* and *Cimbrians* had their *Runæ*. These studied Nature, Astronomy and Magick ; and without their advice nothing of publick importance was transacted ; thus highly were they revered for their familiarity with Devils, whom with supream veneration they adored : These, they took with them to the Wars, by whose prying into the bowels of Captives, they presaged the event : These, were the Executioners of their impious Rites and Ceremonies, their barbarous Monument-Makers, and Extollers of those by Epitaphs, that in fight died for their Country. They had their Colledges, Schools, and Academies, wherein they instructed the youth, that devoted themselves unto their misteries ; but, saving such that were nobly descended, to admit any (whether Male or Female, for they had their Shee *Runæ* also) into their Societie, was unlawful : and These were they from whom the Characters called *Runick* took name. Which as how they became dis-intelligible by the mixture with the language of new Invaders, and their introducing other Customs ; or how worn out and forgotten, as the ancient Natives were civilized, and acquainted with other People, and their conversation, is not here to be discoursed. So, give me leave to say, that in no place of the septentrional World, the *Old Gothick* is better understood, and the *New* more commonly spoken than in *Island*, it having continued therein, it seems, in regard they have not been so subject to conquest as other places, entertain little commerce with Forreigners, & not much trouble themselves to send their unexperienced youth to travel into the World abroad, lest they should corrupt their manners rather, than learn civility ; but remain quietly at home contented to deliver over to their posterity, the language themselves received from their Ancestors.

Thus, have you seen upon what fair grounds this Dr. hath endeavoured to make you entertain a persuasion, that the Characters on the Plate found near *Stone-Heng* were *Runick*, or *Gothick*. And since, I suppose you'll happily grant, that such a Plate was found ; That the letters thereon were *Latine*, and therefore left by the *Romans* may be thus conjectured. 1. Mr. *Camden* hath made appear that their Characters in *Julius Agricola's* time were barbarous rather, than strange. 2. Mr. *Jones* (p. 107.) hath told you, and with him all Antiquity and History accord, that it was the Custom aswel of the *Greeks* as *Romans*, in times of greatest Antiquity, to lay Inscriptions (usually) under the first stones set in what works soever, especially those of any great Magnificence ; and these engraven on *Plates of Metal*. Whereas it neither doth, nor can be made appear, that ever the old *Danes* had the like custom, or made Engravements upon such *Plates*. And that all the Nations or People that are, or may be said to pretend to the *Runick* or *Gothick* language, used, from all Antiquity, to make their Inscriptions on Rocks, Stones, Wood, Horns, Bones, or in Needle-works, and not otherwise ; *Ol. Wormius* positively assures us. 3. It is most certain that Medals and Coins of the *Romans* have been, and are now a daies frequently digged up in most parts of *Wilt-shire* not far from our Antiquity, as likewise that a

*Ol. Worm. Lit.*  
*Run. c. 26. &c.*  
*Mou. Dan. lib.*  
*5. p. 407.*

Book

Book was found all written with *Roman* Capital letters; which Sir *Tho. Eliot*, who saw the same, adjudged to be an History, of which the loss cannot be too much deplored. And why then may it not be highly probable, that this Inscription found near *Stone-Heng*, was written in *Their* letters in like manner? Considering especially, it is not known, that any *Danish* Coins, Medals, or whatever else written, or ingraven with Characters of *Theirs*, were ever digged up in that County, or any other part of *England*, or the Dominions thereof. Lastly, the constant Residence of the *Romans* peaceably and quietly for so many Ages together, in so many several places round about, and near *Stone-Heng*, much convinceth that the Characters were *Roman*. Whereas, *Runick* or *Gothick* they could not be; not only in regard of the so many former reasons to the contrary; but also, for that the *Danes*, had it been their Language, inhabiting principally *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Grant-bridge* and *Deira*, were never, as History remembers, nearer *Stone-Heng* than *Wilton*; and when at that Town, remained but a most inconsiderable season there, fighting a battel, and marching thence immediately again, until long after the time prefixed by this Dr. for their building our Antiquity; and this when come to speak thereto, I shall from unquestionable Authority make good. Thus you see at what issue his confidence is arrived, and how extreemly his expectation hath failed him; yet nevertheless it cannot be denied, but that this first Argument of his, is, of so much weight, as to be alone sufficient utterly to ruin his reputation, had I not weakened it at all, by so often detecting his so many frauds, in so many several particulars of importance. But I proceed to his second Argument.

“Again, saith he, this our Monument consisteth wholly of Stones unwrought, rough, & rude, as they lay in their beds of Earth (their *Tenons* & *Mortises* only excepted) & of such various shapes, that the most curious eye can scarcely find out a perfect similitude in any two of them: And Mr. *Jones* ought to have evinced, either by Testimonies authentick, or by Examples, that the *Romans* had ever raised any publick structure of the like materials; which being above his power (as I conceive at least) he warily omitted to attempt it, as he did the proof of many other particulars equally important toward the verification of his grand position. Whereas *Ol. Worm*. hath been so liberal in his contributions toward the maintenance of my supposition, as to furnish me with not only verbal Descriptions, but lively Draughts or Pictures also of sundry antick Danish Monuments, as well in the bulk and rudeness of the stones, as in the Order and Manner of their position and situation much resembling our *Stone-Heng*; and (as may be not obscurely collected from a conference of Times, Actions, Histories, Ruins, &c.) not much different as to Antiquity.

You may remember, that heretofore, when the more to express his skill in *Architecture*, he so genuinely translated *John de Laet*, he very much pressed this disparity of the stones; & you are not to be solicitous that now he perplexeth you therewith again; for that, this is his *Sheat Anchor* which lost, his *Foist* irrecoverably sinks. And though I have discoursed already, both the accidental and natural causes, & from Examples made appear also, whence this irregularity might proceed; in regard nevertheless, you will happily expect something *de novo* should be said unto it, I shall, to the first part of his Argument, that “This our Monument consisteth wholly of stones unwrought, rough, and rude, as they lay in their beds of earth (their *Tenons* and *Mortises* only excepted) return  
this

this reply. That, forso much as many of the upright Stones both of the outward *Circle*, and Greater *Hexagon* are seen even at this day to retain their Angles, *Arras*, and a shew of paralling conspicuous, fair, and perfect even to admiration, the weathering of so many Centuries of years considered; there is no question to be made, but that, if not at first wrought by the Tool and Mallet, they were scapled at the Quarries, as they were drawn forth of *their beds of Earth*; and that their Heads and Tenons were wrought by Masons cannot be denied. Again, for any man to conceive, that the lesser stones of the Inner *Circle*, and lesser *Hexagon*, could grow in their beds, and be drawn out thence, so square pyramidal, or Cone-like, as even to this day we see them, without ever being subject to the Tools of the Masons, or Quarrimen at least, is absurd. For, Nature is not accustomed to cast stones in a mold; It is Art, and Artifice that brings them to such form and figure, as the quality of the work wherein they are to be set requires. Lastly, most certain it is, that the *Architraves* were wrought, yea wrought compass, exactly, according to the Circumference of their respective *Circle*, their *Joints* were wrought, their *Mortises* were wrought, and so their *undersides* also; or else, how could they possibly have so justly squared with the heads of the *Pylasters*, or admitted the *Tenons* into their *Mortises* so truly as our Antiquity it self declares. And though Mr. *Camden* in the first part of his Narrative calls them unwrought Stones; upon better consideration nevertheless of the so many apparent signs of ancient regularity therein, he recants immediately, and from the judgment of others, as well as his own, tells us, that they *may be no natural but artificial Stones*; and what's *artificial*, must (every man knows) of necessity be wrought. And *Speed* affirms likewise, that in the Stones *great holes are beaten even by force of weather, which serve for Ravens and other Birds to build in*; whence may be collected, that He not only not conceived them originally so *Rough and Rude*, but likewise that they are *Dams and Owls* that make advantage of the holes in *Stone-Heng*. But, I must now positively tell this Doctor, that the *Pylasters* were by the Tool and Mallet wrought, as the *Rabbets* yet remaining, or *Returns* in some of them plainly shew. I have rendered, as cannot be forgotten, the word *Podium* in *Cambrensis* an open Gallery, as it is generally taken to be, when it properly signifies a *Parapet* made either by a thin wall of stone, or with *Balesters* between the *Intercolumns* of the *Portico*, which serving for a leaning height (as in the *Loggia* of Sir *John Maynard's* House at *Gunnery-bury*) is let into, or made to die against the *Columns* on each side. Now, whether those *Rabbets* at *Stone-Heng* testify, that some temporary or moveable enclosure of this kind, might be anciently there, to secure, as it were, on not solemn daies, the *Temple* from *Prophanation*; or whether it may be imagined some such *Returns* were made in the *Pylasters*, as *Philander* observes, when in interpreting of the *Parastata* of the *Romans*, he useth these words, *sunt alias parastata pile quadrata, aut Lapides pilarum modo ad columnarum latera appositi vulgo dictæ pilastratæ, prominentibus ipsis columnis partibus duabus, aut secundum alios, parte solummodo sui mediæ*; I have no more to say, than that they suffice manifestly to demonstrate, that both the bodies of the upright Stones, as well as their Heads and *Architraves* were wrought by Masons.

Sp. Hist. p. 131

Phil. in Vitr.  
l. 5. p. 1.

Furthermore, saith this Doctor, "Mr. *Jones* ought to have evinced, either by Testimonies authentick, or by Examples, that the  
" *Romans*



“ *Romans* had ever raised any publick structure of the like materials ; which being above his power (as I conceive at least) he warily omitted to attempt it, as he did the proof of many other particulars, equally important toward the verification of his grand Position. Whereunto I answer, that what Mr. Jones was able to do surpasseth shallow capacities to apprehend ; and I must once more say, that Mr. Jones writ for those that do, not those that do not understand *Roman Antiquities* ; and if He omitted any thing of importance towards the verification of His grand Position, the less judgment appears in him that said it, by making such simple use thereof. But, to the end you may be satisfied, that the Ancient *Romans* used to raise not only any, but also many publick structures of unwrought materials, *Palladio* shall assure you, that they, for ought he could ever comprehend, squared first, and wrought those sides of the stones only, which went one upon another, leaving the other parts rough and unwrought, & so put them in work ; and that, when the Building was of no great consequence, and the stones of ordinary scantlings, then trimmed and toomed afterwards those faces of the stones, that were expos'd to sight. *E S'era qualche edificio molto grande, come è l' Arena di Verona, l' Anfiteatro di Pola, è simili, per fuggir la spesa è tempo, che vi sarebbe andato ; lavoravano solamente l' imposte de volti, i Capitelli, & le cornici, & il resto lasciavano rustico, tenendo solamente conto della bella forma dell' edificio ;* And if, saith He, any Edifice was very great, as the *Arena of Verona*, the *Amphitheatre of Pola*, and the like, for to save the expence and time that would have gone thereto, they wrought only the Imposts of the Arches, Capitals, and Cornices, and left the rest rude or rustical, (directly as this Doctor himself hath given you the Character of the *Tuscan Order*) making esteem of the goodly form of the structure solely. Mark I pray, this judicious and experienc'd *Architect* tells us, that the *Romans* made no accompt, how unwrought, rough, and rude the stones of their great works were, so that the work it self appear'd graceful to the eye of the beholders, and had a goodly aspect ; which if *Stone-Heng* had not, I am to learn what ever Building had. And therefore (admitting this Doctors Dream to be true) it's manifest, that as the *Romans* used to work those sides of the Stones only, which were to be set one upon another, and left the other parts unwrought ; so at *Stone-Heng*, if the upright stones were rude, their heads, and the under sides of the *Architraves* which were to be joyned to them were most certainly wrought. And in like manner, that as the *Romans* in very great works, for the sooner dispatch, and saving of cost, wrought only the Ornaments of them, and left the rest rude ; so at *Stone-Heng* ; if, for the same reasons, the rest of the stones were set rough, the Ornaments or *Architraves* upon them, were unquestionably, undoubtedly wrought.

And as to what He tells us, of certain Draughts or Pictures (forsooth) of sundry Antique Monuments, that *Olaus Wormius* furnisheth him withal, towards the maintenance of his supposition, I shall shortly present them to you in design, by which will be understood, what Bulk and dimensions he alloweth to the stones ; together with the Order and Manner of their position and situation ;

and how much soever therein they shall appear to resemble *Stone-Heng*, or not, you need not doubt, but that in Rudeness they exceed (as far as possible) even *Barbarism* it self; nor question, when from his own Authors, rightly quoted, you come to know who the Founders were, but that they are so much different from it also, as to Age, as that they be of most immemorable Antiquity, for *Olaus Magnus* and *Saxo Grammaticus* conceive them to be no other, than the *Remains* of some of the first fruits of Ambition after the Deluge.

To conclude, we find these his ponderous Arguments of such deceitful weight, that, as it was sometimes said of *Charles* the Warlike Duke of *Burgundy*, that at the Battel of *Morat* he lost his Honour, at *Granfon* his baggage, and at *Nancy* his life; so, it may now be said of this Doctor, that in combating the *Tuscan* Order, he lost his *Logick*, in his former Argument his *Reputation*, and in this last his *Cause*.

*Camd Brit. in  
Scot. pa. 28.*

I should now, in pursuit of him, proceed to the use for which our *Stone-Heng* was at first erected. But, seeing that you have been for a long time detained among Antiquities in foreign parts, give me leave for varities sake to add, as a *Corollary* only, not frivolous and phantastical conjectures, as he; but the real description of an Antique Monument within our own *Island*. *Camden* relates, that in the territory of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, not far from that wall of *Turff*, which being made by *Adrian*, was repaired by *Severus*, "There is an ancient Round Building, Four and twenty Cubits High, and thirteen broad, open in the top, framed of rough Stone without Lime, having the upper part of every Stone so tenanted into the neither, as that the whole work rising still narrow, by a mutual interlacing and clasping upholdeth it self. Some call this the Temple of God *Terminus*, Others *Arthurs Oven*, who father every stately and sumptuous thing upon *Arthur*. Others again *Julius Hoff*, and suppose it to have been built by *Julius Caesar*. But, I would think rather that *Julius Agricola* built it, who fortified this frontier part, were it not that *Ninnius* had already informed us, that it was erected by *Carausius* for a *Triumphal Arch*. For He, as *Ninnius* writeth, built upon the bank of *Caron* a round structure of polished stone, erecting a *Triumphal Arch* in memorial of a Victory. Thus have you, from the Authority of Mr. *Camden*, the description of an ancient Monument, which *Ninnius*, the disciple of *Elvodugus*, an *Historian* that flourished above 1000 years since, assures you was a *Roman* work, and built by the Emperor *Carausius*; But, for what use, or whether or not it might anciently be the Temple of *Terminus*, as *Camden* (*Brit. pa. 72.*) tells us, *Buchanan* thinketh verily it was, we shall say something hereafter. In the mean time, As that Noble *French King Francis* the first, (if I forget not) commanded His *Harald*, that he should so many times repeat *France*, as *Charles* the fifth's had nominated particular Kingdoms; implying, that one *France* equalled all them: I might, unto every Argument made by this Doctor, have in like manner answered *Carausius*, which would solely have down-weighed them all. For,

*Ninnius Flourished about  
An. Dom. 617.*

If our Antiquity in *England* be of a Circular form : So, in *Scotland* is the work of *Carausius*.

If, between twenty & thirty foot high: So, the work of *Carausius*.

If, open and uncovered at top : So, the work of *Carausius*.

If, framed of rough Stone without lime : So, the work of *Carausius*.

If, the Stones wrought (or, as with *Ninnius* to say, polished:) so, the Stones of the work of *Carausius*.

If, wrought at first, and now made rough by Time : So those of the work of *Carausius*.

If, mortefed and tenanted : So those of the work of *Carausius*.

If, by hanging mutually one upon another, they uphold the structure : So do those of the work of *Carausius*. And,

If *Stone-Heng* be stately and sumptuous : So is the work of *Carausius*.

But, who were the Founders of it ? Who should or could be but the *Romans* ? Which of them ? *Camden* in his own judgment, you see, is cleerly for *Julius Agricola* ; Why ? Because he fortified this frontier part : And set the limits of the Roman Empire there, saith *Speed*. And, *Mr. Jones* (pa. 75.) hath told us, that *Stone-Heng*, " If not built by the same *Agricola*, might be erected about 1550 " years ago, in the times somewhat after his government ; for that, " the Province was formerly left by him in good and peaceable " state, the Britains were reduced from Barbarity to order and ci-*Tacit. in Vi.* vil conversation, and the Romans flourished in all manner of *Agric.* " Arts and Sciences. Now in regard *Ninnius*, *Camden*, *Speed*, *Buchanan*, all so unanimously agree, that this Antiquity in *Scotland* was a Roman-work ; and *Mr. Jones* hath given us such valid arguments, that our Antiquity was a Roman work also, as not one of them can be counterpoised, much less outweighed ; and when there is such an exact resemblance, and corrispondency, both in the figure, Statelineß, and Manner of workmanship Between this Temple in *Wiltshire*, and that Monument in *Sterling*, it may without presumption ( I conceive ) be positively concluded, That *Stone-Heng* was built by the *Romans*, and that no other Nation, but they, could be the renowned and famous Founders thereof.

In the next place, seeing we are shortly to meet with some Authorities produced from *Olaus Wormius*, and quoted as His, it will not be impertinent I conceive, before proceeding farther, to say somewhat of Him ; for, though he appears to be a great Schollar, and well read in *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters, all his pains nevertheless seems grounded on his own conjectures meerly, seldom or never rendering to his Readers any reason for what He saith. Besides, his collections consist of those Monuments that are now extant within the present Dominions of *Denmark* rather, than such as the *Danes* themselves were Authors of. And, in the Draughts published by Him, He pursues not any such Method, as by all Restorers of Antiquities hath been ever observ'd, to wit, either, together with the Perfect Draught, to afford us a design of the Ruins also ; or else, to acquaint us with the course they steered for gaining their discoveries, or both : So that, whatever they are, we may



Sa. Gram. in  
prefat. Hist.  
Dan.

may lawfully question, whether, yea or no, they be really true, or framed solely out of his own fancy. And, should they be so, it is no marvel; For, who can undertake to relate the actions past in *Denmark*? As *Saxo Grammaticus* almost 500 years since could say, His words being, *Quis enim res Daniae gestas literis prosequeretur? quae nuper publicis initiata sacris, ut Religionis, ita Latinae quoque vocis aliena torpebat.* The Inscriptions of the *Greeks* and *Romans* adjust their Rites, Customs, and renowned Actions recorded in their Histories: Yet what? In *Wormius* we find none such as these; for, how numerous soever they be, they are generally but *Epitaphs*, containing, not the famous deeds of the interred, but barbarous names of *Goths* and *Cimbrians*, unworthy memory, unless you esteem the casting up of an heap of Earth and Rubbish befitting the knowledge of Posterity. But, as with what sciences soever *Wormius* was endued, is not to be enquir'd into; So, much less his abilities in *Architecture*; for that, whoever were the Founders of them, among all His *Monuments* we encounter with nothing of *Art*, *Order*, or *Workmanship*, but indigested Heaps, Barbarity and Rudeness. And hence it is, that *Dr. Charleton* hath so violently opposed the *Magnificence*, *Elegancy*, and *Artifice* of our Antiquity, and endeavored by all dis-ingenious means to render it a base barbarous & irregular work, that he might have some pretence to bring it into *Parallel* with those within the now Kingdom of *Denmark*. Hence, proceeds the *various shapes of the Stones*; Hence, their being *unwrought*, *rough*, and *rude*, as they lay in their beds of Earth; Hence, that by the *Manner of Workmanship*, you are to understand only the placing of the upright Stones; Hence, *Mr. Camden's* irregular Draught is preferred in esteem, before *Mr. Jones's* both exact and true Designs. But why should I recal any more of His prejudices to remembrance? These may suffice to let you know, how much the whole Kingdom is obliged to him, for making the most famous, and in all Ages the most admired for Art of all our Antiquities, most monstrously rude and barbarous. And this brings us to the next Enquiry, for what use the *Romans* erected *Their* and *Our Stone-Heng*, unto which this Doctor thus lavishly and idly proceeds.

“Having thus long entertained you, with examining the solidity  
“of the *first story* of our *Architects* phantastical Building; Time  
“and Order joyntly commend me to usher you up to the *Second*:  
“Wherein I shall no longer detain you, than while I try the sound-  
“ness of those Beams, upon which He imposed his solitary concept,  
“that *Stone-Heng* was a *TEMPLE*. Which he presumes,  
“1. From the spacious *Court* lying round about it, agreeing  
“with those of *Roman Idolatrous Temples* wherein Beasts brought  
“for *Victims* were slain, and into which none but *Priests* might enter.  
“To which it may be objected; first, that the void space betwixt  
“the utmost circumvallation or *Trench*, in *Stone-Heng* and the  
“Building it self, doth not exactly correspond with the *Atria* of *Ro-*  
“*man* structures; & therefore cannot, without corrupting the severe  
“*Dialect* of *Architects*, be termed a *Court*. For, who so attentive-  
“ly peruseth *Vitruvius* his discourse *De Atriis*, (*lib. 6. cap. 4.*) will  
“soon perceive, that He by the word *Atrium*, constantly means  
“*primum*

"primum ædificium, quod anteriori janna intrantibus occurrit, the  
 "first Building that offers it self to the sight of those who enter by  
 "the fore-gate : And *Bernardinus Baldus*, in his Note upon the first  
 "line of that Chapter, saith, *Arbitramur nōs vetera Atria, nostrarum*  
 "*ædium parti illi respondere, quam vulgo Anditum dicimus, Andā-*  
 "*tam, Caminatamve; quæ quidem prima post ingressum Ostii intro-*  
 "*gredientibus occurrit; eaque non quidem subdivalis, sed testæ &*  
 "*concamerata.* To which may be annex'd the agreeable judge-  
 "ment of *Claudius Salmasius* (in *Solinum* p. 1218) apparet *Atri-*  
 "*um, primò non fuisse Vestibulum; neque aream Hypæthram; sed*  
 "*partem ædis subtecto, atque adeo penetrale, & fortasse conca-*  
 "*meratam porticum.* Seeing therefore, that the Roman *Atrium*  
 "alwaies was covered at the top, and most frequently arched also;  
 "and that there is no such thing betwixt the outward Circle of  
 "Stones, and the great Trench environing it : Where is the *Ana-*  
 "*logy* or Resemblance supposed? Again, Indulging Him the liber-  
 "ty of our vulgar phrase, according to which the *Area*, or plot  
 "of ground, betwixt a Building, and its *Boundaries*, may rightly  
 "enough be call'd a Court; yet where is the necessity; yea, where  
 "the probability, that that Court was originally design'd and mark'd  
 "out for a place for the slaughter of *Victims*? Must all structures  
 "environed with such *Areae* be Temples? or all Roman Temples  
 "be accomodated with the like out-lets? If so, what will become  
 "of our Authors fancy, that those vast Stones standing in a Circle  
 "near *Long Compton* in *Oxford-shire*, called *Roll-stones*, were anci-  
 "ently a Temple, and a *Roman* one too? For, these are destitute  
 "of all outward circumvallation, or entrenchment. But the force  
 "of this Argument depends, perhaps upon its conspiracy with its  
 "fellows; and therefore, if from them all put together, it shall  
 "appear, that our Monument was intended for a Temple; I shall  
 "no longer doubt, whether the void space of ground within the  
 "Trench be the Court belonging to it. This is but a poor come  
 "off, you'll say, and by an intelligent man more poorly argued;  
 "and if its fellows charge as tamely, they will, in despite of op-  
 "position, make *Mr. Jones* his opinion good, that *Stone-Heng* was a  
 "*Roman Temple*.

How much soever this Doctor pretends to the *Laws of Logick*,  
 he seems nevertheless, to be very stirril of Invention; for, when  
 ever he meets with any thing, which cannot be really opposed, or  
 rationally denied, he hath but two only starting holes, either ille-  
 gally to coin Authorities, and set a stamp upon them for his own  
 purpose; or, inappositely to fall into other matter, and frame fri-  
 volous arguments of no concernment to the instant occasion. As  
 now, in this present cavil of his, when the question should be, whe-  
 ther the Temples of the *Romans* had Courts about them, yea; or  
 no; he preposterously enters into an impertinent discourse of the  
*Atria* belonging to the private houses of the *Romans*; as if for pub-  
 lick works they had had no Courts in use but such. So that, where-  
 as I could with one or two Authorities or Examples at most, have  
 fully satisfied you, and given him his dispatch; I find my self en-  
 forced, lest he should enslave your reason, as his interest tyrannizeth  
 over his own, to give you a plenary accompt of the *Atria* in use

among the *Romans*, although Mr. Jones hath not delivered one word throughout his whole Book concerning them, or given the least cause to mention them.

*Vitr. lib. 6. ca.*  
3, 4. & 8.

*Vitruvius* in treating of the private Houses of the *Romans*, and their particular parts, as well those that are common unto strangers together with the family, as peculiar to the family it self, discourseth of the several kinds, and different proportions of the *Atria* under two heads, namely, the *Cavadia* and *Atria*, notwithstanding they were one and the same members of the Fabrick. And though of these, as of all the rest; to wit, the *Tablinum*, *Peristylum*, *Triclinium*, *Exedra*, *Pinacotheca*, *Oeci*, he hath vouchsafed us the dimensions, yet nevertheless he hath neither described their uses, nor prescribed the places of the House, whereunto any one of them was subservient; all that may be collected from Him in relation to the *Atria*, being, that, *In urbe atria proxima januis esse solent*.

*Dan. Barb. in*  
*Vitr. lib. 6.*  
*cap. 4.*  
*Bern. Bal. in*  
*Cavad.*

In regard of this hint then, Authors agreeingly accord, that the *Atrium* is the first Building, which from the *Inner* gate is obvious to those that enter; and in which as a common Forum, the other Appartements of the House do meet together. The words of *Daniel Barbarus* are, *Atrium enim statim ab interiori janua introeuntibus occurrit, continetque aream, in quam collecta ex omni teplo pluvia descendit*: for the *Atrium* occurs immediately to those, that enter from the *Inner Gate*, and contains the *Court* into which from every roof the rain falls; and not as this Doctor, to keep his hand in ure, from *Vitruvius* himself infers, (observe I pray) *primum edificium, quod anteriori janua intrantibus occurrit*, either not apprehending that the *Auditus* had both an *Out-Gate*, and an *Inner Gate*, or else intending to have you conceive the *Atrium* was some additional structure on the outward part of the Building. And *Baldo* likewise, whom he quotes, with the *Patriarch* agrees, in saying, *Quae quidem prima post ingressum ostii intro-gredientibus occurrit*. But why he should thus persist in perverting Authors; is, not so much because an ill habit having once seiz'd upon a man cannot easily be laid aside, as because without these frauds, he can neither make any objection against our *Romans*, nor frame any Argument in his *Danes* behalf. However, whether the *Atria* were before, or behind, or in the midst of the House, or whether the *Vestibula*, yea or no, now not concerns us, the question at present being whether they were covered, or not?

*Pall. lib. 2.*  
*cap. 4.*

Of these *Atria* were five kinds, two of which took name from the People that first brought them in use, viz. the *Tuscan* and *Corinthian*; and the other Three, having their denominations from their forms, were the *Tetrastylon*, *Tetudinatum*, and *Displuviatum*; the first of them being made with four *Columns*, the second covered, and the third uncovered. But, though this last goes particularly under the name of the uncovered, yet all the rest were *Sub dio* also, one only excepted the *Tetudinatum*, which is commonly taken for the *Auditus*, or *Ingressus* it self. And from hence it came to pass, that *Vitruvius* (as hath been said) treated of them under two several heads. For, that the *Atrium* and *Cavadium* were both one and the same parts of the House, *Daniel Barbarus* thus assures us, *Cavadiorum nomina aut a more gentium,*



*rium, aut a forma sumuntur: Atria quoque nominantur, sed alia ratione, nam Cavadium dicitur ratione illius partis, quæ est Sub dio, & in medium impluit. Atrium vero, ratione illius, quæ tecta est.* Dan. Barbar. in Vit. lib. 6. cap. 3, & 4.  
 The names, saith he, of the *Cavedia* are taken from the custome of People, or their Form. They are named *Atria* also, but for another reason, for the *Cavedium* is so called in regard of that part which is uncovered, and in the middle rains in. But *Atrium* in respect of that which is roofed. Part of them being roofed, part not. Again, upon his commenting on *Vitruvius* his giving the proportions of the *Impluvium*, which is that part of the *Atrium* which was uncovered, and from whence the rain fell, He proceeds, saying, *Impluvium locus est sine tecto in ædibus, quo impluere imber in domum possit, cum vero de impluvio sit mentio in Atriorum descriptione, satis firmum argumentum est, Atria & Cava ædium ad idem respicere, ut cava ædium ratione impluvii. Atria ratione circumcludentis fabricæ dicantur.*

In the *Tuscan* and uncovered *Atria*, the Beams of the Roof of the appartements that lay round about them, were made to reach so far in length over the walls of the *Atrium*, as that the family might pass dry about it. And of this Mr. Jones hath in some sort shewed us an Example, in his late Majesties statue Gallery at St. James's, where the Plates under the Beams in front towards the garden were supported with *Pillars*, and towards the Park the same Beams extended and jutted over the wall so far, as that his Majesty in all weathers might run at the Ring, and use other *Heroick* exercises dry, and under covert. The *Corinthian Atrium* had an *Intercolumnation* of *Pillars* like wings on either side of it, but none in front before or behind: and that of four *Columns* had one at either *Angle*, the *Columns* nevertheless being set at such a proportionate distance from the walls, as might commodiously serve for the conveniency of the family, as was before said, the *Impluvium* or open part where it rained in lying in the middle. Of this last we have no president in work, nor any ancient Remains. Of the former one is to be seen, made by *Palladio*, at the Covent of Charity of the *Canons* regular at *Venice*. Thus, the Doctor, you see, must still be dapling, for it plainly appears, that the *Roman Atrium* was never covered at the top, as he affirmed it *alwaies* was, much less frequently arched; for, that which goeth under the name of the *Testudinatum*, or covered, and which might be vaulted or not at pleasure, himself hath proved from *Bernardino Baldo* to be the *Anditus*, or Entrance into the House meerly; and from the same Author I shall more fully manifest it also; who in his signification of the *Cavedium* useth these words, *Cavedium nos, si compluviatum est, nempe, Sub divo, Cortile dicimus, si vero testudinatum, Anditum appellamus, illud magnificè ædibus, istud vero privatè domibus familiare*; The *Cavedium*, saith He, if it be uncovered, i. e. open the Air, we say is a Court; but if covered, we call it an Entry, this is commonly used in private houses, but that in Magnificent structures. And hence likewise, and from *Philanders* observations, it is, that *Baldo* in his notes concerning the *Atria*, thus concludes, *Quadam igitur erant sub tecto, alia sub dio*; which this Doctor, quibbling upon his first words only, takes no notice of. Seeing therefore,

fore, that it was the *Tesfudinatum* only, or *Anditus* of the *Romans* which was covered at the top, and all their other kinds of *Atria* were evermore open and uncovered; and that the Court about our Antiquity was uncovered also; he might, you'll say, have spared this objection, especially considering that in *Stone-Heng Restored* the *Roman Atrium* is not so much as mentioned. But, had Mr. Jones called this Court an *Atrium*, not only *Baldó*, without corrupting the *severe Dialect* of *Architects*, would have justified Him therein, but likewise St. *Hierom*, *Junius* and *Tremellius*, and Dr. *Thomas Fuller* also, who render the Courts about the sacred Temple of *Hierusalem*, by the name of *Atria*, wherein sacrifices were both slain and offered. And so, I proceed *ad rem*.

1. Reg. cap. 8.  
ve. 64.  
2. Chron. cap.  
7. ve. 7.

For Dr. *Charleton*, having after his impertinency acknowledged, that, "The *Area*, or plot of ground, betwixt a Building and its "Boundaries, may rightly enough be called a Court; saith, yet "where is the necessity? yea, where the probability, that that Court "was originally design'd and mark'd out for a place for the slaughter of Victims? Must all structures environed with such *Area* be "Temples? Or all *Roman* Temples be accommodated with the like "out-lets? Unto which thus.

Pall. lib. 4.  
cap. 7, 8, 9, 12.

First, it was as common a custome among the *Romans* to have Courts belonging to their Temples, in which they killed their oblations for sacrifice, as it was at *Hierusalem*; or, as it is with us Christians, to lay out Church-yards unto Churches, in which we bury our dead; and this the footsteps of them even to this day remaining evidently demonstrate. As, for Example, the Court about the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, formerly remembered; of *Mars* the Revenger; *Nerva Trajanus*; *Antoninus* and *Faustina*; and, of *Jupiter* in Mount *Quirinal*, which Temple was *Sub divo*, and portico'd both within and without, as our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And these Courts, in regard of the multitude of their oblations were of such large extent, that *Palladio* sometimes calls them *Forum's*, sometimes *Piazza's*, and of what capacity that about *Stone-Heng* is, the Antiquity it self declares. And having thus

Vincent. Car-  
tari. Nat.  
Comes. Resi-  
nus de sacr.

Nat. Comes.  
lib. 1. cap. 10.

brought you to their Courts, I could acquaint you with what Pomp they led their victims into them, with the Rites performed by the Priest, before he commanded the sacrifices to be slain by the inferiour Officers; and how these having kill'd, bleed them; and desecting them by peecemeal, took the *primitia* of the inwards, and other members, and sprinkling them with flowre of Barley, carried them in Baskets into the Temple to the sacrificer: Who, laying them upon the Altar, kindled the fire, and himself, tasting it first, powred wine upon the entrails of the victims. These their Ceremonies I could relate at large, but will desist, though it would be much more to purpose, than his *Roman Atrium* is to our *Stone-Heng*. I must not omit, nevertheless, how superstitious they were in permitting any, saving those that had duly prepared themselves, (though this Doctor will have none but Priests,) to enter into the very Courts of their Temples; insomuch, saith *Natalis Comes*, *Quod si quis in Jovis Lycai templum, aut etiam in aream, minime perat'is prius lustrationibus legitimis ingressus fuisset intra annum mori necesse est*; That if any man, enter'd into the Temple

*Temple of Jupiter Licaus*, or so much as into the Court thereof, without having first purg'd himself at least by the accustomed Rites, he was within a year without mercy to be put to death.

Secondly, that it is probable the Court about *Stone-Heng* was designed for the slaughter of Victims, appears, not only in regard in the Courts of their Temples the Romans slaughtered their sacrifices, but also for that in or about them, as in sacred ground, they buried the offall of their oblations. Now, that victims were anciently slain at *Stone-Heng*, and the Reliques of them inhumed there; what more assured evidence can there be, than that the Heads of Bulls, or Oxen, or other Beasts, such as were usually immolated by the Romans, have in great number been digged up at, or round about the same? Can there be any more certain Testimonies, that the Romans had Dominion, and Residence in *Wilt-shire*, than that the Coins and Medals of their several Emperors have been frequently found throughout all that County? Or, greater certainty of the dreadful and bloody battels, fought by the Romans, Britans, and Saxons heretofore, than the bones of Men, Horses, and Armour digged up, in *Salisbury* plain? And why then should not the finding of such Reliques at *Stone-Heng*, as certainly assure us, that victims of old were sacrificed at that place, and that it was anciently a Temple? But it may, happily, be objected, that besides the finding of Medals, and the digging up of mens bones, History witnesseth the sovereignty of the Romans here; and the cruel battels struck in times of Yore between them and the old inhabitants, & Saxons; when as for the other, no Author gives us any president: Whereunto, setting aside, that the finding of such things confirmeth the truth of History, not History the truth of them; as also, all foreign Examples, how numerous soever; I answer, That our own Historians evidence, *Roman Temples* to have sometimes stood where such Reliques in or about the Courts of them have been digged up; For, they generally accord, that a Temple of *Diana* was anciently where *St. Pauls* Cathedral is at this day seen, and nothing more confirms them in this their opinion, than that in the daies of King *Edward* the first, when the East end of that Church was enlarged, an incredible number of Ox-heads were found, as of such beasts as had been sacrificed unto that Goddess there. And lest any should conceive them not idolatrous victims, *Camden*, to declare that he agrees in judgement with the rest, tells us, *The learned know, that Taurapolia were celebrated in honour of Diana*. If then, the digging up of Ox-heads at *St. Pauls*, be such a positive argument, as to incline all our Historians to maintain, that a *Roman Temple* stood anciently there; why may not the digging up of the like Heads at our Antiquity, be as positive an Argument that *Stone-Heng* was anciently a *Roman Temple* in like manner? Again, as all agree in the former; so, not any one of our Historiographers, or any within the memory of man relates, the like Reliques in like number to be found in any place throughout *England*, besides these Two, *St. Pauls*, and *Stone-Heng*. Now, it being in regard of the One concluded, though without Example then, those were the Reliques of such sacrifices, as in old time were both slain and offered at *St. Pauls*; wherefore may it not, in respect of the other;

*Camd. Brit.  
pa. 425.*



be concluded also, by Example now, that those were the Reliques of such victims, as were anciently both slain and offered at *Stone-Heng*? Thus then it appears, there is not only a manifest probability, but was an unavoydable necessity likewise, that our Antiquity should have a Court about it, as well for a place for the slaughter of victims; as to keep far off the promiscuous multitude, from prophaning of those solemn though superstitious Ceremonies.

Lastly, as all structures environed with such Area are not Temples; So, all Temples were not without such Area. And as to what he should mean, by the vast Stones called Roll-Stones, unless they be fashioned with his own tool, for Rollrich-Stones in Oxford-shire, as they are commonly called, I apprehend not; So, if these, then opportunity will be offered to give him his answer hereafter. He proceeds to discuss Mr. Jones his third Argument from the Altar; wholly omitting his second from the Cell, and its Porticoes, as having nothing to object against it.

“Secondly, saith he, from a large Stone, 16 feet long and 4 broad, appearing not much above the surface of the Earth, in the Eastern part of the lesser Hexagon, which He (Mr. Jones) takes for an Altar. Whereunto I cannot assent for two considerations. First, the Humility of the Altar destroyes the supposed Dedication of the Temple. For, the Rule of *Vitruvius*, how Altars ought to be placed in Temples, so as to carry a due Decorum, and visible Analogy to the nature and proprieties of that particular Deity therein to be worshipped, is this, (*lib. 4. Cap. 8.*) *Altitudines Ararum sic sunt explicandæ, ut Jovi, omnibusque Cælestibus quam excelssimæ constituantur; Vesta, Terræ, Marique humiles collocentur.* Altars consecrated to *Jupiter*, and all Cælestial Powers are to be made exceedingly tall or high; and those to *Vesta*, *Tellus*, and *Neptune*, humble or low; as in some sort representing the dwelling and dominion of the respective Deity. So that, this Stone was either no Altar at all, or not ordained for oblations to the God *Cælus*. If it be objected, that the Stone perhaps was set upright; I answer, then it was as much too narrow on the top for the use assign’d, as now too low for the God to whom it is ascribed. Secondly, Mr. Jones in his Description of the Monument (as you may remember) speaks of three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the work it self, the most conspicuous of which lay North-East: Which is openly inconsistent with the custom of the Romans, who alwaies made the grand Entrance into the Temple, whatever it were, *è regione Altaris & signi*, in that part which was directly opposite to the place where the Altar and statue stood erected; and the reason was, *ut adoratum venientes Divinitatem suspicerent*, that the People coming up to make their adoration, might at their entrance have both Altar and Image in front, so as to behold them at first elevation of their eyes. Would you have Authority for this? Hear *Vitruvius* himself, *Ædes autem sacræ Deorum immortalium, ad regiones quas spectare debent, sic erunt constituendæ, uti, si nulla ratio impedit, liberaque fuerit potestas ædis, signum quod erit in Cella collocatum, spectet ad vespertinam Cæli regionem: Uti qui adierint ad aram immolantes, aut sacrificia facientes, spectent ad partem* .

“Cæli

“ *Cæli orientis, & simulacrum quod erit in æde; & ita vota sus-*  
 “ *cipientes contineantur ædem, & orientem cæli, ipsaque simula-*  
 “ *cra videantur exorientia continere supplicantes & sacrificantes;*  
 “ *quodque Aras omnes Deorum necesse esse videatur, ad orientem spectare,* (lib. 4. cap. 5.) Whence we may safely conclude, that if the  
 “ position of the Altar were right, yet that of the principal En-  
 “ trance leading up to it was wrong. But should we grant this to  
 “ have been originally an Altar Stone, yet doth it not follow,  
 “ that therefore the rest of the Building was a Temple: Because  
 “ in stories as well sacred as not, we read of many Altars standing  
 “ alone without Temples; and because it was one of the barbarous  
 “ customs of the Danes, even in the stony Sepulchres of their migh-  
 “ ty men, to erect altars, and thereon to sacrifice to their Manes; wit-  
 “ nesses Olaus Wormius, (Monum. Danicor. lib. 1. cap. 6.) *Diversi*  
 “ *ab his cernuntur Tumuli, saxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita*  
 “ *ut utramque extremitatem mole vastiora reliquis claudant. In*  
 “ *medio ut plurimum Ara extat. In hisce vulgus Gigantes sepultos*  
 “ *credit, quorum ossa etiam haud raro è talibus effodiuntur. Sed*  
 “ *ego ejusmodi integris etiam familiis destinatos puto, unde & in*  
 “ *his Aræ, quæ communia sacrificia pro totius gentis incolumitate im-*  
 “ *molata excipiant.* With which if you compare Stone-Heng,  
 “ together with our vulgar tradition of Giants there inter’d, and  
 “ the skulls of Oxen or Bulls plowed up in the adjacent fields: You  
 “ will find as much reason to believe it a Sepulchral Monument set  
 “ up by that warlike and ambitious Nation, in the time of their Ty-  
 “ ranny here, with an Altar in the middle, for their Pagan and  
 “ impious sacrifices; as, with Mr. Jones, to conceive it a Roman  
 “ Temple.

For what reasons, this Doctor cannot assent, that the large Stone  
 of 16 feet long and 4 broad, which was found lying broken and de-  
 caid in the inmost part of our Antiquity, should be anciently an  
 Altar, you have fully heard. And in answer to his first considera-  
 tion, I say, that as Vitruvius tells us, that the Altars unto Jove, and  
 all Cælestial Deities are to be made much higher than those that  
 are to be consecrated to the Terrestrial; so he tells us likewise *Vitr. lib. 4.*  
 (loco citato) that *semper inferiores collocatæ sint, quam simulachra,* *cap. 2.*  
*quæ fuerint in æde; uti suspicientes divinitatem qui supplicant*  
*& sacrificant, disparibus altitudinibus, ad sui cujusque Dei decorem*  
*componantur.* So that, either Dr. Charleton should have made ap-  
 pear how high from the ground the Simulachra in Roman Temples  
 were placed; or never have set Vitruvius his words upon such  
 Tenters, as to have stretch’d the Altars to their Cælestial Deities;  
 unto exceedingly tall or high. However, the truth is, that Vitru-  
 vius in this place speaks of the height of these Altars, but compara-  
 tively only, in respect of the meanness of those, that appertained  
 unto the other Deities. For, as the Gods of the Romans were of three  
 sorts, Cælestial, Terrestrial, and Infernal; so the places, by which  
 they made their expiations, were three also, viz. *Scrobiculum,*  
*Ara, Altare.* Of which Philander commenting upon the very Text *Rosin. lib.*  
 of Vitruvius (lib. 4. cap. 5.) cited by this Doctor; from Sextus *2. cap. 2.*  
*Pompeius* gives us this accompt, saying, *Antiquos diis superis in adi-*  
*ficiis à terra exaltatis sacra fecisse, diis terrestribus in terra, diis in-*  
*ferioribus*

*ferioribus in effossa terra*; The Ancients to have performed their sacrifices to the *Cælestial Deities* on structures raised from the Earth, to the *Terrestrial Deities* upon the Earth, and to the *Infernal Deities* within the Earth; *Scrobiculo facto* a Trench being made, (as *Rosinus* hath it; or) as *Tiresias* is said to have done, in *Homer*. And that the Altars to the *Cælestial Powers* were raised to no greater height, than that the supplicants might conveniently adore at them, and the *Pontiffe* decently officiate, and lay the victims orderly upon them, *Vitruvius* his former words plainly declare. For, He hath told us, that "Altars should alwaies be placed lower than the "Images set up within the *Temples*, to the end, that those that prayed "and sacrific'd looking upon the *Deity*, by unequal heights, might "duly reverence them, according to their respective qualities. Unto which may be added, what *Natalis Comes* affirms; *Quare cum Cælestia Corpora ignea esse crederent, in horum sacrificiis & lumina & figuras, & multa ad visum spectantia addiderunt, quorum ara sublimes struebantur, super quibus accendebantur lumina: Et victimæ cese imponebantur.* Besides, when first the Priest brought the sacrifice to the Altar, standing, he was to lay his hands upon it; which he could not have done, had the same been so exceedingly tall or high, as this Doctor enforceth, unless he could have assured you, that the *Roman Priests* were his *Danish Giants*. But, as it hath not been my custome hitherto, to detain you with conjectures, so will I not now begin, since that the height of the Altars of these *Cælestial Deities* may be assuredly found out; for, *Baptista* *Albertus* positively affirms, that *Gli Antichi feciono lo Altare alto sei peidi, & largo dodici, sopra la quale collocavano le statue*; The Ancients, saith He, made the Altar six foot high, and twelve foot broad, upon which they placed the statues. Whereunto annexing the former rule enjoined by *Vitruvius*, together with the rites & ceremonies observed by the *Romans* in the Ministration of their sacreds, as was said, we shall find, that the Altar for sacrifice could not exceed four foot and an half in height at utmost. And therefore, having thus warrantably found out the Altitude thereof, recal to mind the strange revolutions in matters of government, alterations in Religion, overturnings of things sacred and prophane, that have happened in this *Island*, since about *Julius Agricola's* time, in which one Invader pulled down what the other set up; and at length true zeal trampled superstition under her feet, and then you'll grant that a stone raised upon a substructure of about four foot high, might easily be demolished, broken in peices, laid flat upon the ground, and removed from its ancient and proper place. Add unto this withal, that upon all Innovations and Changes of Religions, whatever became of the places of *Oratory* themselves, the Altars and Images continually went to wreck, and were the first and chiefest things alwaies that were destroyed. And what needs Presidents from forraign Nations herein? When our own eyes in our late domestick distempers have been sad witnesses, that to blind the People with Reformation of Religion, Such Altar stones were broken in peices, as the like both for largeness and beauty all *Christendome* might not parallel; and could the seduced Ringleaders have done it at the same charge, the *Temples* themselves,

*Nat. Com lib.*  
1. cap. 10.

*Rosin. lib. 3.*  
cap. 33.

*Leo. Bar. Alb.*  
lib. 7. cap. 13.



selves should not have escaped their prophane fury. I might to this purpose insert a pretty story of one of their Zealots, who being crept into a sequestred benefice, of above 400 *l. per annum*; would, thinking his Parishioners as Phanatick as himself, have the Cross upon the Steeple of his Church in all hast pulled down, and rather than fail be at the charge himself; but when they return'd him word, that it would cost 13 *s. 4 d.* Nay, then, quoth He, *let it stand for me*, and so it doth to this day, and shall for ever I hope. But, to proceed, have we not seen also, the so broken Altar stones kept under guards, lest any one out of an harmles devotion should preserve a fragment of them? And some such thing might, happily, be the cause, that the Altar at our *Stone-Heng* was so overwhelmed, and closely covered with ruins, as even this Doctor himself, (though he willingly mistakes the place also) could never discover it until now. Lastly, when we admire our Antiquity, and behold so many of the mighty stones of it, being betwixt twenty and thirty foot high, after Time, scorning to be out dar'd, had plaid its part, by zeal to Religion, or the avarice of men, utterly consumed and gon; can we possibly imagin otherwise, but that the Altar, not five foot high, must undergo the like fortune, and be ruined also? Seeing then, that he can raise no solider an Argument against it, than that the same lay upon the ground, *The now Humility thereof neither destroys the supposed Dedication of the Temple*; nor, may it any longer be called *the supposed*, but undoubted *Altar of a Celestial Deity*. And as for the objection he hath framed "That the stone perhaps was set upright; and that" then it was as much too narrow on the top for the use assign'd, "as now too low for the God to whom it is ascribed; *Tom Derry*, were he alive, would laugh at, hearing him now say, that it was too narrow for the Entrails or dissected members of a poor victim to lye on, and afterwards (*pa. 52.*) to affirm, that at first it was set upright, and broad enough for a Potent King, with all those that were necessarily to officiat at his Coronation, to stand upon. But let us examin his second consideration, for having no more to object against the Altar; for, what's set with a false foile hath no lustre, he quarrels the Entrances from the Plain again; thus.

"Secondly, saith he, *Mr. Jones* in his Description of the *Monument* (as you may remember) speaks of three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the work it self, the most conspicuous of which lay *North-East*: Which is openly inconsistent with the custom of the *Romans*, who alwaies made the grand Entrance into the Temple, whatever it were, *è regione Altaris & signi*, in that part which was directly opposite to the place where the Altar and statue stood erected; and the reason was, *ut adoratum venientes Divinitatem suspicerent*, That the People coming up to make their adoration, might at their entrance have both Altar and Image in Front, so as to behold them at first elevation of their eyes. How much these Entrances have confounded him, in regard he finds them impossible to be paralleld by any his pretended *Danish Monuments*, you cannot forget, wherefore, I shall trouble you no more about them; but, apply my self

wholly to his inference; which is, that, in regard the Altar stone is in the Eastern part of the lesser Hexagon, the most conspicuous or grand Entrance should have been, not from the Eastward, as Mr. Jones hath stated it, but from the Westward, *è regione Altaris & signi, opposite to the Altar and statue*; which was alwaies, saith he, observed by the Romans, as Vitruvius testifies, in saying, Temples are to be so sited, as that the *signum* placed in the Cell may look toward the Western part of the world. Now, though it cannot be collected either from any words that Mr. Jones hath said, or any design of His, that the Altar stone appears in the Eastern part of the Antiquity; but the direct contrary, as by his draught (Nu. 1.) is manifest; and that, whatever Argument is made against Him, unless upon such words or descriptions as Himself delivers, is of no effect, and requires no answer; yet nevertheles I am so far hereby from intending to wave this Doctor, that I doubt not to make evident, that, as after the custome of the Romans, the position of the Altar is right, so the principal Entrance leading up to it, is accordingly right also, notwithstanding whatever he hath alleaged to the contrary; and therefore, I say, that

Before he had been thus positive, it had behoov'd him to have proved three things. 1. That the Romans alwaies made but one only grand Entrance into whatever Temple. 2. That their Temples alwaies fronted the West. 3. And, that the *signum* placed in the Cell alwaies looked to the Westward also. Which, since he hath fail'd to do, Let us see what Vitruvius his directions are; *Ædes autem sacra Deorum immortalium, ad regiones quas spectare debent, sic erunt constituenda, uti, (Mark I pray) si nulla ratio impedierit, leberaque fuerit potestas adis, signum quod erit in Cella collocatum, spectet ad verspertinam Celi regionem, &c.* And is this all this Doctor hath to say for himself? Why then he hath coined a very fair consideration, and may more fairly be answered; for, this is no general Rule, it admits exceptions, and those weighty ones too: If the Manner of the Temple, and worship of the Deity will permit, and if no cause hinder, then, saith Vitruvius, the Temple is to be so fronted, that the Image may look towards the West, otherwise not, And therefore, since he is so peremptorily confident that the Romans alwaies made the grand Entrance into the Temple, whatever it were, from the Westward, in regard the statue looked that way; if I shall make appear, that any one of them had a grand Entrance from the Eastward, and that the *signum* looked the same way also, as well as the other, he may for ever decline the intermedling with Entrances into Roman Temples again. But, I'll disdain the advantage, and give you several Examples, neither will I take them, whatever they were, or as they come to hand, but such especially, wherein the Temple Stone-Heng is most eminently concern'd. And that I may proceed in order, I will first say something of the Entrances into the Courts of their Temples, whereby you may see, that as those into that of our Antiquity were divers, so likewise those into other their Temples were divers also, sited indifferently towards all parts of the World. As, into the Court belonging to the Temple of Nerva Trajanus, the Entrances were all of one grandeur both in hight and bredth, as well from the East, South, and North

Vitr. lib. 4.  
cap. 5.

Pall. lib. 4.  
cap. 8.

as *West* Region of the Heaven; and so likewise into the Court of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, formerly mention'd, the People entred *ad ipsum Templum*, aswel from every collateral quarter of the sky, as from the *West*, or any other principal part thereof, it having a continued open *Portico* round about it.

Secondly, as concerning the *Temples* themselves, they made some of them to front the four prime Regions of the World, some every opposite quarter of it, some not the *West* only, but *East* and *West* both; for *Vitruvius* without help of an Interpreter tells us, that the *Hypathros*, had two grand *Entrances*, and fronted both waies, and how then could the suppliants that came to make adoration, behold the *signum* in Majesty at first sight, when they entred in at the *East* door, if alwaies (as this Doctor) the Image had looked toward the *West*? And that the *Hypathros* had two grand *Entrances*, *Vitruvius* thus witnesseth, *Medium autem sub divo est sine testō, a-* *Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 1.*  
*ditusque valuarum ex utraque parte in pronao & postico.* And in the same manner the *Temples* of *Mars*, *Neptune*, and all generally that were circumalated, or either singly or doubly porticoed about, had several grand *Entrances* into them. Next the *Temple Monopteros* consisted of a row of Pillars, no otherwise, than as the outward Circle in our Antiquity consists of a range of *Pylasters*, and at every Inter-Column was an *Entrance* into it, as at *Stone-Heng* also; so that, into that *Temple* there could not be any one *Entrance* more grand than another, for that the spaces between the Pillars were (as, with us, is granted) *all equally distant among themselves*; nor could any of them be more opposite to the place where the Altar and Statue stood erected, than either of them; in regard all the Accesses lay upon the circumference of a Circle drawn from one and the same Center. Besides, how could the Altar stand more in the *Eastern*, than any other part of the work, when it was placed upon the Centre also? But that it was necessarily to be in position towards the *East*, is not to be denied. Or, how could it be prevented, but that the sacrificants might at their Entrance behold both the Altar and *signum* in front, aswel from any quarter of the Heaven, as the *West*, when the Divinity of many of them was apparently visible every way? As now, I will make appear. For, the *signum* of *Janus* had four faces, and his *Temple* as many grand *Entrances* into it, each of them sited towards the four Regions of the World; and, besides other, the reason (to proceed with this Doctor) might be, *ut adoratum venientes Divinitatem suspicerent*, "That the People coming up to make their adoration, might at their entrance have both the Altar & Image in front, so as to behold them at first elevation of their eyes, as the diversity of worship, and various Nature of the Numen required. And hence it was also, that they made their *Temples* to *Cælum*, *Sol*, & *Luna* open and uncovered, to the end they might behold the Form of these *Deities* which way soever they adored: according to that of *Vitruvius*; *Cælo, Soli, & Lunæ ædificia sub divo, Hypathraque constituuntur*; And why? *Horum enim Deorum, fæith he, & species & effectus in aperto mundo atque lucenti præsentés videmus.* As had he said, unto these *Deities* they made no *signa* at all.



Vinc. Cart.  
pa. 52.

But because *Janus* being commonly reputed *Bifrons*, is here said to be *Quadrifrons*, I will give you a brief description both of his Statue and Temple from *Vincentius Cartarus*, a most diligent and curious Author, who in his *Imagini de i Dei de gli Antichi*, assures us, that the Ancients made the Image of *Janus* with four faces, *perche ne fu già trovata una così fatta statua, in certo luogo della Toscana. E mostrava questa molto bene, che chi la fece tolse Giano per l'anno, il quale, &c.* In regard, saith he, there was sometimes found in a certain place of Tuscany a Statue so made. And this shews full well, that those that made it took *Janus* for the year, which hath four faces; for that, the seasons thereof that make it change countenance and aspect are four, the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Adding moreover, *Furono anco posti sotto i piedi di Giano dodici Altari, per le quali erano intesi i dodici mesi de l'anno, ovvero i dodici segni del Zodiaco trascorsi del sole in tutto l'anno. Et in Roma fu un Tempio di costui, che haveua quattro porte, è quattro colonne sostenevano le volto di sopra, in ciascheduna delle quali erano nicchi con figure rappresentatrici de i mesi, che si partono nelle quattro stagioni dell'anno*; At the feet of *Janus* were placed twelve Altars also, by which the twelve Months of the year, or the twelve signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun in its course during the whole year, runs through, were meant. And in Rome was a Temple built to Him, that had four Entrances, and four Columns sustained the vault thereof, in each of which were Neeches with figures representing the Months, which are divided among the four seasons of the year. Thus far He. Whereby you see likewise, that stood we in need of twelve stones, and one in the middle, the Romans could furnish us with them also.

Vinc. Cart.  
pa. 215. 218.

Lastly, as from this Image of *Janus*, it appears evidently, that in the Temples of the Romans the signa of their Deities looked not alwaies towards the West; so in like manner the same is manifest, from that of *Dame Cibeles*, whose power was represented by a great black Stone, signifying the firmness of the Earth; and also from that of *Vesta*, whose signum was Fire, expressing that Vivifical heat, which, dispersed through the bowels of the Earth, gives life to all things; so that, which way soever the *Votaries* in the Temples of these, made their addresses, they had the full Majesty of the Deity continually before their eyes. I could acquaint you likewise, that several Temples of the Romans had neither *simulachra*, nor signa in them; and that, until the later end of the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*, not any one of them all had; They being taught by *Numa*, God to be nothing else, than an uncreated, and invisible *Mens*; *Edoſos a Numa Deum nihil esse quam mentem increatam, & invisibilem*: As, *Philander* from *Plutarch* hath it; but I will desist, having already so fully proved that the Romans did not alwaies make the grand Entrance into whatever Temple to the Westward, nor set the signum in the Cell to look that way; but made several grand Entrances into them, not only from the West, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven also, as at their Temple *Stone-Heng*.

Phil. in Vitr.  
lib. 4. cap. 5.

I must not forget nevertheless, to put this Doctor in mind, as I find occasion, of his promised faithfulness of quotations; who, now,  
left

lest you should know, what *Vitruvius* his exceptions were, hath wholly omitted the later part of his Text, which related to them; notwithstanding he so inveighed lately against Mr. Jones for giving you, as his proofs enjoined Him, a quotation at twice: *Vitruvius* then in the close of his Instructions (*loco citato*) having appointed, how the fronts of Temples should be sited, if the nature of the Place obstructing, they could not stand *Westward*; & that, if they were to be erected near some great River, they ought to look towards the same; adds, that if in like manner they were to beset near any publick road, they should be so fronted, as that Travellers passing by might behold them, and make at sight of them their adorations. His words being *similiter si circum vias publicas erunt, edifica Deorum ita constituentur, uti pratercuntes possint respicere, & in conspectu salutationes facere*. Seeing therefore, that the most conspicuous of the three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the work it self lyeth North-East, whereby it fronteth rightly with the publique. or high road, that leadeth from *Ambresbury* unto the ancient and famous Towns of the Romans *Bath, Werminster, Leckham*, and all that tract of the Country, Their Temple *Stone-Heng* is plainly seen to be as truly sited after their manner, as had *Vitruvius* himself been present at the setting of it out. Which considering, as also that the fragments of the Altar stone, were found under an heap of Ruins in the *Western* part of the Antiquity, (though in position towards the East) and that thereby the grand Entrance is directly opposite to the place where the Altar (seems to have) stood erected; We may safely and certainly conclude, that both the position of the Altar, and the principal Entrance leading up to it were right, and openly and indisputably consistent with the customs of the Romans. Yet nevertheless, in compliance with this Doctor, lest otherwise utterly discourage him from intermeddling with Antiquities again, I will say, that the Altar might anciently stand in the middle of the structure, in regard by Their Medals, Coines, and consent of Authors it is manifestly evident, that the Romans in their Orbicular Temples, used most commonly to place them in the Centre of the whole work.

But we must now see how he proceedeth with *Olaus Wormius*, for knowing that the Romans would fail him, if his considerations brought to the Test, he implores the assistance of his Danes, telling us in the next place, that "Should we grant this to have been originally an Altar stone; yet doth it not follow, that therefore the rest of the building was a Temple; for two reasons: first, "Because in stories aswel sacred as not, we read of many Altars standing alone, without Temples; and secondly, "Because it was one of the barbarous customs of the Danes, even in the stony Sepulchres of their mighty men to erect Altars, and thereon to sacrifice to their Manes; and having produced *Olaus Wormius* for witness, concludes, that if with his testimony "you compare *Stone-Heng*, "together with our vulgar tradition of Giants there inter'd, and "the Sculls of Oxen or Bulls plowed up in the adjacent fields: You "will find as much reason to believe it a Sepulchral Monument set "up by that warlike and ambitious Nation, in the time of their tyranny here, with an Altar in the middle, for their Pagan & impious sacrifices, as, with Mr. Jones, to conceive it a Roman Temple.

To the first of these it is answered, that as in stories, as well sacred, as not, we read of many Altars standing alone without Temples; so, we do not read in either sacred, or other stories, of any Temples standing alone without Altars, were the Nations never so barbarous and savage; and therefore this Altar standing in the middle (for so he will now have it) of such a magnificent and stately structure; you will find no difficulty, with Mr. Jones, to conceive Stone-Heng to be anciently a Roman Temple.

As for his second reason, he might as well have told you, that, that of Apollo at Delphos was not a Greek Temple, because the Romans sacrificed Black Sheep to the Ghost of their Ancestors; or the Pantheon at Rome not a Roman, in regard the Greeks immolated Sterril Heifers to the Demons of their Heroes; as to argue, that in respect the Danes offered Oxen or Bulls unto their Manes, Stone-Heng was no Temple of the Romans. Wherefore, since you have heard him tell his own tale, observe I pray what his evidence will say, and upon what grounds he presumes to obtrude such unheard of falsities upon you. For, Wormius disavowes the quotation, owning these to be his words, *Diversi ab his quidam cernuntur tumuli, figura oblongiori, congerie depressiori, Saxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita ut utramque extremitatem mole vastiora reliquis claudant. In medio ut plurimum Ara extat. In hisce, &c.* But, those well deserve, you'll perhaps say, to be honoured with Epistles from Him; that take such liberty to corrupt his testimony, by omitting, as to the present argument, the most essential part of his Text, viz. The form and manner of the Monuments; lest you should know that they were but long and low Burrows made of Earth, and Rubbish, and pitch'd only about the brink with peeces of broken craggs, somewhat greater than the Rubble of which, as said, the whole consisted. What trouble I was put to, and how many learned Men I consulted withal to make something of this Text (in regard it seem'd maimed, and is relative) before the Original came unto my hands, I am ashamed to relate, so unworthy of his Readers and himself doth this Doctor proceed. But therewith, (though all Denmark, whether I sent, could not afford it me) thanks to a person of Honor, being now supplied, I shall from thence, when come to treat of the Sepulchres of the Cimbrians, yet extant within that Kingdom, present the Draught of one of these unto you, as the supposed Monument of Harald Hyldebrand. In the mean while we are to observe how our Doctor delates upon his quotation; whereby you will be fully satisfied, to what end he so falsified the same. For whereas Dr. Wormius saith, that in those Mounts of Earth, Giants are supposed to be buried; Dr. Charleton can presently tell you, that Giants were interred at Stone-Heng. When the One saith, that in the middle of those Mounts an Altar commonly stood; the Other, as readily informs you, that that, which so lately and hotly he disputed to be none, was not only an Altar, but stood in the middle of our Antiquity also. And seeing that the Former saith publique sacrifices were made on his Altars; the Later (p. 53.) confidently affirms, that the Danes offered such victims, whose offall have been found at Stone-Heng.

But, should it be now demanded, that seeing Saxo Grammaticus so many hundred years since implicately tells us; that, wherefore these



these kind of *Monuments* were cast up is unknown; how this Doctor can positively say, yea, or *Wormius* himself think them to be Sepulchres? What would his answer be, conceive you, or would not you answer for him rather? That it is evident they were such, because in them the bones of men, as interred there, have oft-times been digged up. And shall not then our *Stone-Heng* be a *Temple*, as we have said, when in it the heads of Beasts, as sacrificed there, have been frequently digged up likewise? For, his instant Argument concerning the sacrifices of the *Danes*, is a meer mockery, a ridiculous illusion.

That the *Goths* and *Cimbrians* immolated to their Manes; and that the *Danes* of Old offered publique sacrifices for the safety of their whole Nation, I am enclined to grant. But *Wormius*, since bonds of friendship violated, by being publish'd corruptedly to the World, whispers in mine ear, that their victims were not *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, or *Harts*, or other such beasts, whose Reliques have so numerously been found at *Stone-Heng*; but bloody inhumane humane Oblations, offered in a more cruel and barbarous manner, than ever among the most savage *Cannibals* they were. From *Dudo* of *St. Quintin* then, an Author of good Antiquity, he affirms, "That they sacrificed unto *Thur*, whom they worshipped in old Time as their Lord, for whom they killed not any Sheep (*Mark i pray*) or *Oxen*, or other Cattel, but offered mens blood; thinking, that to be the most pretious *Holocaust* and sacrifice of all others; because, when the Priest by casting *Lots* had predestined who should die, they were all at once deadly smitten upon the Head with Ox-yoaks; and when that every one that was chosen by *Lot* had at one several stroak his brains dashed out, he was laid along on the ground, and with a narrow prying, the *Fibre*, that is to say, the vein of the Heart on the left side was sought out, from which after their manner having drawn out the blood, and stricken it upon the heads of their friends, speedily they hoised up sails, and thinking that they pleased their God with such an *Aë*, they immediately put to Sea, and fell to their Oars. But possibly this Doctor may object, that though they offered mens blood, yet nevertheless they used other sacrifices; to which I answer, its true they did, but whatever else, they killed not any *Oxen*, or other Cattle. Observe therefore how liberal *Wormius* is, towards clearing this objection, to furnish me again; affirming (*loco citato*) that *Ditmarus* Bp. of *Mersburg* in *Misnia*, who was of greater Antiquity somewhat than *Dudo* will (*lib. 1. Chron. pa. 12.*) make known what those other sacrifices were, he recording another detestable superstition of the *Danes* to purchase the favour of the Gods. *Sed quia ego, inquit, de hostiis eorundem (Danorum) antiquis mira audivi, hæc indiscussa præterire nolo. Est unus in his partibus locus, caput istius regni Lederun nomine, in pago qui Selon dicitur, ubi post novem annos mense Januario, post hoc tempus quo nos Theophaniam Domini celebramus, omnes conveniunt, & ibi Diesuis met LXXXX & novem homines & totidem equos cum canibus, & gallis pro accipitribus oblati immolant, pro certo, ut prædixi, putantes his eosdem placaturos.* "Because I have heard, saith he, strange and wonderful things of the ancient sacrifices of the *Danes*, I will not overpass the

*Ol. Worm. Moni.*  
*Dan. lib. 1.*  
*cap. 5.*  
*Camd. Brit.*  
*pa. 142.*  
*Sp. Hist. pa.*  
*396.*

*Ditmarus flouri-*  
*rish'd about*  
*An. Ch. 993.*

*Camd. Speed.*

“the same. There is in these parts a place, and the chief it is of  
 “that Kingdom, called *Lederun*, in a Province named *Selon* :  
 “Where every ninth year in the month of *January*, after the time  
 “in which we celebrate the Nativity of our Lord, they all assemble  
 “together, and there they kill and sacrifice unto their Gods ninety  
 “and nine Men, and as many Horses, with Doggs, and Cocks of-  
 “fered in stead of Hawks, certainly perswading themselves, as I  
 “said before, that by these they should appease and please them.  
 And when were any Horses, Doggs, or Cocks-heads, Doctor, digged  
 up at *Stone-Heng* ?

Seeing then, that our Antiquity is a Circular pile of Stones,  
 not an oblong heap of Earth, and that from ancient and impartial  
 Authors, is now truly known, what were the publique sacrifices of  
 the *Danes*, you may compare them with the Reliques of those that  
 have been found at *Stone-Heng* ; and then consider, whether you  
 will find as much reason to believe it a Sepulchral Monument, set up  
 by that warlike Nation, with an Altar for their impious sacrifices, as  
 to conceive it a Temple of the *Romans* : And likewise, how sincere  
 this Doctor is. But, though *Olaus Wormius* be dead, and his friend-  
 ship with *Him* dissolved thereby, yet prohibite him not to associ-  
 ate with vulgar tradition, in regard she is so neerly allied to Error,  
 in hope at least he may prove disloyal to her also, and learn to em-  
 brace Truth at last. Besides, although we repute *Jeffrey Monmouth*  
 fabulous, for relating among other forgeries *Stone-Heng* was built  
 by *Ambrosius* ; and *Polydore Virgil* for that he father'd it upon the  
*Britains* ; your Candor nevertheless may entertain some other opini-  
 on of *Dr. Charleton*, that presumes to vent, what never yet was  
 heard of, nor ever entred into the idle brain of whatever Monkish  
 fabler to report, viz. that *Giants* were interred in our Antiquity.  
 As for the Altar, I am, as I said before, cleerly of his judgement,  
 that however the Stone of it came to appear elsewhere, it might  
 stand anciently in the middle of the structure : Yet notice is to be  
 taken withal, that he doth not deliver this, out of any regard he  
 hath to Truth, but as a prop only to uphold the Novelty unfaith-  
 fully broached by himself. Neither is it unobservable, that he  
 now acknowledgeth, what really is not to be denied, the lesser *Hex-*  
*agon* at *Stone-Heng* also. Of the Tyranny of the *Danes* here, other  
 occasion will be offered to speak hereafter. And so we accompany  
 him to another Argument of *Mr. Jones's*, which he thus quar-  
 rels.

“Thirdly, saith he, From the use of the Ancient *Romans* to e-  
 “rect the like Round Temples that lay open without walls, sur-  
 “rounded only with Pillars, and uncovered also on the top, or  
 “Roofless. Which being his part to prove, and he finding it im-  
 “possible ; he betook himself to multiplication of Fictions, con-  
 “fusion of things cleerly distinct, and other dis-ingenious shifts ;  
 “such as have indeed amused and imposed upon vulgar heads,  
 “but can never convince the learned and judicious, who are not  
 “ignorant, how strictly constant the *Roman Architects* were to  
 “their set Forms and Orders of Building, upon no occasion com-  
 “mixing or confounding them in publique structures, especially sa-  
 “cred ones, where the passenger was to be instructed at first sight,  
 “what

“ what *Deity* was adored within, by the peculiar form of the *Temple*  
 “ apparent without, that so he might prepare and address his de-  
 “ votion accordingly, without being mistaken either in the object, or  
 “ ceremonies of it. But, let us not judge Him unheard. He al-  
 “ leageth, out of *Vitruvius* (*lib. 4. cap. 7.*) that the *Romans* had  
 “ round *Temples* of two divers Forms : Whereof the one, named  
 “ *Monopteros*, had neither continued walls about, nor *Cell* within,  
 “ but was encompassed only with a round of *Columns* ; the other,  
 “ termed *Peripteros*, had a *Cell* enclosed with a continued wall,  
 “ and *Columns* set at convenient distance, so as to make a *Portico*  
 “ round about on the outside. And this I allow to be true : but  
 “ what though ? Our *Stone-Heng* resembles neither of these forms :  
 “ not the *Monopteros*, because it hath a *Cell*, as Himself supposeth ;  
 “ not the *Peripteros*, because it wants a continued wall to encompass  
 “ that *Cell*, as our eyes witness. Where then is the similitude and  
 “ conformity ? Why, rather than fail, our Author shall adventure  
 “ to make that like to both, which really is like to neither. For,  
 “ stealing the outward Circle from the *Monopteros*, and the *Cell* from  
 “ the *Peripteros*, and then again surrounding that same *Cell* (not with  
 “ a Circle as he ought) but with a *Hexagon* of Pillars : Of both  
 “ Forms He makes a third, not being able to withhold from confes-  
 “ sing (so much had the joy of his *Superna*, *Superna*, transported him) in  
 “ the end, that it was a New Invention, which yet he needed not to  
 “ have told us. So here you find him guilty of a double fault ; con-  
 “ founding of two perfectly and irreconcilably distinct Forms of  
 “ sacred Edifices ; and converting a Circle, the essential and proper  
 “ figure of all such *Cells* as belonged to the *Peripteros*, into a *Hexa-*  
 “ *gon*. Is this fair and candid dealing, think you, in a man of Let-  
 “ ters ? Doth it become one of the most famous *Architects* of our Age  
 “ thus to build Castles in the Air, and fly to a sanctuary made up of  
 “ fictions ? But this is not all. From a strange and unheard of confusion  
 “ of several Forms, He proceeds to blend together also several Orders  
 “ of consecrated Buildings. For, He will have the Order, of which his  
 “ *Temple of Stone-Heng* must consist, to be partly *Tuscan*, partly *Co-*  
 “ *rinthian* : Affirming, that as the plainness and solidness of the *Tus-*  
 “ *can* Order, appears eminently through the whole work, so the  
 “ narrowness of the spaces betwixt the stones, visibly discovers the  
 “ delicacy and softness of the *Corinthian*. Where (not to take no-  
 “ tice of the manifest contradiction in the very terms) He in-  
 “ curs a grand *Error*, in commixing, in one *Temple*, two so different  
 “ Orders ; when, by his own confession (*pa. 90.*) the *Romans* had  
 “ for each of their *Deities* a certain particular Order of *Temples*,  
 “ and observed that distinction of Orders so strictly, that they sel-  
 “ dom or never varied them. According to that of *Vitruvius*, (*lib. 4.*  
 “ *cap. 7.*) *Non omnibus Diis iisdem rationibus aedes sunt faciendae, quod*  
 “ *alius alia varietate sacrarum Religionum habet effectus.* And had  
 “ they not done so, how could the *Roman Architects* of old have  
 “ been able, at first sight, to judge to what Divinity this or that  
 “ Fane was peculiarly devoted ? Or, How could the Modern *Ar-*  
 “ *chitects* of *Italy*, at this day, by seeing only the ruins of them,  
 “ give such probable conjectures concerning their Antiquity and  
 “ proper dedication, as are very hardly to be contradicted ? But,  
 F f “ why



“ why am I thus prodigal of my time and pains, in shaking an opinion that hath no foundation of either Precept, or Precedent from any ancient *Architeſture* ? Especially when the Founder Himself was forced to excuse the fragility and weakneſs thereof, with this Plea ; The learned in Antiquities very well know, “ thoſe things, which oblivion hath ſo long removed out of mind, are “ hardly to be diſcovered.

If it were a crime in Mr. *Jones* to be modeſt, what is it in others to be impudent ? But, methinks, Dr. *Charleton* is ſomewhat angry ; for, why alas ! ſhould ſo learned a man, be prodigal of his time and pains, that hath ſo ingeniouſly found out the Offall or Reliques of *Daniſh* ſacrifices at *Stone-Heng* ? Or, why ſhould not he have his *quietus eſt*, that like Doctor *Shaw*, in *Sir Thomas Moor*, he may ſhut himſelf up, and never more appear in publick again, that ſo diſ-ingeniouſly glorieth in forging untruths ? Not any of thoſe many, I mean, in which he hath been formerly detected, but theſe wherewith at preſent he grateth your ears. Beſides, he is not angry only, but alſo more than ever ſcandalous, whiſt he revileth Mr. *Jones*, for what himſelf abhors, delivering of Truth, and affirming that among the Ancient *Roman Architeſts*, the commixture of different Orders was very uſual. But before I proceed to this, ſeeing that he, in regard Mr. *Jones* was of opinion, that the *Architeſt* of *Stone-Heng* from the *Temples* of the *Monopteros*, and *Peripteros* might compoſe the form of our Antiquity, extravagantly quarrels likewiſe the mixture of diſtinct Forms in Building, I ſhall make appear, that this cuſtome was not only uſed commonly by the *Romans*, but by them highly applauded alſo.

Fiſt therefore, that it was alwaies accounted one of the Elegancies of *Architeſture*, to make commixtures of Forms in one and the ſame ſtructure, *Leo Albertus* hath long ſince aſſured you, when formerly quoted to atteſt the *Magnificence* of our Antiquity. The Old *Romans*, in reſpect new and goodly inventions were ever, as at this day, naturally deſired by all, were ſo pleaſed with this compoſure, in regard it is delightful to the eye, and was neceſſarily uſeful for them, as that *Vitruvius* makes up the concluſion of the ſeventh Chapter of his fourth Book chiefly with Examples of that kind. *Philander* commenting on the ſame Chapter, tell us, that *Templorum quancquam alia ſunt quadrata, alia Sexangula, alia multorum angulorum, Cœli naturam imitati veteres, imprimis Rotundis ſunt dilectati*. And *Johannes Baptiſta Montanus*, in his collection of the *Temples* of the Ancients, gives us many preſidents of thoſe that were mixt and compoſed of theſe ſeveral forms. As fiſt, he preſents us with one compounded of four ſquares, and as many *Ovals*, with a *Round* in the middle ; another of the like number of ſquares, and five *Rounds* ; and a third compoſed of a *Triangle*, with ſquares and *Rounds* both : beſides many others. What ſhould I ſay of the *Temple* of *Bacchus*, when the Antitemple thereof being *Square* on the outſide, and turned into an *Ovall* within, the *Temple* it ſelf was circular ; and having in the middle of it a double *Intercolumniation* of Pillars, the *Court* belonging to it was *Ovall*, as that at *Stone-Heng Round* ? Or, wherefore recal to mind the *Temple* of the *Galluce* ( from

(from the Scheme whereof, Mr. Jones, as I told you, took his first hint, for finding out the Original form of our Antiquity) since that the Antitemple of it being *Square* outwardly, was changed inwardly into an *Ovall* likewise; and that the *Cell* of the *Temple* having the outside of a round figure, had the inside converted into a *Polygon*? And why then might not the *Cell* of *Stone-Heng* be made *Hexagonal*, as well as that *Polygonial*? Or, why not the main structure of it composed of two several figures, when those were commixed of so many, and so perfectly and irreconcilably distinct? Besides, this custome of *Theirs* is farther confirmed, by the Reason that induced them thereto for it proceeded not so much from the delight the *Romans* had in variety, as from the manifold *Rites* and *Ceremonies* in use among them, and the various impressions of Religion, which the several effects of their several *Deities* made in their superstitious minds. For, *Vitruvius* in treating of *Their* mixt kinds of *Temples*, saith, *Hæc autem genera propter usum sacrificiorum convertuntur; Non enim omnibus Diis iisdem rationibus ædes sunt faciendæ, quod aliis alia varietate sacrarum Religionum habet effectus.* "But, these kinds are changed in respect of the *Rites* of the sacrifices; for, *Temples* are not to be made by the same Rules unto all *Deities*, because some have effects with other variety of worship. Whereby appears also, that *Vitruvius* gives us this advice, not, in prohibition of commixing *Forms* in *Temples*, but in justification of those that did commix them; not, in relation to the strict observance of any particular Order in them, but in vindication of their being composed of several Orders. But, this, you'll perhaps say, is clearly contrary to what this Doctor quotes him for. Who doubts, but that he hath perverted the Text? Or, is not satisfied? That as he hath wrested the same to a wrong sense; so, wholly omitted the former part of it, and also the Relative in the later, lest you should suspect it depended upon some antecedent matter: And this brings us to the other particular, viz. the Commixture of different Orders in Buildings; unto which, as he hath thus unfaithfully brought us; so, you need not question, but that therein, he, as unfaithfully proceeds.

In the next place then, although it is true, that the Ancients were accustomed, to express the Nature of their Gods by the *Form*, and *Order* of the sacred *Ædifices* they erected to them, as to *Venus* and *Flora* of the *Corinthian* Order, in regard of their tenderness; to *Juno* and *Diana* of the *Ionick*, in respect they were more Matron-like, to *Mars*, and *Hercules* of the *Dorick*, because of their valour; and to *Cælus* and *Sol*, open and uncovered, for that their power, virtue, and all their effects were visibly conspicuous: It is as true nevertheless, that they oftentimes used several distinct Orders in one same *Temple*, and this *Natalis Comes* will manifest; and as for *Vitruvius*, He affirms, that in sacred structures the *Romans* used to commix them, and in secular works enjoyns us to observe the same.

First, as to secular works He commands; that the *Porticoes* behind the Scene of *Theaters*, should be made of different Orders; for whereas He directs these *Porticoes* to be made double, to the end the People might have the more room to retire unto, when any sudden rain interrupted their sports, He saith, that the outward *Columns* must

*Vitr. lib. 4.  
cap. 7.*

*Pier. Valeri.  
de Hierogl. pa.  
760.*

must be of the *Dorick*, and the middle ones of the *Ionick* or *Corinthian Order*, His words being, as at large you have heard before, *Habeantque exteriores columnas Doricas, &c. Mediana autem columna quinta parte altiores sint, quam exteriores, sed aut Ionico aut Corinthio genere deformentur.* Again, as to sacred structures, He, in discoursing of the several sorts of composed *Temples*, (as was lately said) affirms, that some commixed the *so different Tuscan* and *Corinthian Orders* in one same *Temple*; for which his own words, as cited by Mr. Jones (p. 76.) since this Doctor hath thought them unfit to be communicated, shall inform you likewise. *Nonnulli etiam de Tuscanicis generibus sumentes columnarum dispositiones transferunt in Corinthiorum & Ionicorum operum ordinationes.* Some taking the qualities of the *Columns* of the *Tuscan Order*, transfer them into the Symmetry of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* works. Whereby (aswel for accommodating them to the Nature of their *Deities*, as to please themselves in their own inventions) *efficiunt Tuscanicorum & Græcorum operum communem rationem*; They make of the *Tuscan* and *Greek works* one common Composure. So that, you may observe, Mr. Jones had sufficient warrant to assure his Readers, that the *Romans* mingled the *Greek* and *Tuscan Orders* together, *Vitruvius* so fully declaring for the same: And that this Doctor might have better understood himself, than to have blasted Him for it, and so scandalously traduced such an honour to our Country, that was reputed generally the *most famous Architect* of His Age. What should I say more of the *Hypæthros*, saying that it was a mixt *Temple* wholly; being not only compounded of *different Aspects*, and *distinct Orders*, but commixt of aswel sacred, as secular buildings also? For, as in regard that the *Porticoes*, which circumalated it, were double, it was of the *Aspect Dypteros*; so, because open to the Air, and Roofless, it was of the *Aspect Hypæthros*. Secondly, as the *Porticoes* without were built of one sole height, which in their *Temples* the Ancients alwaies used; so, the *Portico* within was double in height, as the *Peristylia*, or Courts of the *Palaces* of great Princes were commonly accustomed to be made. Lastly, as the *Order* of Pillars without was *Corinthian*; so within the *Columns* were of the *Ionick* and *Corinthian* both; or, if of the *Roman* without, of the said *Greek Orders* within: And I must not omit, that of all other whatever works of the *Romans*, these kind of *Temples* were the most magnificent, and superb. But, let us see what *Natalis Comes* will afford us; who, not forbearing to remember, that the Ancients would have such *Orders* in their *Temples*, as should best agree with the Quality of those *Deities* unto whom they were dedicated, tells us, That though they appropriated the *Dorick* unto *Hercules*; the *Ionick* to *Diana*; and the *Corinthian* to *Vesta*, they sometimes notwithstanding used *all these Orders* in one and the same *Temple*, whereof he gives us this Example. *Nam in Delubro Aleæ Minervæ, cujus Architectus fuit Scopas Parius apud Tegeatas, cum triplex sit columnarum ordo, primus ordo, qui ingredientibus sese offerebat, erat Dorici operis: Secundus Corinthiaci: tertius qui juxta templum fuit, erat Ionico artificio elaboratus*; For, in the *Temple* of *Minerva Aleæ*, saith He, the *Architect* whereof was *Scopas the Parian*,  
at

Vitr. lib. 3.  
cap. 1.

Pall. lib. 4.  
cap. 12.

Nat. Comes  
lib. 1. cap. 10.



at *Tegaa*, when the Order of Columns was threefold, the first Order, which offered it self to those that entered, was of *Dorick* work, the second of *Corinthian*, the third next he Temple of *Ionick* artifice. Now seeing the Greeks commixed in one Temple, three so different Orders, me thinks this Doctor might have had so much *Courtsip*, or common civility at least, as to allow the *Romans* two. But, he happily will say, *Vitruvius* built *Castles in the Air* in affirming, the commixture of several Orders in consecrated Buildings amongst the *Romans* was very usual: And, that *Natalis Comes* fled to a sanctuary made up of fictions, in avowing, the Greeks used the sameway in such publique structures also. However, He is, not vulgar headed, is learned and judicious, and not ignorant is He? that positively assured his Readers, "the *Roman Architects* were so strictly constant to their set Forms and Orders of Building, as that, upon no occasion commixing or confounding them in publique structures, especially sacred ones.

But, as I gave you the reasons, wherefore the Ancients designed set Forms together; so permit me to put you in mind of the cause likewise, why they placed distinct Orders in one Temple; for, whereas they compounded Forms aswel Religionis, as Delectationis gratia, they commixed Orders, only, Religionis causa, to take away the superstition of some that would unto all Deities have all Temples alike; set Forms and Orders, it seems, being as equally destructive to Paganism, as Mixt to Christianity. *Vitruvio ci propone anche* (saith Daniel Barbarus) *altre maniere di Tempii composte, & mescolate delle maniere Greche, & Toscani; per levare la superstitione d'alcuni, che vanno sempre ad uno istesso modo; Vitruvius* proposeth also other manner of Temples composed, and mixt of the Greek and Tuscan Orders; for to take away the superstition of some, that go alwaies after one selfe same way. Thus He. Yet *Natalis Comes* (loco citato) gives us several other reasons, saying, *Isud autem fiebat, cum Delubra essent Diis variis consecrata, vel cum Diis illis essent dicata, quorum multiplex esset facultas, & ad mares ac Fœminas elementa spectarent*; It was done, saith He, when the Temples were consecrated to several Gods; or, when they were dedicated to those Deities, whose effects (observe I pray) were many and variable; and their foundations respected both Male and Female Numina. And from hence it was that Mr. Jones told us (pa. 102.) "That the Ancients were accustomed to appropriate the several Orders of Architecture, according to the particular qualifications of those they deified, and that (pa. 90.) the Order of which they built them, was so diligently observed, according to the peculiar qualities of their Deities, that seldom or never they varied. These are his direct words, not those, which this Doctor in absurdly inarchitectonical expressions, by adding and omitting what he thought fit for his own interest, hath most dis-ingeniously delivered as His. And now say Doctor, who possess'd his Readers, that the *Roman Architects* never mixed distinct Forms in publique, especially sacred structures? And who incur'd a notorious Error in maintaining, that they commixed not in one Temple two different Orders, when so many and such grave Authors so manifestly testified the contrary? Is this a Doctor professing

feffing Physick, that inveighs against, and opposeth *Applications*, *Mixtures*, and *Compositions* in other *Arts*, when his own is no *Art* without them? That "in favour of his own extravagant imaginations corrupts the testimonies of Authors most venerable, falsifies the Records of ancient Customs, and takes pleasure in broaching untruths? But, this is not all; for whereas Mr. Jones (p. 89. & 90.) saith, that by "the *Situation*, *Form*, *Aspect*, *Manner*, and *Order* of the work, the *Roman Architects* of old were even at first sight able to judge to what *Deity*, this, or that *Temple* sacred: And the *Modern Italian Architects* by the ruins of them at this day, give such notable testimonies towards the discovery of them, as are very hardly to be contradicted; this Doctor, cunningly *stealing* these words, usurps them as his own, and perverting them, asserts, that they made such their discoveries by the *Order* only.

Having now thus fully proved the custome of the *Romans* in opposition to what's objected, it remains to enquire into those *Temples* of *Theirs* the *Monopteros* and *Peripteros*, mentioned by *Vitruvius* (*loco citato*) from which all *Circular Temples* derive their Original, and which so much trouble Dr. *Charleton*, for that they carry such manifest resemblance to our Antiquity. Inasmuch, as Mr. Jones conceived, that the Invention of *Stone-Heng* was from them taken. The *Monopteros* then was a *Round Temple*, made every way open, and encompassed with a row of *Pillars*, within which lay the main body of it, without other distinction of a *Cell*. The *Peripteros* was environed with a range of *Pillars*, which, in like manner, made a *Portico* about it, and from which at a proportionate distance stood the *Cell*, surrounded with a solid and continued wall. *Rotunda vero aedes Periptera in eo à Monoptera differt, quod muro circumvallata, porticu cingitur*; saith *Bernardino Baldo*. Whence plainly appears, that the greatest difference between these two *Temples*, was, that the *Round Peripteros* within the row of *Pillars* had an enclosed *Cell*; which considered you will find, that the greatest difference between this *Temple* and *Stone-Heng*, is, that as *That*, within the *Portico* had a *Circular Cell* enclosed with a solid wall, so *This*, within the *Portico* an *Hexagonal Cell* every way open; whereby the dissimilitude between the *Monopteros*, and the *Peripteros*, was far greater, than betwixt the *Peripteros* and *Stone-Heng*. But, with Mr. Jones to descend unto particulars: (*Ston. Restor. p. 78, 79, & 80.*) As the *Temple Monopteros* was environed with a row of *Pillars*; so, the *Temple Stone-Heng* with a row of *Pylasters*. Yet I am to let you know withal, that in the old, if not first impression of *Vitruvius*, in folio, at *Venice*. Anno 1535. you shall find, both the *Monopteros* and *Peripteros* to be designed with broad and flat *Pylasters* of the self same proportion as those at *Stone-Heng* are. This Book is not in every *Library* to be had, I have it lying by me, and the Doctor when he pleaseth shall see the same.

The *Monopteros* lay open to the Air without walls; so doth *Stone-Heng*.

*That*, had over the *Pillars* an *Architrave*, *Freeze*, & *Cornice*, the *Order* being delicate; *This* over the *Pylasters* an *Architrave* only, being most conformable to the solidness of the *Order*, and plainness of the work.

*That*, was uncovered and Roofless, as Mr. Jones makes fully manifest from *Vitruvius*; & *This* at *Stone-Heng* was so also, as our eyes witness.

*That*,

That, being without walls, the Patriarch of Aquileia believes had relation to *Celum*, because the effects thereof are openly displayed to the full view of all men; This being without walls, our Architect General conceiveth, was dedicated to the same Deity, as well for the same and many other reasons, as in regard the Ancients built Temples without Doors and without Roofs unto such powers, whose influences, as those by which we breath and live, were not to be included in any Place. Thus Natalis Comes from Pausanias, who confirms it by the Example of an ancient Temple in Attica, *sine foribus & tecto*, directly as our Antiquity.

Dan. Barb. in  
vitr. lib. 4. cap.  
7. in Venet.  
1584. 4.

Nat. Com. lib  
2. cap. 4.  
Paus. in Attic.  
pa. 2.

And lastly, as the wall of the Cell of the Peripteros, by rising higher than the circumalation of Pillars made the same more stately; so, the upright stones about the Cell at Stone-Heng, by being loftier than the circumalation of Pylasters, rendered that same also more magnificent.

And now this Doctors Argument may seasonably be considered, who tells us, our Stone-Heng resembles neither of these Forms: Not the Monopteros, and why? because it hath a Cell, as Mr. Jones supposeth; the Cell then being the only exception, it must be necessarily granted, that in all other respects the Monopteros resembles Stone-Heng, and more we pretend not to, as by our Analogy appears. Again, not the Peripteros, saith he, wherefore likewise? Because it wants a continued wall to encompass that Cell; this wall then being the only exception, it must be necessarily granted likewise, that in all other respects the Peripteros resembles Stone-Heng. If therefore I shall make appear that not only the Wall, but Cell also of the Peripteros was alterable at the discretion of the Roman Architects, I conceive more than enough said, that our Stone-Heng was anciently a Roman Temple. Wherefore,

What should I say of the proportions of the Monopteros, when as the Ascent thereof was one third part of the Diameter of the Temple, as at Stone-Heng the work it self is one third part of the Diameter of the Circumvallation? Or, that the Astrological Scheme of Triangles, as directly conforms the plant of the wall of the Cell of the Peripteros, according to Vitruvius his Symmetry of it, as it doth the Hexagon at Stone-Heng; or, the Orchestra of the Roman Theater? What should I say? but that the proportions of them all are evidently conformable and concordant.

Now, though the Parallel between them, in so many, and such considerable particulars, whether Forme, Aspect, or Proportion be regarded, thus holds good, it is thereby manifest for what use our Antiquity was at first erected; yet nevertheless in respect this Doctor so upbraids the converting of a Circle, which he calls, the essential and proper figure of all such Cells, as belonged to the Peripteros into a Hexagon, I must for clearing this objection, take leave to tell you, that the contrary is more true. For a Circle is a figure not essentially and properly belonging to the Cells of the Peripteros, Vitruvius informing us, that the Romans had in use Square, as well as Round Temples of this Aspect. According to which as the nature of the Deity perswaded them, they altered the Cells at pleasure. In the last place, for making appear, that the wall of the Peripteros was subject to change, I am to acquaint you with somewhat more that Vitruvius saith, in warranty of this custome among the Romans. He then, having given us the Forms, and directed the proportions of both the Former

Vitr. lib. 3.  
cap. 1.



Former *Temples*, tells us, that the *Romans* built them after other manner of inventions, following the same proportions, and disposing them after another kind, His words being, *Item generibus aliis constituuntur ades, iisdem Symmetriis ordinatae, & alio genere dispositiones habentes*: And this said, proceeds to a full discourse of the altering and commixing of Orders and forms in *Temples*, as you have heard, and after his affirming that some mixt the *Tuscan* and *Greek* Orders together, and that others made open rows of *Columns* in those parts of *Temples*, where never any were, and thelike mutations, farther adds, *Alii verò removens parietes adis, & applicantes ad intercolumnia pteromatos spatio parietis sublato efficiunt amplum laxamentum cellae. Reliqua autem proportionibus & Symmetriis iisdem conservantes, aliud genus figurae, nominisque videntur pseudoperipterum procreavisse. Haec autem genera propter, &c.* “But, others, saith he, removing the walls of “the *Temple*, and applying them to the *Intercolumns* of the *Circumulation*, make, by taking away, the wall an ample enlargement of the *Cell*. Yet observing the same proportions and *Symmetries* in the rest seem to have procreated another kind of Form, “and name the *pseudoperipteros*. Now, is not here the wall of the *Cell* of the *Peripteros* altered, and, the variety of the Ceremonies so requiring, two several figures of the same *Temple* converted into one? Is not here by the Commixture of the *Cell* and *Portico* together a new invention made, and a new name created, even in that very kind of *Temple*, which this Doctor hath so baited and reviled? But, you know the reason, and that peradventure he will say again, *Vitruvius* “was not able to withhold from confessing “(so much had the joy of his *ingenia, ingenia*, transported him) in the “end, that it was a *New Invention*, which yet he needed not to “have told us.

Did *Rome* herself undergo so many changes of Governments, so many innovations in Religion, as that, amongst others, I could acquaint you, such sects of *Phanatiques* as were among us lately, were even in her full growth fostered in her bowels; and shall the Forms of her *Temples*, through so many alterations, be unalterable? She, that in her youth was so precise, as not to admit a statue into any of her sacred structures, grew afterwards in her Age so superstitious, as whether dumb statues, or living men within her walls were more numerous, is questionable. Thus by degrees she surfeited with variety of worship, and according to this variety varied the Forms of her *Temples*, amongst the rest the *Peripteros*, and particularly, both the wall and *Cell* thereof; as from *Vitruvius* is fully proved.

When therefore the *Architect* of the *Pseudoperipteros*, being to design a *Temple* with a large *Cell propter usum sacrificiorum*, in regard of the Rites to be performed therein, utterly removed the solid wall of the *Peripteros* from its proper situation; why might not the *Architect* of *Stone-Heng*, being to make an open *Cell, alia varietate sacrarum Religionum*, for another kind of superstition, in respect of the various effects of the *Deity*, in stead of wholly taking away or such removing, make the same without a continued wall, and thereby seem to have created *aliud genus figurae* like-

likewise? And when the *Romans* altered the *Cell* of the *Peripteros* according to occasion, and made it indifferently either *Quadrangular* or *Circular*; wherefore might not they make the same *Hexagonal* as well as either? especially considering, that Temples of such Form they did erect, and that the *Hexagon* is a figure so peculiarly appropriated to the nature of that *Deity*, to whom *Stone-Heng* was probably dedicated, as it is *One* of the only *Three* of which *Astrologers* principally make use, according to that of *Philander*, *Figuris tribus utuntur Astrologi, Trigono, Tetragono & Hexagono*. Moreover, if the *Cells* both of the *Square* and *Round Peripteros* had several openings into them, as they had; why might not the *Cell* at *Stone-Heng* also have several openings into it, as it hath? In like manner, if one *Roman Architect*, contrary to all custome, might make an open row of *Pillars* in the *Antitemple*, or *Pronaum* of a *Temple*; Why might not another make an open row of *Pylasters* about the *Cell* of a *Temple*, and also plant them in form of an *Hexagon*? E. Pallad. lib. 4. cap. 16. & 21.

Specially considering the *Presidents* are numerous, for the *Cell* in the *Battesmo di Constantino* was surrounded with a range of *Pillars*, and likewise made in figure of an *Octagon*. And to come neerer yet, why might he not make the *Pylasters* double? Since that the *Cell* of the *Temple* of *Bacchus* was encompassed by a double Order of *Columns*. I could in like manner acquaint you, that out of the root of the *Circular Peripteros* is branched that Form of *Round Temples* likewise, which had a *Portico* in front only, and that as the *Body* of this *Temple* was *Circular*; so, the *Portico* thereof was *Quadrangular*, and the *Chappels* within the main *Cell* *Quadrangular* also, this commixture proceeding from that reason which *Natalis Comes* gave us for the designing of distinct Orders in one same *Temple*, viz. because they were consecrated to several *Deities*, but in regard this is so eminently seen in the famous *Pantheon*, no other Example needs to be produced. And therefore, as Mr. *Jones* (p. 81.) saith, had *Vitruvius* vouchsafed to posterity the descriptions of those other Forms of *Temples*, which were disposed after another kind than *These*, and not hinted them to us only, some of them might have been found, not only in so many several essential particulars agreeable to, but happily of the very self same Form also, as *Their Temple Stone-Heng* doth appear. For, we are not to conceive, that *Vitruvius* gives us all the Forms of *Temples*, that ever were among the *Romans*, or those that were made by this or that *Architect*, quoniam hoc infinitum esset, saith the learned *Barbarus*; but those only that might most attract they eye, and let us know what was chiefly requirable in them, to wit, that, how gross or rude soever otherwise their works were, (as *Palladio* hath long since told you) they should have a goodly and graceful *Aspect*, which according to their figures and divers forms, render'd them either delightful, or venerable, or Majestical: And hence it was that Mr. *Jones* (p. 78.) told us also, that the *Romans* had among others two Forms of *Round Temples* commonly in use among them; and not as this Doctor affirms him to alleage, that they had *Round Temples* of two divers Forms, omitting he car'd not what, so that he might insinuate, they had but two sorts only of that kind in use

among

among them. As if your *time* were no more pretious than to be troubled continually with his forgeries, or my *pains* no more considerable than to be compel'd perpetually to detect them. When any thing of Modesty nevertheless is to be discerned in him, you shall as readily know the same, and not find him accused for it.

Now, in regard throughout this debate you have met with *Templa*, *Delubra*, *Ædes Sacre*, and the like, me thinks it were not unfit to inform you with the differences of these sacred structures of the Romans; for, of them there were five kinds, the *Templum*, *Ædes*, *Fanum*, *Delubrum*, and *Ædícula*.

The *Templum* was that, which being sacred to one or more of their *Deities*, was both dedicated and inaugurated; for, the Votary having built it, dedicated the same, and the *Augures* inaugurated it likewise, that is, by their *Auspiciu* made it more holy.

The *Ædes Sacre* were such, as were dedicated but not inaugurated, yet were called Temples, being they were, as may be said, the houses of the Gods, as Heaven also was called a Temple, because the Mansion of the Cœlestial Powers. In these the Senate were permitted to assemble, and treat of publick affairs; but in those that were both dedicated and inaugurated, he that should set a prophane foot, much more defile them with any phanatique demeanor, was put without remorse to death: And of this the profanation of the Temple of *Isis* in *Tacitus* furnisheth us with a most memorable Example; far more reverend were the worst of Heathens, and the very *Turks* enter not their *Moschees* unless bare footed.

The *Fanum* was so named from *fando*, in regard of certain words the Pontife uttered, whilst he dedicated the same. But, *Varro*, according to *Rosinus*, saith, they were named *Fanu*, because the Priests in sacrificing them, declared the end for which they were erected. Some nevertheless had rather have it so called from *Fanus*, for that he was the first that built *Fanes*.

The *Delubrum* according to *Servius*, as I find in the same Author, was so nominated, because under one Roof it contained many *Deities*, which were thereby diluated, or secured from weather. Others, give other significations of the word. And,

The *Ædícula* is a Diminutive, as much to say, as a little sacred House, or Chappel, as we may call it.

But, while I recall these matters of Antiquity to memory, I am not to forget Mr. *Jones*, whom this Doctor imagins to have been as weak of constitution as himself, to be transported at every airy bubble. He was of another temper, neither arrogant, nor ambitious, and so far from exulting of this his *Upania*, *Upania*, as that his notes were not found, much less *Stone-Heng Restored* written, until long after his death; nor should it ever have been published, had not our famous Anatomist Doctor *William Harvey*, *John Selden* Esquire, and the best Antiquaries then living overperswaded me to it, lest a work so grateful to his Country should utterly be lost; and those great Lovers of Antiquity the learned Sir *Justinian Isham* Baronet, and Sir *John Penruddock* Knight, the Head of that loyal family,

with



with divers others yet surviving, can testify what I say is Truth. Mr. Jones, this Doctor must know, shall by other waies be remembered to Posterity, than the raking in the ruinous rubbish of obscure oblivion, for the discovery of *Stone-Heng*. He was *Architeſt General* unto four mighty Kings; Two *Heroick Queens*; and that illustrious and never to be forgotten Prince *Henry*. *Christianus* the fourth, King of *Denmark* first engross'd Him to himself, sending for Him out of *Italy*, where, especially at *Venice*, He had many years resided. Upon the first coming of that King into *England*, He attended Him, and being desirous that His own native soil rather, than a forraign should enjoy the fruits of his laborious studies; Queen *Ann* here honored Him with her service first, and not long after Prince *Henry*, under whom with such fidelity and judgement He discharg'd His trust, as that King *James* made Him his Surveyor in reversion. Prince *Henry* dying, he travelled into *Italy* again, and returned into *England* when His Place fell, which He many years enjoyed under King *James*, King *Charles* the Martyr, unto whose ever glorious Consort now living, He was *Architeſt General* also; and our now most gracious Sovereign; though death, through grief, as is well known, for the fatal calamity of His dread Master, prevented Him of doing His now sacred Majesty any actual service. His abilities in all humane sciences surpassed most of his Age; What should I say of His works for sacred uses, and the Honour of His Country, since the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, owes it's Magnificence to His studies; and *St. Pauls* in *Coven Garden*, with the Royal Chappels at *Denmark House*, and *St. James's* were of His Design? What of those Buildings of His, for Ornament and Necessity, since the Banqueting House of His Majesties Pallace of *White-Hall*, his Majesties Royal House at *Newmarket*, and the Queen Mothers new Building at *Greenwich* were Ordered by Him? What of his Masques, for the Delight and Pleasure of all those several Great Princes; since that for variety of *Scenes*, *Machines*, *Habits*, and well ordering of them, in the judgement of all forraign Embassadors and strangers, they exceeded whatever of that kind were presented in any other Court of Christendom besides? And these were His *Supernatural* Doctor. But, that which exceeds all Examples, and may for ever be a President unto the servants of Great Princes, must never be forgotten. The Office of His Majesties works, of which He was supream Officer, having through extraordinary occasions, in the time of His Predecessor, contracted a great debt, amounting unto several thousands of pounds; He was sent for to the Lords of His Majesties most Honorable Privy Counsel, to give them His opinion, what course might be taken to ease His Majesty of it, the *Exchequer* being empty, and the Workmen clamorous. When He of His own accord voluntarily offered, not to receive one penny of His own Entertainment, in what kind soever due, until the debt was fully discharged; and this was not only performed by Him Himself, but upon His perswasion His fellow Officers, the then Comptroller, and Pay-Master condescended to do the like also, whereby the whole Arrears were absolutely cleared. And now to make some application of what hath been said to our present purpose.

pose. Certainly Mr. Jones living so long in *Denmark* as He did, and being so affected, and such an Admirer of Antiquities, as that I have lying by me the chiefest of all Christendom designed with His own hand, would never have omitted the taking notice of the Monuments in that Dominion, had they either been worthy taking notice of, or any way resembling our *Stone-Heng*. Had He found any such there, and been enclined to partiality, He had more reason, you'll say, to attribute the foundation of our Antiquity to the *Danes*, than *Romans*; for with *These* He consumed His time, & estate, among *Those* acquired reputation and treasure. But, I must give Doctor *Charleton* his Farewel; and seeing he hath omitted the next Argument of Mr. Jones's from the Aspect of the whole *Fabrique*, I shall only commend him for so doing, that Argument being indeed not to be objected against, much less unto, and so pass onto what he saith unto the last.

"Fourthly, and lastly, saith he, from the Heads of *Bulls*, or "*Oxen*, of *Harts*, and other such Beasts, digged up in or near this "*Antiquity*; as if no man could imagin other, but those were the "*Heads*, of such Beasts, as were anciently made *Holocausts* in that "*place*. Why, is it not equally probable, they might be the skulls "*of Cattel* slain for the sustenance of some one or other of those many "*Armies* that encamped on the adjacent Plain, where the lines "*of their Entrenchments and Fortresses* are yet visible? Was it not "*a common thing* for Armies to carry along with them whole "*Heads of Beasts* for their provision, and to bury the bones of such "*as they killed*, in places somewhat remote from their Camps? And, "*as for Harts*, it is well known, both by tradition among the Inhabi- "*tants of the neighbouring Villages*, and by other testimonies yet "*remaining*, that all the Plain from *Stone-Heng* to *Ambresbury*, "*was*, till within these 200 years, a *Forrest* full of great Trees: "*And therefore* not improbable, but the heads of Deer might lye "*there without* any relation at all to *Stone-Heng*. But, grant "*them to be* the Offall or Reliques of Sacrifices; yet what reason, "*they should be Roman* Sacrifices, when the *Danes* also used the "*like*, as may appear from what I lately delivered out of *Olaus Wormius*, "*of the custome of that Nation* to offer Beasts in sacrifice to "*the Ghosts of their deceased Commanders*, upon their Sepulchral "*Monuments*? This Argument, therefore, being as invalid as the "*rest*, and altogether very unsatisfactory: it plainly appears, that "*Mr. Jones* his imagination had two powerful an influence over "*his Reason*, when He judged upon such slender Evidences, that "*our Antiquity* was anciently a *Roman Temple*.

I alwaies supposed this Doctor had carried more Reverence to the sacred Majesty of Kings, and been better principled, than to have made a slaughter House of a place appointed for *Regal* use; for his whole endeavour hath been, you know, to make our Antiquity designed for an Inauguratory of Princes, and now he makes it a shambles for Butchers. He told us not long since it might be a sepulchre of *Giants*, now in like manner a Charnel House for Beasts, and in the end shalbe any thing for him rather, than what originally and most probably it was. But what Beasts were these? Such as were "*Slain*, saith he, for the sustenance of some one or other of those  
those

“those many *Armies*, that encamped on the adjacent Plain, where  
 “the Lines of their *Entrenchments* and *Fortresses* are yet visible.  
 “Was it not a common thing for *Armies* to carry a long with them  
 “whole Herds of *Beasts* for their provision, and to bury the bones  
 “of such as they killed, in places somewhat remote from their  
 “*Camps* ?

Our *Historians* generally agree, that *All*, or most of the Remains of *Trenches*, yet to be seen in *South-wilt-shire*, were anciently Encamping places of the *Romans*; and it doth not fully appear, that they ever used to encumber their *Armies* with droves of *Beasts* for the provision of their *Soldiers*. We find, indeed, in *Polybius*, that between the *Rampire* of their *Camps* and *Tents*, they left a very large space of ground to keep their *Cattle* in, and the booty taken from the *Enemy*; but what *Cattle* these were, unless *Horses* and *Beasts* of Burthen, or such as were by the *Quæstors* to be sold, is not to be gathered from this Author; much less that they so glutted their *Soldiers* with *Bief*, as to cast away, and bury whole *Ox-heads*, and in such number too, as have been digged up at our Antiquity. The main sustenance of their *Armies* consisted of *Barly* and *Wheat*, of which each *Footmen* had a bushel weekly, and every *Horseman* as much, with three bushels of *Barly* at least besides, and this you'll say was a fair allowance, this Doctor's provant included. Certainly, He thinks, that the *Generals* of Old, like our late *Rebells*, fed their *Soldiers* with roasted *Bief* fried in *Claret-wine*, and *Chickens* boyled in *Sack* and *butter*; when the loyal *Royalists* in affection to their Country contented themselves with such bones, he talks of, which having pounded in mortars, they boyled in what water they could get, to procure them a sad sustenance rather, than live upon the spoils of the distressed People, their fellow subjects. Hearbs and Roots he must know were the food of the *Britans* and *Saxons* of yore, and their drink such as the spring or brook afforded, though the *Danes*, as *Saxo Grammaticus* will tell you, were totally for Ale. And in these our dayes, the *Turks* with *onions* and *Pulse* sustain their *Armies*. That *Soldiers* have been compell'd to such miserable exigencies, as to dig the bones of men out of their graves to maintain their lives, the *French Historians* report; that they have observed to inhume their own dung to secure them from infection, our *Writers* relate; but that they ever used such a discipline of war, as to bury the bones of such beasts as they killed, in places remote or not remote from their *Camps*; much less good *Ox-heads* whole and entire, not any Author (how common a thing soever this Dr. makes it) in any History remembers. Lastly, if these were the bones of *Cattle* slain for the sustenance of some *Army*; why near to other encamping places, either on this Plain, or elsewhere throughout *England*, have not the like Reliques been found? Was *Stone-Heng* the place General of slaughter for all the *Armies* that ever where of old, throughout the whole Kingdom, yea the whole universe? He it seems will have it so, for which as for the rest of his Arguments, *Camden* for me shall give him an answer; “But let them go, saith he, that seek to build Antiquity on a frame ground on lies.

*Polib. lib. 6.*

*Camd. Brit. pa. 360.*

And now let us see what ensueth, which that it is of the same



stamp you need not doubt ; for, he apprehending , that his Readers would never be induced to swallow such a Gudgeon, as that seven penny men should be fed with venison , hath found out a forrest to lay the Heads of the Harts in, assuring you from his witness, pin'd at his elbow vulgar Tradition, " that all the Plain from " *Stone-Heng* to *Ambresbury* ; was, till within these 200 years, a Forreſt full of great Trees. But say, Doctor , who was the last Justice in Eyre, that kept Court at *Stone-Heng* ? How far did the Purlaws of this Forreſt extend ? When was it dis-forreſted, and in what King's Reign ? All which you might have certainly proved, by not only the Royal Records, but private ones likewise of the adjoining Lordships, without having recourse to the talk of People, had any such Forreſt been ever there. But it seems he created this Forreſt for the Heads of Deer to lye there only, and therefore since he hath forgotten there to bury them also, they concern not those that were digged up at *Stone-Heng*. And he hath in like manner neglected to inform you, that in those dayes such Heads were of no esteem, seeing our Wood-men tell us, that besides the sovereign virtue of the Horns, the Head is the best venison of the whole Deer. However, happily, he will say, the inhabitants were then , as the Soldiers before with bief, so overcloyed, as they flung them away, and let them lye to rot above ground. And I must not omit withal, that as he would now perswade you, it was till within these 200 years a vast Forreſt, so (p. 51.) you shall find him as confidently affirm, that it was *ab antiquo a spaciouſ Plain*.

But observe what follows, I pray, for in the next place implicitly granting, what really cannot be denied, or rather, since his argument is false , absolutely acknowledging, the Heads digged up at *Stone-Heng* to be the offal, or Reliques of sacrifices, he proceeds saying, " yet what reason should they be *Roman* sacrifices, when " as the *Danes* used the like, as may appear from what I lately delivered out of *Olaus Wormius*, of the custome of that Nation , to " offer Beasts in sacrifice to the Ghosts of their deceased Commanders, upon their Sepulchral Monuments ? Now, hath he not well amended the matter, do you think ? For when did he make appear , that the *Danes* used to offer the like Beasts in sacrifice, as those, whose Reliques have been found at *Stone-Heng*. He quoted *Olaus Wormius*, indeed, as may be remembred, to certifie you, that the *Danes* offered *communia sacrificia pro totius gentis incolumitate*; yet nevertheless the same *Wormius* , in vindication of himself, from scandal, vouchsafed to honour me, with his Epistles, I say not ; for that's a *Rodamontado* only, but so far as to give it you under his hand, that the sacrifices of the *Danes* were no other than inhuman Cannibal oblations, and the like barbarous *Holocausts*. Which in relation to them, may pass well enough, otherwise, when Reliques are found, as at our Antiquity, they cannot, under this Doctors favour, in propriety of speech be so called, for the *Holocaust* was that kind of sacrifice, which was totally consumed by the fire, no offal being left , according to that of *Rabanus*, lib. 5. de sermon. propriet. cap. 10. as I find him cited by *Wormius*, *Sacrificium quasi sacrum factum, Hostia vero sacrificia quæ fiebant antequam ad hostes pergerent, Victimæ sacrificia quæ post victoriam devictis hostibus*

*hostibus immolabant, & erant Victimæ majora sacrificia quam Hostiæ. Alii victimam dictam putaverunt quia iñu percussa cadebat, vel quia vinc̃ta ad aras ducebatur. Holocaustum, ubi totum igne consumitur quod offertur. Antiqui n: cum magna sacrificia administrarent, solebant totas hostias in sacròrum consumere flamma, & ipsum erat Holocaustumata. Sacrificium, saith he, is as much to say as a sacred fact, but Hostia wasthe Sacrifices which were made before they advanced to an Hostile encounter; Victimæ the Sacrifices immolated after the Victory obtained, the Enemy being devicted, and the Victims were greater Sacrifices than the Hostiæ. Some have thought it to be called Victim, because it fell down, iñu percussa; striken with a blow, or because it was led, Vinc̃ta ad aras, bound unto the Altars. Holocaustum, where what was offered was burn'd totally by the fire. For the Ancients, when they celebrated great Sacrifices, used in ferving of their sacred Mysteries, to consume the whole Beasts, and this is that which was an Holocaust. And therefore for any man to say, that those heads of Sacrifices found at Stone-Heng were the Reliques of Holocausts is absurd, and contradictory in the very terms.*

It being then thus, there is no farther question to be made, but that those "Heads of Bulls, or Oxen, of Harts, and other such Beasts" digged up in or near our Antiquity, were the Reliques of such Beasts as were anciently offered at that place. And should I positively affirm, that they could be of the Sacrifices of no other People than the Romans, I suppose, I might securely enough justify the same; especially considering, that as on the one side, Camden, Speed, Versfegan, and all our Writers from ancient Authors attest, that as well the Britains and Saxons, as Danes, offered humane victims; so, on the other, Livy, Plutarch, Dion, and all Roman and Greek Historians affirm, that the Romans immolated Bulls, Oxen, Harts, and such like Sacrifices to their Deities. Furthermore, as for the skulls of Oxen or Bulls, which this Doctor saith, were plowed up in the adjacent fields, we respect them not, no such plowed fields being now, or ever, (if credit may be given to the Soil) within a mile almost of our Antiquity; and these skulls, if any, might be the remains of such that were neglectedly scattered about at the first finding of them at Stoneheng. Those concern immediatly our discovery, that have been found in several parts of the Court surrounding Stone-Heng it self, and near about it; for, besides the abundance of them which were digged up by Dr. Harvey, formerly mentioned; Gilbert North Esquire, Brother to the Right Honourable the Lord North, Mr. Jones, and divers other persons, at several other times; when the Right Noble George, late Duke of Buckingham, out of his real affection to Antiquity, was at the charge in King James his daies, of searching and digging there, great numbers were found also. And as at all the former times, so in like manner at this same time, were great quantities of burnt Coals, or Charcoals digged up likewise; here, lying promiscuously together with the Heads, there, in pits by themselves apart, here more, there less. And in the last search made by Mr. Jones, the Cover, highly probable of a *Thuribulum*, or some such like Vase, wherein the old Romans used to carry Wine, Incense, or Holy-water for service in their Sacrifices. All which are  
most

most notable Testimonies, for what use our *Stone-Heng* was at first erected; and, such pregnant proofs to confirm Mr. *Jones* his opinion of it, that this Doctor providently foresaw; they were more fit to be concealed by him, than published, they being, in truth, unanswerable. This Cover I had lying by me since Mr. *Jones*'s death, until Mr. *Selden*, our late famous *Antiquary*, (nominated before) got it out of my hands, from whom I could never recover it again; yet, for your better satisfaction, I have caused the form of it to be engraven in bigness justly as it was, being found about three foot within the ground, near one of the Stones, of the greater *Hexagon*: And this I affirm upon mine own knowledge; for, I was present on the place, when the same was found. It was of Stone, light in comparison, the more by being hollow, and extream hard; but, of what kind, unless an *Heliotropian*, as some were of opinion, could not certainly be imagined. At the same time with the Cover, and not far from the same *Hexagon*, was found also an huge old Nail, in shape somewhat like those which we call commonly double Tens, or Spikes, such as are used in scaffolding, & which I mention the rather, that if the Doctor can make any advantage of it, on his *Danes* behalf, he shall willingly have my consent, and free leave thereto. The Draught of the Cover follows.



To conclude, our Antiquity continues a *Roman Temple*, notwithstanding whatever this Doctor by whatever indirect means can surmise, or frame to the contrary; for it hath now been fully proved at large.

That, as the *Temples* of the *Romans* had Courts belonging to them, wherein their victims were slain: So, had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* had an Altar in them in position toward the East: So, had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* had several Entrances into them, from all quarters of the *Heaven*: So, had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *Their* most conspicuous Entrance was to be fronted toward the publick Road, which lay next them, that Travellers might behold them, and in sight tender their reverence to the *Deity*: So, was it at *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* were commixed, or compounded of several forms and Orders: So, was *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *Their Temple Monopteros* was made every way open to the Air, as relating to *Cælum*: So, was *Stone-Heng*.

That, as the *Cell* of *Their Peripteros* might be altered at the discretion of the *Architect*, and made of a various figure; So was the *Cell* of *Stone-Heng*.  
And



And Lastly, as the Heads of *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, of *Harts*, and other such Beasts, which the *Romans* usually offered in sacrifice, have in great Numbers been digged up in places where of old *Temples* of *Theirs* stood : So, hath there been at *Stone-Heng*.

Thus you see that the customes of the *Romans* of old, and their antient Authors, highly warrantize Mr. *Jones* his discovery of our Antiquity : And that it plainly appears, not only that his Arguments were valid and satisfactory, but also that *his Imagination*, upon such cleer *Evidences*, might justifiably instruct *his Reason* to judge, that our *Stone-Heng* was antiently a *Temple* of the *Romans*.

We should, in the next place, proceed to the Dedication of it to the God *Cælus* or *Celum* ; but, in regard this Doctor suggesting such frivolous reasons to himself, as unto all judicious men, even those of his own familiarity are ridiculous, waves the same ; I shall only say, that *Vitruvius*, *Daniel Barbarus*, *Philander*, *Pierius Valerianus*, with others, have assured you, 1. That *Cælus* was a *Deity* of the *Romans*. 2. That they did build *Temples* to Him. 3. That those *Temples* were situated in Plains. 4. That they were open to the Air, and uncovered. 5. That the proper figure of them, was the *Circular Form* ; as *Their* and our *Stone-Heng*. What other Arguments, aswel *Theological* and *Philosophical*, as *Architectonical* and *Historical*, Mr. *Jones* hath used, and what Authorities produced to prove it to be of this Dedication appears in his *Stone-Heng Restored*. And for mine own part, as I intend not to write of *Physick*, being not within my *Sphere* ; So, I would advise others, not to intermeddle with *Architecture*, unless they knew better what belonged to it.

**J***Amque opus exegi*, my intended work is done ; for, having now (so far as my slender Reading and Experience would conduct me) from the unworthy *Calumnies* of Dr. *Charleton*, vindicated Mr. *Jones* ; and being his opinion of our Antiquity, is by the Grand Senate of the *Historians* of the *Romans*, and by their customes, Precepts and Presidents, in all particulars, so fully confirm'd ; I had determined to desist, and proceed no further : for what was it to Him, or is it to Me, whether the *Romans* or *Danes* were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, or whether it was a *Temple*, or *Charnel House*, or not ; but that the truth might appear and the memory of the Authors of so famous a Monument be redeemed, if not from oblivion, from the usurpation at least of others, that having no title, would unjustly pretend unto it. Yet being very much perswaded, especially by *Personages* of Honour and worth, and great Lovers of Antiquity, not so to give it over ; but, as in all things requirable in a scrutiny of this Nature, I had highly probable made appear *Stone-Heng* to be of *Roman* Foundation ; and maugre all Arguments and objections, how learnedly or subtilly soever framed, manifested it to be a *Temple* dedicated by them ; So, I should let the world know also, the apparent defects that are in this Doctors *Dunish Title*. In order unto which we are first to enquire what Antiquity the *Danes* are of ; what invasions they made in *England* ; what manner of war they managed therein ; & what customs were used by them, for conveyging to posterity, the actions performed by their Ancestors.

As concerning the first, I find the *Danes* in respect of that, that we call truly and properly ancient, to be but modern, and from any great Antiquity, no bodied Nation; but, a rude mixture, and miscellany of several sorts of People, which drawing together from divers places, to usurp upon the Dominions of others, took upon them the common name of *Danes*. Infomuch that *Tacitus* not nominates them; in *Pliny* we have not one word of them; *Ptolomy* allowes them neither name nor abiding place; nor are they to be met withal in any old *Historians* either of the *Greeks* or *Romans*, notwithstanding their *Eagles* soared so high as the River *Albis* (now the *Elb*) and made it the bounds of their *German* Empire, as it is at present the South-West limit of the *Danish* Kingdom. The first then of all others, which by general consent of writers took notice of them was *Jornandes* the *Goth*, as *Ortelius* in his *Thesaurus Geographicus* relates; *Dani populi*, saith he, *hodie sunt*, *Denemarctæ*, *Apud vetustissimos auctores horum non est mentio*. *Jornandes eorum primus in historia meminit*. But, seeing we now find them so powerful in the *Cimbrick Chersoneß*, let us observe by what removing of Plantations, Alterations in Government, or other sublunary accidents, they came to arrive at their Dominion there. The first inhabitants of this *Peninsula* were the *Cimbri*, originally descended from *Gomer* the son of *Japhet*, thence called *Gomerii*, and *Cimmerii*, by contraction *Cimbri*. Who, after several removes, first from out of the Plains of *Phrygia*, then from the Banks of *Palus Maotis*, settled at length, and for many Ages continued there, until the *Ocean* overflowing a great part of their Country, compelled them to seek new seats; whereupon in great multitudes, they abandoned their dwellings, and marching through *Germany* descended into *Italy*, and made such dreadful havock therein, as had not one *Caius Marius* been, *Actum esset de imperio Romano*, saith *Florus*. Upon this migration of theirs, the *Saxons*, it seems, laying hold, seized upon the Southern parts of this *Chersoneß*, and became the next inhabitants thereof; for, here they were in the time of *Ptolomy*, as having long before his daies possessed the same. Many generations after this, the remainders of the *Cimbri*, and their *Tribes*, which still enjoyed the Northern tract, moving towards the South, in that great expedition against *Spain*, made by the neighbouring *Vandals* on the *Roman* Empire, occasioned the *Jutes* and *Angli* to enlarge, or shift their dwellings, each taking up the part that lay nearest to them. The *Jutes* took up the Northern parts from them named *Jutland*: The other possessed them of those parts which lay next the *Saxons*, their old Friends and Confederates (their chief Town being *Sleswick*) where *Angelen*, now an obscure Village, once of greater note, doth preserve their memory.

*Ptol. lib. 2.*  
*Heyl. Cosmog.*  
in *Denm.*

*Anno Mundi*  
3848.

*Anno Christi*  
409.

The first coming in of the English Saxons into Britain, Camden refers to anno 428. others unto 447. & the last Kingdom of their Heptarchy was settled in anno 582.

But, these not long after joyning with the *Saxons* in the Conquest of *Britain*; and finding it as easie to be effected, as advantageous to enjoy, engaged in the end, their whole powers in the invasion of it, and leaving none behind which were fit for action, or not enough to keep possession of the Country from new Invaders, gave opportunity to certain People, afterwards naming themselves *Danes*, to come in upon them, who subdued these Countries, as far as to the

the river *Eydore*, and planting them with *Colonies*, brought them under their subjection; so that, it seems, about these times it was, that the *Danciones*, saith *Camden*, or the *Dauciones*, as *Heylin* hath it, uniting with the People of those many Islands, which lye together in the *Bay* or *Gulph Codanus* (now the *Baltick Sea*) took the name of *Danes*: And "not from *Dan*, saith he, I know not what King above 1000 years before the birth of *Christ*, being first taken notice of by the name of *Danes*, by *Jornandes de rebus Geticis*, who lived about the time of *Justinian* the first, about which time, or not long after, it is conceived, they made themselves Masters of so much of the *Cimbrick Chersoneß* as had been formerly possessed by the *Juites* and *Angli*, whose forsaken, or ill peopled seats they possessed themselves of. Thus far our *Dr. Heylin*. Whereunto may be added *Speeds* Testimony, who in his Description of *Denmark*, saith, "That the *Danes*, whilst the *Saxons* were employed withus here in the conquest of *England*, started out of those petty Islands in the *Sinus Codanus*, and took up their room in the *Cimbrick Chersoneß*. We are not then to wonder, that neither the *Danes* themselves, or any other can to this day tell, what Country in all their now vast Dominions, is properly *Denmark*, or *Dania propria*; nor that upon their new acquisition, such a promiscuous rablement were in great confusion, and lived long time without any settlement at all. For, "after this, saith *Heylin*, "we hear little of them till the time of *Charles* the Great, they living in a confused State, sometimes subject to the *Norwegians*, sometimes to the *Swedes*, but alwaies without Law and Order, till by their King *Godfrey*, or *Gotricus*, they were regulated by Lawes, and reduced into an orderly kind of life. Anno Christi 797.

*Speed in Hist.*  
p. 294.  
*Camd. Brit.*  
pag. 132.

*Heyl. Cosm. in*  
*Deum. p. 130.*

Anno Christi  
570.

Anno Christi  
797.

It being then thus, that the *Danes* were originally, and in such latter times, made up, but of a mixed multitude of several people, and lived afterwards till within these 900 years, in such contemptible manner, under the subjection of others, without Law, or Order: The question is no longer, whether they were the Authors of *Stone-Heng*, but whether any of those barbarous *Monuments* brought into Example against it by this Doctor, were made by them, yea, or no. That the rubbish of such *Monuments* are within the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as, at this day it comprehends the whole *Cimbrick Chersoneß*, the great Continent of *Norway*, with the Isles thereof now all united, and incorporated into one Estate, is very probable, but that they were not cast up by the *Danes*, is far more probable; of this nevertheless hereafter, their incursions into this Island, being at present to be enquired into. And in regard we follow our own Authors herein, Sir *H. Spelman* in an Epistle of his to *Olaus Wormius*, shall tell you, that our Historians *de Danis copiosius tractarunt quam ipsi Dani*, treat more copiously of the *Danes*, than the *Danes* themselves, which *Wormius*, in his answer doth not deny.

*Ol. Worm.*  
*Mon. Dan. lib.*  
3. p. 159.

Secondly, as concerning the war they made here, we find, that about the year of our Salvation 570, the *Danes* began to rove upon the Coasts of *France* and *England*, and were by those that in Latin writ the Histories of *England* called *Winccingi*, for that they practised Pyracý: For *Winccinga*, saith *Camden*, in the *Saxon* Tongue,

*Camd. Brit.*  
pag. 142.



Speeds Hist. in  
Egb. &c.

Tongue, doth signifie a *Pyrate* that runneth from *Creek* to *Creek*. About the time of *Egbert*, whose Reign began in the year of *Christ*, 800. they first arrived upon our Sea-Coasts. For, in the thirty third year of this King, they landed in the North of *England*; in the second year following in *West-Wales*; and in the last of his Reign at *Sheepey* in *Kent*; and with great loss were repelled to their *Ships*. In the sixteenth year of *Ethelwolf*, that in 837 succeeded *Egbert*, the *Danes* entred the *Thames* mouth, and having penetrated into *Surrey*, were at *Oteley* defeated; much about the same time they landed at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and *Winkleshore* in *Devonshire*, and in both places were enforced to *Sea* again.

Until *Ethelbert's* time, who began his Reign in 860. we hear nothing more of them. But, to welcome him to the Crown, the *Danes* presently after his Coronation entred the land, ruining all before them to the City of *Winchester*, but in their return were routed, the prey recovered, and a great number of them slain. In his first year also a Navy of *Danes* and *Normans* entred into the Island *Tanet*, and by the *Kentish* men were with much slaughter at length enforced to leave the Country.

In the first year of King *Ethelred*, who assumed the Scepter in 866. *Hungar* and *Hubba* dis-imbarqued upon the English Coasts with an huge Army of *Danes*. These wintred in *East-Anglia*, made truce with the Inhabitants upon conditions, and desisted a while from their wonted ravings. But, in the next year, the King being busied to put back a fresh inroad of *Danes*, then landed in the South and West of the Island; *Hungar* and *Hubba* took advantage of his absence, and upon the civil broiles commenced among the *Northumbrians*, made thither, where finding the People unprovided of strength, they harried the Country, and entering *Tork* burnt it. This success they pursued so closely, as at length they set a substitute King to Reign under them, over all the North borders beyond the River of *Tyne*: And so retiring themselves out of *Northumberland* into *Mercia*, came to *Nottingham*, which Town they won, and therein wintred in the third of King *Ethelred's* Reign; when he with the aid of *Burthred* the *Mercian* King, constrained the *Danes* to sue for peace, who yeilding up the Town, & again retiring over *Tyne*, took up their winter quarters at *Tork*. The next Summer by boats they passed *Humber*, & sparing neither things sacred nor prophane, advanced as far as *Huntingdon*. Thence, peacing farther into the Land, they came into territories of the *East-Angles*, where holy *Edmund* Reigned, whom they cruelly martyred. But, in the last year of *Ethelred's* Reign, two Danish Kings *Sreeg* and *Halden* entred into *West-Saxia*, and at *Reading* entrenched themselves. These, foraging the Country, were encountred at *Inglefield* by *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Barkshire*, and his men, who slew one of their Leaders, and chased the rest into their Trenches. Then the *Danes* within four daies after at *Affendon*, gave battle to the King, and with great loss were overthrown. But, in all hast recruiting, they fought Him fourteen daies after at *Basing*, and had the victory. Within two months afterwards they joyned battle again, at *Merton*, in which the *Danes* got the day again, and King *Ethelred* received His deaths wound, who dying, *Alfred* succeeded Him, to whose Reign

Reign having now brought you, and of Him more being to be said hereafter, let us see in the next place what our *Historians* have delivered of the benefits, this Doctors *Danes* brought to the Inhabitants of this Realm, by these several invasions of *Theirs*; in which I have been the more particular, that you might certainly know, that whatever incursions they made into other parts of the Kingdom, they never till this King *Alfreds* time, set footing in *Wiltshire*, wherein our Roman Antiquity stands.

Thirdly, as to the manner of managing of their war here, it appears, that the *Danes* after their first landing in our Island, made such tumults and hurliburlies therein, as never, saith *Camden*, the like was heard of; and having for many years made foul havock over all *England*, racing Cities, firing Churches, and wasting Countries, they let the reins loose to all barbarous cruelties, driving, harrying, spoyling, and turning all upside down where ever they went. Thus after they had killed the Kings of the *Mercians*, and *East Angles*, they seized upon their Kingdoms, with a great part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. Which I have added the rather also, that you might be fully satisfied, they never made any impression upon the Kingdom of the West Saxons worthy remembrance, or the notice of posterity, until after the death of *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, it came by pretended right of survivorship unto *Canutus*, Anno 1017.

*Purchas* tells us, that it breeds horror to read, or think of the spoils, rapes, fires, murders, barbarism, heathenism, desolation, and destruction, which they brought every where with them in their incursions into *England*.

The *Danes*, saith this Doctors *Lilly*, instead of sacrifice committed sacrilege, instead of Religion, Rebellion. But what ever else, I must not omit what *Speed* affirms, that they sometimes harrowed the Countries before them, and carried away great booties to their ships: sometimes impoverished the people, by exacting great sums of money for composition of peace, sometimes expelled the Inhabitants, and seated themselves in their places, and sometimes shared the Countrey with their Kings, and took unto themselves none of the worst; but not as other Conquerors (mark I pray) to build, sow and plant; but to lay wast, cast down and destroy, sparing neither structures for civil use, nor places of Oratory dedicated to Divine.

Now, who are those other Conquerors that *Speed* here means, may we think? not the *Danes*, I am sure you'll say, nor the *Saxons*; for immediatly before he told us, that "They, like the *Ravens* of *Arabia*, who so long as they are full make a pleasant noise; but "being empty make an horrible crie, emptied faster than the *Britains* "could fill, and ever complained that they had not enough, till lastly by surprize they got all into their own claws. The *Romans* then must be those famous Conquerors that he intends, and they deserve justly to be so acknowledged; For,

The *Romans* reduced the natural Inhabitants of this Kingdom to the Society of civil life: The *Danes* brought in barbarism, heathenism, desolation, and destruction.

The *Romans* induced them with pleasure to quietness and rest: The *Danes* hurried them with cruelty to disorder and confusion.

The *Romans* governed them with their Laws, and framed them to good manners and behaviour: The *Danes* committed spoils, rapes, and murders wherever they went.

The *Romans* built them Temples, places of publick resort, and furnished them with goodly houses, and stately buildings, in such sort, saith *Camden*, that the Relicks and Rubbish of their ruins do cause the beholders now plainly to say, these *Roman* works were made by *Giants*, of such exceeding great admiration, and sumptuous Magnificence they are: The *Danes* pulled down their Temples, and places respected for publick good, rased their Cities, and burnt noble structures to the ground, in such sort, saith *Speed*, that the places of Oratory dedicated for divine use and honour of the Nation, which all other *Tyrants* had forborn, these savage men, as the Earths destroyers, cast down, and trampled under their prophane feet.

*Sp. Hist. pa.*  
371.

The *Romans* came hither to build and propagate; The *Danes* to cast down, and destroy. And can such Barbarians as these be thought to erect *Stone-Heng*? Had I not already so manifestly made appear, that it was a work erected by the *Romans*, these last, not frivolous arguments, but Authentick Authorities, would have alone been of so much weight, as to convince all understanding men, that none but the *Romans* could be the Founders of our Antiquity.

*Ol. Worm.*  
*Mon. Dan. lib.*  
1. cap. 8.

Lastly, in endeavoring to acquaint you with those waies that were in use among the *Danes*, for commemorating the actions of their famous men, which may unquestionably be said *Theirs*, I find myself at a loss, their writers being as barren and awkward therein, as the *Danes* themselves, utterly incapable to effect great works. Neither are you to expect the descriptions of such like Monuments as are recorded in the Histories of the *Romans*, for that the *Danes* made them of Earth only at first, or of Earth and Stones mixed together, and afterwards as they grew more civil and observant of the customes of other people, of Timber or Bricks at best. And the chief work of theirs, that informs us certainly of this also, is that that they call the *Daneboltt* in the *Cimbrick Chersonese*, which consisted of a long Trench and Rampire of Earth from one sea to another, of such breadth, that a Chariot or two Horsemen a breast might ride upon it; cast up by *Godfrey* or *Gotricus* their King and Legislator formerly mentioned, in the time of *Charles* the Great, either, saith *Heylin*, to hinder the daily incursions of the Saxons, as some, or to stop the current of the victories of the said *Charles*, as others think. And of this the *Danish* writers so boast, and in such manner compare it with our wall in *England* made anciently from one side of the Kingdom to the other, to repel the continual inroads of the *Picts* and *Scots*, as that it may be much admired, how certainly soever we are assured the *Romans* built the same, that *Dr. Charleton* took not upon him to entitle his *Danes* to that likewise.

In process of time *Thyra* the Daughter of *Ethelred* King of *England*, whom the *Danes* for her Magnanimity, and other Princely virtues, stile commonly *Caput Majestatis Danicae* to this day, being married into *Denmark* to (not this Doctors) *Gormund* King thereof, *Anno* 886. and having observed, it seems, the manner of working in Timber which the Saxons here used, fortified the said *Daneboltt* with



with piles, and palisadoes of Wood ; and at length *Woldemar* the first, *Anno 1157* coated it with Bricks, but through Age and ill fortune it hath suffered such a general decay, *Ita ut rudera saltem supersint*, saith *Wormius*, to whom we are now beholding, and must be hereafter, for what we say ; and, who records not any other works more worthy memory than these, or of other materials made, which may truly, and without controversie be adjusted to be founded by the Danes ; whereby appears, that they, were not in old time, nor after their conversion to Christianity, so accustomed to erect Monuments of Stone, much less huge Stones, as you will shortly hear Dr. *Charleton* to assert.

But, since we shall ere long come to speak of the Monuments in general of the Septentrional Nations, and especially of their Sepulchres, it will not be irrequisite I suppose, lest the thread of our discourse should afterwards be interrupted, to say somewhat in this place with *Wormius* of the rites introduced by them for burying of the dead, the rather, in regard it conduceth to the better understanding of what must hereafter follow. These then I find divided by him into three kinds, which according to the several Ages, in which they were in use, took their denomination from the manner of their sacrifices and worship ; first *Noisole*, secondly *Hoigole*, thirdly *Christendomsolole*. For, at first being to perform rites unto the dead, they set out a plat of ground with Stones, (as we with stakes) either in some common field by the high-way side, or, in the enclosed Lands of the party deceased, of an oblong figure, sometimes an hundred and twenty foot in length, and in breadth eighteen : Within this they burnt the Corps, and gathering up the Ashes enclosed them in urns, which they disposed into the form of a Circle, and placing them in the middle of the Area, encompassed them about with great Stones, laying broad ones on the tops of the urns, that covered and secured them from outward violence : Then they filled the whole Area with stones, sand, and earth, and raised up a mighty heap in form of a *Demi-hill*, which at length they overlaid with Turffs, that Travellers passing by might refresh their eyes with the greeness thereof. This manner of interment, they called *at Noisole* ; as if, after the mode of Kings ; for, *Regibus saltem hunc honorem habitum fuisse volunt ; minoris pompa tumulati alii* ; Kings at least, saith our Author, had this honour done them ; others were inhumed with less pomp.

The second Age *Hoigole*, was that, in which they laid the bodies whole, and not burnt, together with their accoutrements, whether *Armes, Swords, Spurs, Dogs, Horses, or their living Friends*, is not much material, in a Circle made of great Stones, and with others every way covered them, heaping again upon them, sand and earth, until the work rose to the full height of a Mount, which with Turffs, and other stones, at last was outwardly adorned. Those that were slain in War, they threw altogether in one heap, which they called *Walkester*, and cast up the like Burrow of Earth over them. And sometimes on the top of the *Tumulus* was made a Coffin composed of great Stones, for the reception of the bones. And of this kind in *Frisia*, *Wormius* tells us, some are to be seen, of which himself searching one found bones in it, of the same proportion with the men of our Age, and which he conceives to be the Sepulchre of some eminent

*Id. Mon. Dan.  
lib 1. cap. 7.*

nent family. So far as *Lindholm* in *Frisia* he travelled to see these, all the now Dominions of *Denmark*, it seems, not affording him one of this sort.

In the third and last Age *Christendomsold*, we may warrantably introduce the *Danes*; for, in this Age they used to bury their dead, with such rites as we Christians are now accustomed to do; of which, saith *Wormius*, we need not to say much, the same being so generally known.

And therefore, as more is not to be spoken *De sepeliendi ritibus* used anciently in the now Provinces of *Denmark*, and the Regions of the *North*; So, more cannot be spoken of any Monuments consisting of other materials, then as delivered, erected peculiarly by the *Danes*. And as for *Burrows* of Earth and Rubble after the *German* and *Saxon* manner we will allow them. And of this their way for perpetuating the memories of their Great Commanders *Wormius* gives this applause; *Ita enim & celerius tumulos absolverunt, & adfectum suum erga defunctos declararunt, ea promptitudine id praestando qua illud vicissim ab aliis expectabant*; For so, saith he, they sooner finished their Monuments, & declared their affections to the dead, dispatching that with celerity, which others by degrees consumed long time about.

*Id. Mon. Dan.*  
*lib. 1. cap. 6.*

Now, although *Petrus Lindebergius* goes about to cloak this *Barbarism* of theirs with want of stone, saying, *Sciendum autem quod Dani cum propter defectum Saxorum pyramides ac obeliscos exstruere minime potuerint, olim in memoriam Regum & Heroum suorum ex terra coacervata ingentem molem montis instar eminentem statuerint*; *Olaus Wormius*, nevertheless, (upon the very quotation) scoffing, as it were, at him for his pains, tells us plainly, that in his opinion it was not for want of stone, but of workmen that knew how to work in stone, they made such *Burrows* as these. Hear Him, *Verum non tam Saxorum quam artificum qui rite ea tractare debebant, apud nos olim defectum fuisse arbitror. Quamquam existemem Majores nostros magis natura quam arte elaboratis delectatos fuisse Saxis, artificium in Runis sculpendis & tumulis extruendis ostentare contenti*; But, I suppose, saith he, the defect amongst us in times past to have been, not so much of stone, as of workmen that could rightly manage them. Notwithstanding I conceive, our Predecessors to have been delighted in stones formed by nature more, than wrought by Art, being contented to shew workmanship in cutting letters, and casting up *Burrows* of Earth.

*Id. Mon. Dan.*  
*lib. 1. c. 6*

Now, should this Doctor quarrel the rendering of *Runis Sculpendis* to be cutting of Letters, he is to know, that *Olaus Wormius* recommends it to his Readers, as most befitting their observation, that the *Septentrional Nations* (which, that it may suffice by the way to remember once for all, are by him asserted to be, the *Gothick*, *Dacick*, and *Cimbrick* Kingdoms before the *Danes* reduced them to their obedience) called Letters *Runas*; lest otherwise both himself and *Saxo Grammaticus* might be misunderstood. For that, granting them leave to boast their Antiquity, the *Gothick*, or *Runick* Characters (which as *Arngrim Jonus* supposeth, from the immigration of the *Asiaticques*, under the conduct of *Odinus* about the year of the world 3938, became altered) were unknown unto the *Danes*. Inasmuch as they so esteemed that man, that could in

*Id. Mon. Dan.*  
*lib. 5. pa. 441.*

*Arug. Rerum*  
*Island. lib. 1.*  
*cap. 5.*

a Stone trench, an inscription of them, that in ostentation of such his ability, he had the privilege to engrave his name upon the respective *Tumulus*, as never to be forgotten; but he that could read or write them was held in so great admiration, as that the command of the whole Kingdom was committed to his trust, and thus highly, they will tell you, was a poor *Bard Hiarnus* by name advanced; to which purpose *Wormius* produceth *Saxo Grammaticus*, <sup>I. d. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 13.</sup> (lib. 6.) saying; *Ab eis Epitaphium Regno repensum, imperiique pondus paucarum literarum contextui donatum est. Adeo exili impendio ingens premium stetit. Eximium exigui poematis precium, famam quoque Cesareana retributionis excessit*; By them an *Epitaph* is remunerated with a Kingdom, and the sway of an Empire given for composing a few lines. A wonderful reward for such a contemptible matter. The singular value of a slender Poem, hath the same also of *Cesarean* munificence exceeded. Whereupon, *Wormius* himself concludes, *Probabile est literatorum eorumque qui literas calluerint, eo seculo tantam fuisse penuriam, ut is qui tria verba, vel legere, vel texere potuerit, in majori tum extiterit precio, quam hoc avo vastis ac laboriosis operibus clarissimus*. It is probable, saith He, that in that Age, there was such scarcity of letterd men, and those that knew the Letters, as that he that could read or write but three words, was held in far greater esteem, than he that in these daies is most famous for vast and laborious works. But, lest you should expect to be satisfied, in what Age this was, I say, that though *Historians* both ancient and modern unanimously accord, that the *Danes* were not a known Nation, until the time of the Emperor *Justinian* the first, nor till long after a bodied People, these *Danish* Writers, nevertheless, would boastingly perswade, that this *Hiarnus* was King of the *Danes*, and for writing but a short *Bardish* Poem in *Runick*, or *Gothick* Characters, in praise of *Frotho* the third, who Reigned, as they will have it, in the first Century of our Saviours Incarnation, was, as the only deserving man amongst them, elected to succeed *Frotho*. When then, so anciently in the *Arctean* World it was thus miserably lost, by what means the *Danes* came afterwards to restore it, and have none but the *Gothick Language* in use among them, I leave this Doctor better to inform himself. But Oh unhappy People! that, being such Lovers of Letters, as beyond all example to remunerate Letterd men, should so be debarred of their delight, as to have no Readers of letters. Those; nevertheless, that want workmen to work in Stone, must want workmen to write in Stone.

Thus now you know truly what the *Danes* were, *Barbarians* in *Arts*, *Pirates* at *Sea*, *Pioneers* at *Land*, and that in these barbarities was their chiefest glory. Directly, as *Bunduica* vaunted of her unciviliz'd *Britains*, <sup>Dion. Cass. lib. 62.</sup> *qui non agros colere, non opifices esse, sed bella gerere optime dedicerunt*; Warrs at *Land* being the grand profession of the *Britains*, as of the *Danes* by *Sea*, and no knowledge of *Arts* and *Sciences* in either. Into whose society the *Saxons* may be admitted likewise; for they, being of old as little enclined to *Arts* as either the *Britains*, or *Danes*, contemned utterly all works of labour and greatness, and being ambitious only to kill an enemy, esteemed it a perpetual infamy to return alive from that Battel, in which their



*Tacit in Deser.  
Germ.*

Prince happened to be slain. Whence it is, that where-ever else-where, throughout the Septentrional Kingdoms, the Foot-steps of any craggy Monuments are seen, not the least ruins of any such are to be found within the old *English-Saxon* Country, but *Burrowes* of Earth covered with Turffs, according to the Custom both of their Ancestors, and the Ancestors of the *Danes*, also, viz. the *Germans*, who, saith *Tacitus*, raised up their Tombs with Turffs of Earth, and despised great Works and laborious Monuments, as too heavy for the Dead. No rational man therefore can think, that either the *Britains*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, could be the Authors of any massie, stupendious, or tedious Works; much less of such artificial, orderly, and elegant Structures, as our Antiquity; for the more fully and cleerly manifesting whereof, we will now pass to examine

### *The Title of the DANES to Stone-Heng;*

“ Which, saith Doctor *Charleton*, is grounded chiefly upon Custom and Presidents. For that they, more than any other Nation whatsoever, were in old time, and even a good while after the refinement of their barbarous Manners, and conversion to Christianity, accustomed to erect Monuments of huge stones, upon several memorable occasions; and such Monuments, that compared to our (or their) *Stone-Heng*, seem to agree therewith in most, if not in all points of resemblance, whereof many are at this day extant in *Denmark* and *Norway*: is not hard to prove from the undoubtable testimonies of their best Historians and Antiquaries. Having thus said, he proceeds to enumerate the several sorts of Monuments remaining within the said Dominions, partly according to the division that *Olaus Wormius* makes of them, partly not; also not forgetting his distribution of them into *Literata* and *Illiterata*, he further saith.

“ As for the *Literata*, which carry their Age and Titles engraven on their fronts; they lie not in our way, our Antiquity having no Inscription on any of its Stones: and though that Plate of Mettal with barbarous Characters, of which we have formerly taken notice, might probably appertain unto it; yet is not that sufficient to appropriate it to the Order of Monuments, whose Dignity and Value consist chiefly in their *Epigraphs*. Ranging it therefore among the *Illiterata*, let us a while insist upon a particular Survey of those: beginning at the *Antique Danish*. Thus far He.

*Olaus Wormius* discoursing of all those Works which under the Title of *Monuments* may be comprehended, and are now to be found within the present Kingdoms of *Denmark*, and other Dominions of the Northern parts of the World, hath made in respect of their Materials, and Use, a several division of them. First, in respect of their Materials he tells us, that, they were either of such as consisted of Earth only, or of Earth and Stones commixt together, or of Stones solely. Secondly, in regard of their Use, that, some served for the Worship of Idols and Idolatrous Ceremonies; a division warily omitted by this Doctor: some were Sepulchres, and deputed for inhuming of the Dead: some, *Epigraphs*, containing the praises of worthy men: some, Places of Judicature, wherein Controversies

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. lib. 1.  
cap. 2. Hafnia  
1643.*

sies between party and party were decided : some, *Cirques*, deputed for Duels and Combats : some, *Loca Comititalia*, or places to consult about State Affairs, and meet together for the Election of Kings : some, Limits or Boundaries, in a certain Religious way dividing Principalities, Territories and Lands.

Having treated of those, of the two first sorts of Materials, He proceeds unto the last, *viz. Quæ Solis constant Saxis*, which consist of Stones only. And of these, in his first Book he makes a double distinction, telling us, that some were insculpt with Antique *Runick* or *Gothique* Characters ; some, had no Inscriptions at all, but were disposed after such an order and form, as in a manner they plainly directed, for what end they were at first made. Now, though here in this First Book he thus dividesthem, and, lest confound, as he professeth, the Method prescribed to himself, affords us no Inscriptions, much less the particular Dimensions of any Stones of the Monuments described by Him, considering nevertheless, that of these He treats afterwards at large in his following Books, and that aswel He himself, as *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Olaus Magnus*, speak generally of whatever these barbarous Remains are extant, not only in the *Cimbrick Chersonese*, *Gothick Islands*, and throughout the Main of *Scandia*, but in *Island* also, and the remotest Countries of the North, as *Stephanus Stephanus* commenting on the Preface of *Saxo Grammaticus* learnedly observes ; I shall endeavour, and doubt not to make appear, that, whatever others were not, most, if not all of the various kinds of Monuments brought to Example *Stone-Heng* by this Doctor, were *Literata*, and carried aswel their Founders, as their *Age and Titles engraven on their Fronts* ; and to give you the scantlings of their several Stones in like manner. Whereby how invalid his arguments are, that in regard they consisted of as huge Stones as our Antiquity, were *Illiterata* as it, and the *Danes* the Authors of them, they likewise were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, will the more certainly, and manifestly be seen.

What kind of Works are by *Wormius* and others attributed peculiarly and properly to the *Danes*, you have formerly heard, and with Him also we must now proceed to those of the *Cimbrians*, *Dacians*, *Goths*, or *Runick* Nations of Old, erected anciently in the now *Dania* or in *Daneland* ; yet following nevertheless, so far as truth and method will permit, the same way Doctor *Charleton* hath prescribed, we will begin with their

### Sacred Places.

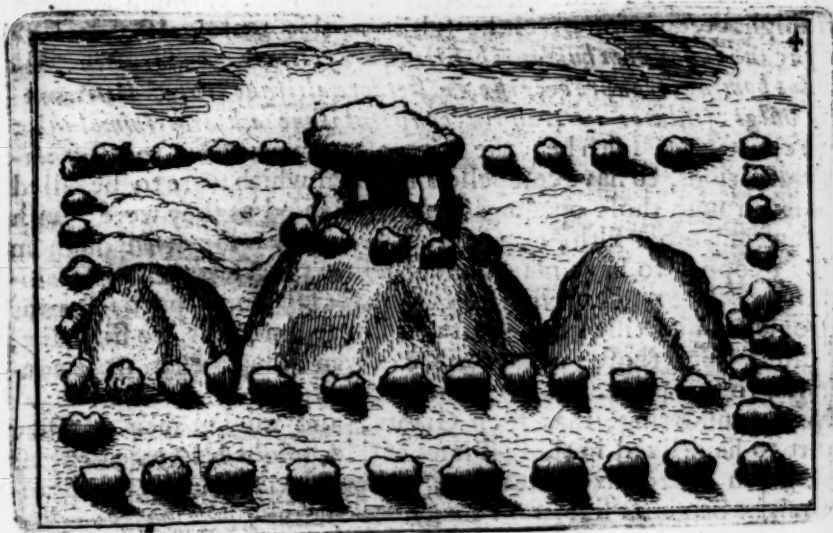
These as I find in *Wormius*, consisted chiefly of two sorts ; for, sometimes they performed their abominable Rites, and sacrific-OL. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. c. 3. ed to their Idols in Temples sumptuously built, sometimes in the open Fields on Altars raised on Mounts of Earth immensely high ; supposing it unbeseeming the greatnesse of their Deities, to enclose them within Walls, and Structures made by Art, according to the Custom of the *Germans* ; for, hence it is, saith *Wormius*, that *Tacitus* tells us, the Old *Germans*, *alia nulla Deorum Tempora habuisse, quam lucos nemoraque Deorum suorum nominibus appellata* ; to have had no other Temples of their Gods, than Groves and Woods called by the Names of their Deities. First,

First, as for their Temples, These, in some places were more stately than others, and *Wormius* brings into Example, that at *Upfal* in *Sweden*, which shined all with Gold, described by *Olaus Magnus*, lib. 3. cap. 6. Another in *Norway*; Another in *Island* likewise; but in the now *Denmark*, *quod quidem Sciam, nullibi talium jam extant rudera*, for whatever I could know, saith he, the ruins of any such are no where to be found; perhaps, as he gives the reason, for that the *Danes*, when become Christians, endeavouring to extirpate all memory of Idolatry, either utterly destroyed them, or in their places dedicated Churches to the true God, *unde non raro*, saith he again, *mensas ararum, adhuc in campis & silvis extantium, dissectas & dissipatas cernere licet*, whence may be frequently beheld Altar Tables, yet remaining in Fields and Woods, thrown down and broken. And for the same cause, as you may remember, I said before, the Altar in our Antiquity might not only be removed from its first position in the middle of the Temple, but beaten in pieces also. And not improbably even by the *Danes* after they attained an absolute Dominion here rather, than any other people, (saying what Mr. *Jones* conceives (pag. 26.) might be done by *A. Ambrosius* towards the defacing thereof) seeing, that they made such ruin and destruction of Sacred Works in their own Countrey, as *Wormius* hath now affirmed; and in all other places where ever they came, as *Camden* and others not long since told you.

Secondly, as for their Altars, the Structure of them our Author saith was divers, but they consisted for the most part of a *Tumulus* or Mount cast up of Earth, on the top of which a great, broad and flat stone was laid upon three stony blocks, like a Table set upon three feet, *Instar mensæ tribus fulcris innixæ*, are his words; under this bulk was an hole or pit, in some very great, as is visible at this day, in others filled up with Earth and Stones, made, as is conceived, for receiving the blood of their bloody Sacrifices. It is very rare if flints, for striking fire, are not found in them. For, with other fire than such as was forced out of a flint, they reputed it execrable to consume their Holocausts. In some places they were made with much more ado than others, having as well about the bottom as towards the top a Circle of small stones. One of these *Tumuli* alone is seldom to be found, more often three together, a little space lying between them, erected in honour of their three chiefest Idols. For, where one only is seen, it denoteth generally a Sepulchre, the Altar upon it being made, *eo fine, ut ibidem in memoriam defuncti quotannis sacra peragantur*, to the end that Rites in memory of the dead might be anniversary celebrated thereon. Of this kind, he tell us, one remains in *Seland*, not far from the Town of *Witick*. But since this Doctor in regard something more depends upon it, than he would willingly should arrive at your knowledge, hath given you the description of it under a wrong Title, the Title of Sepulchres; I shall re-deliver it in his Authors own words, and present you with a view of the Monument it self also, as I find it delineated by Him. *Hujus generis eximia extat in Selandia, juxta viam regiam quæ itur ad pagum Witick: Hujus structura;* Of this sort, saith he, an eminent one remains in *Seland*,  
not,



not on a Plain, as Doctor Charleton corruptly affirms, and the more to perswade it dexterously waves the former part of the Text; but, near the High-way leading to the Town of Birck, of this making.



*Ex saxis rudioribus mediocribus, quadrata in longitudinem tendens, ducta est area; huic tres colles seu tumuli inclusi, undique circa radicem, ejusdem firmæ magnitudinis saxis cincti. Major meditullium occupans, in apice aram habet ex saxis quatuor stupende magnitudinis extructam, ita ut tria quartum maximum & planum sustineant.* The plot of ground tending to a long square is set out with rude stones of mean scantlings, in which three Mounts of Earth are included; each of them nigh to the bottom every way laid about with stones almost of the same bigness. The greater Mount standing in the middle, hath on the top an Altar made of four stones of stupendious magnitude; so as, three sustain the fourth, being the greatest of all, and flat.

*Wormius* here leaves us to an absolute liberty of conjecturing, not only what the extent of the whole Monument in general was, but likewise what the bigness of the particular Stones were. But, for that in confirmation of his opinion that these were anciently Sacred Places, he produceth *Obbo Emmius* (*Lib. I. Hist. Fris. pa. 21.*) saying, *Commemoratione dignum videtur, notatum quoque ab aliis, quod in Regione hac ingentis molis saxa complura, quæ nulla vetustitate, nulla vi hominum illac deportari potuisse ob magnitudinem credas, congesta inveniuntur, quorum ea dispositio est, ut aras referre videantur. Nam jacentibus nonnullis, alia iis imposita sunt plana, relictumque foramen angustum, per quod reptare homo possit;* we may with much probability find out of what dimensions the Stones were, and certainly what the manner of their position was. For first, as to their position, the Stones on which the Altar was placed, were not (if great things may be compared with small) raised perpendicularly, as the Pilasters in our Antiquity; but laid upon the ground, his words being, *Nam jacentibus nonnullis, alia iis imposita sunt plana;*

for some lying along, other flat ones are laid upon them. Secondly, for finding out the bigness of the Stones, he prescribes a positive rule almost, in telling us, how much the distance between the stones that lay along was, viz. *Relictumque foramen angustum, per quod reptare homo possit*, and a narrow hole was left, through which a man might creep; for which he subjoyns this reason also; *Fabula fert paganos quondam humanis hostiis litare solitos ea per foramina mandandos homines transire coegisse, & stercore aliisque immunditiis, coniectu vulgi sedatos in transitu constitutosque ad aras immolasse*: The report goes, saith he, the Pagans sometimes using to offer humane oblations, to have compelled the men which were to be killed to pass through those openings, and all defiled as they were, with the dung and other filth, that in their passage was thrown upon them by the People, to have placed them before the Altars, and sacrificed them. Not much unlike, you'l perhaps say, unto that barbarous Custome, which till of late years was in use among us, to fling dirt, and dung upon those, as they were driven along, that were condemned to be carted. But to the matter.

Now considering, that such Giants, and mighty men, as they report to have lived in those Times of Old, might conveniently pass through an hole of five foot wide, we shall find, that the Quadrangle might be about sixty foot long, and the middle *Tumulus* about twenty foot high, the *Saxa rudiora mediocria*, which lay about the Square two foot and an half in height, and those *eiusdem firmè magnitudinis*, lying round the *Burrows* little less, but all irregular and of lengths unequal. The Stones on which the Altars were laid, might likewise be about three foot and an half broad, and four foot high, and the Altar-Stone, if Circular, about twelve foot in Diameter; if Triangular, twelve foot in the Base, and so in proportion, let the figure be what it will. A great Stone, and by what means it should be carried to such an height may well be admired by *Danes*; when, should our *Quarrimens* boys hear any man talk, that the carriage of such *Rocks* up to the tops of such *Mountains*, as this Doctor (*pag. 58.*) calls them, could be the works of none but Giants, they would laugh at him for his pains. And though according to this scantling it could not be less than 8000 weight, a ponderous Mass, you'l happily say, and this Doctor will think me very bold for ascribing the same; those nevertheless in our Antiquity, as described by Mr. *Camden*, weigh thrice as much, and as for the rest they are all but Pibbles in comparison of the least of them at *Stone-Heng*. Thus have you from more than probable grounds, the scantlings of the Stones of the *Altars* and their *Burrows* yet extant within the now Dominions of *Denmark*; but if you will go by conjecture meerly, than supposing the height of the Altar from the foot of those Stones that lay under it, to the upper-side thereof, to be precisely five foot, and more rationally it could not be, though the Sacrificants to officiate upon it, were in stature higher than *Hercules* himself, you will find very little difference from what I have cast them at, and less rather, than more.

But should it be now demanded, that since *Wormius*, throughout his Works, professeth, that the Ruins of these and his other Monuments are now only to be seen; and that he neither vouchsafeth to

acquaint us with the Rules he followed for discovery of them, nor to satisfy the Judgement of his Readers makes appear in what manner they now lie in ruin; how we may be assured his Draughts are perfect. Would not Doctor *Charleton*, think you, answer, that he measured them, searched the places, observed what figure the Remains might anciently bear; and by the extant Fragments, found out their pristine forms? And why then, when Mr. *Jones* hath so fully satisfied us in all the said particulars; when, our Antiquity it self, adjusts his labours; and when *Giraldus Cambrensis* his Description of it, so many hundred years since, so aptly agrees with his present drawings, must this Doctor (*pag. 11.*) dare to take a liberty to traduce him, with, *He fancied Designs correspondent thereto*? What *Wormius* hath done is lawful, he will say, and lawful for all Antiquaries to do the like; you will admit; and is it then for Mr. *Jones* unlawful? and shall he be calumniated for pursuing, what the practice of all times allows, what the custom of all Antiquaries requires, and what common reason grants? This learned Doctor's intellect seems to be very rational, and he is not to be suspected of partiality to his *Tenants*, modest man, not He.

That Altars for idolatrous rites were made after the manner you have heard in the first Ages of the World, when Barbarism over-  
Nat. Comes. l. 1. c. 10.  
spread the Earth, and before Arts and Wealth introduc'd more decorous and stately, not only Sacred but prophane, Story testifies, for what were the *Excelsi* or *High Places* of the Heathen and People of *Israel*, but Altars erected on Hills, as these? for which *Natalis Comes* from *Melanthes*, gives this reason, *Omnis autem mons Jovis mons appellatur, quoniam mos fuit Antiquorum, ut altissimo Deo existenti in loco sublimi sacrificarent*; And thus *Herodotus* tells us the *Perians* made their Sacrifices: That the *Frisians* did the like, *Emmius* hath lately confirmed: And that the *Danes* neither knew what belonged to Works of Stone, nor delighted in them, but glorying in casting up Mounts of Earth, admired only the trenching in of Letters which they understood not; *Wormius* hath already told you.

Who, contemplating, it seems, at what height these his Altars  
Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 9.  
stood, and finding in *Camden* some report of our Antiquity; and that prodigious Stones standing twenty eight foot high were remaining therein, and supported others that lay upon them; busieth himself to give his conjecture what *Stone-Heng* might anciently be, telling us they were such Altars as these. But, who discerns not how ridiculous this his conjecture is; for where did either *Wormius*, or any man else ever read of Altars raised cleerly from the ground between twenty and thirty foot high? He ought to have told us, what Gyants they were that could sacrifice at such an height, with what Engines elevate their *Hostie*, and dispose decently their Victims on such Stones at such an Altitude. But he never saw our Antiquity; which makes somewhat for his excuse, nor much considered, it seems, his own description of that in *Seland*, nor *Ubbo's* confirmation of it. For,

His Monument is lofty, as being placed on an Hill: Our Antiquity stately, as arising from the very ground.

His consisted chiefly of Three Mounts of Earth: Ours of several Porticoes of Stone.

In



In His, three craggy blocks lay under an Altar Stone, for necessity and use : In Ours, above 40 goodly Pylasters were crowned with Architraves for Stateliness and Strength.

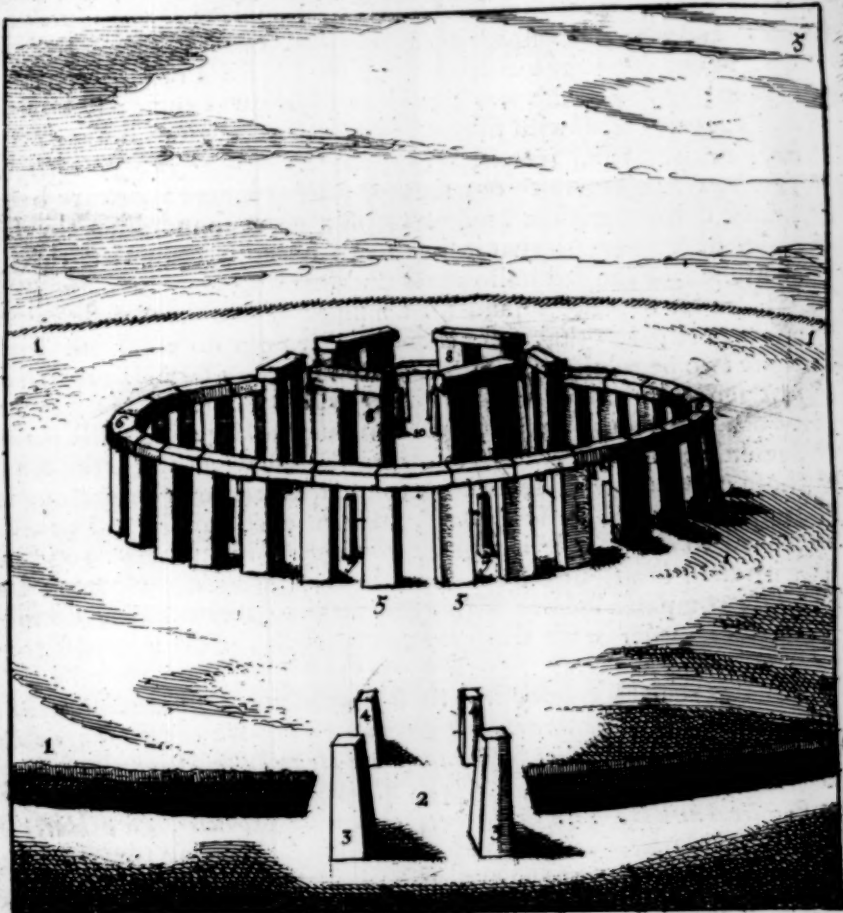
In His, the Altar was broad, like a Table, in regard of the rites to be performed on it ; In Ours, the Architraves, as in proportion they ought, are but narrow, in respect they served for Ornament only. Though Doctor *Charleton* (p. 35.) asserts, they were made for his Electors conveniently and firmly to stand upon.

In His, the Altar lay rudely upon stones, that lay more rudely on the ground : In ours, the Architraves are artificially mortaised, and tenanted into the Pylasters, as artificially erected.

In His, was a fordid pit for the blood of their *Cannibal* Sacrifices to run into : In Ours, a goodly Court to cleanse away the filth of the Superstitious Victims.

In His, Flint Stones were usually found, with the Fire forced from which they burnt their Oblations : In Ours Burnt Coal or Charcoal, with which, the fire being drawn from the Sun, the Victims were consumed.

Who therefore observes not these *Two Sacred Structures toto Cælo* to differ, and those egregiously to err that go about to apply the Magnificence of *Stone-Heng*, to the bruitishness of that Monument in *Seland*. But, observe, withal, that whereas Doctor *Wormius* would have our Antiquity to consist wholly of Altars ; Doctor *Charleton* will scarcely allow it one. And as *Wormius* apprehended it might of old be a Place dedicated to the Worship of Idols ; so, Mr. *Jones* conceived it was anciently an Idolatrous Temple. Thus, Mark I pray, for this Doctor never intended you should know it ; they both agreeingly accord, that the use for which *Stone-Heng* was at first erected, was Sacred ; and considering the great Learning of *Olaus Wormius* in *Roman Antiquities*, together with his diligence in viewing of those Monuments within the now *Denmark*, I am clearly of opinion, that, had he with his own eyes surveyed our *Stone-Heng* also, he would as manifestly have concurred with Mr. *Jones*, that the *Romans*, and none but the *Romans* could be the Founders thereof. The Designe of which in little, for your more satisfaction follows, the narrowness of the Plate unwillingly depriving you of two of the Entrances at the Trench.



1. The Trench.
2. The Entrance thereat from the North-East.
3. The two Pyramids thereof, on the outside of the Trench.
4. The other two on the inside.
5. The Pylasters of the outward Circle, or Supporters of the open Gallery, as G. Cambrensis hath it.
6. The Architraves incumbent on them.
7. The Perpendicular Stones of the Inner Circle.
8. The Pylasters of the Greater Hexagon.
9. The Architraves that adorn them.
10. The Pylasters of the Lesser Hexagon.

And now we are to proceed unto this Doctors

### Sepulchres.

“ Whereof I meet with some, saith he, in *Olaus Wormius*, that  
 “ are in more than one point of analogy correspondent to *Stone-*  
 “ *Heng*.

“ One stands in *Seland*, on a Plain, near the High-way leading  
 to a certain small Town called *Wick*, &c. *ut prius*.

O o

“ A

“ A second, situate not far from the same place, and somewhat  
 “ more eminent, consisteth of a *Tumulus*, or Mount of Earth cast  
 “ up, under which the common people have a Tradition, that a  
 “ Gyant, whose Name was *Langbeen Kiser*, was anciently buried;  
 “ and encompassed with fifty six Stones of prodigious bulks. *Moles*  
 “ *hæc saxo percussa, reboat, ut concameratum opus subesse colligere*  
 “ *facile quis possit*, saith our Author, this Massive Structure being  
 “ knock'd hard with a Stone, yields a great sound like the Ec-  
 “ choes of Vaults, so that it is easily to be collected; that there is  
 “ an arched or vaulted hollownes underneath.

“ Here let us make a stand for a minute or two, and reflect upon  
 “ a few particulars that offer themselves to our observation. First,  
 “ these two Sepulchral Monuments are situate in *Campis patentibus*,  
 “ in open and spacious fields; a clear evidence, the *Danes* (as ma-  
 “ ny other Nations) anciently used to bury in large and wide plains.  
 “ Secondly, they threw up Mounts of Earth over their Dead: and  
 “ those of two sorts, according to the qualities of the persons in-  
 “ humed. For, of these *Tumuli*, such as were simple and naked,  
 “ served to denote the interment of Common Souldiers, together  
 “ with their inferiour Officers slain in Battle upon the place: but  
 “ those compassed about with great Stones, set in single, double,  
 “ or treble order were designed to conserve the memory of great  
 “ Captains or Generals. For *Wormius* touching upon these *Tumuli*,  
 “ left this remark concerning their Distinction. *Qui rudiores sunt,*  
 “ *ex sola terra in rotunditatem & conum congesta constant: ex iis,*  
 “ *qui una vel multiplici Saxorum serie circa basin cinguntur, exer-*  
 “ *cituum Imperatoribus, aliisque Magnatibus dicati creduntur; ut*  
 “ *simplices nullis ornati lapidibus, militibus strenuis, & athleticis de*  
 “ *patria bene meritis.* Howsoever, in those Martial Times, when  
 “ no virtue could render any man Noble or great but Fortitude,  
 “ and Honour lay in the strength rather of the Arm, than of the  
 “ Head; the Armies of this Nation constantly preferred Monuments  
 “ of mighty Stones, much above those *Tumuli* or (as we call them)  
 “ Burrowes; nor ever entrusted the fame of their Worthies to such  
 “ simple and homely Conservatories, but onely in places where  
 “ Rocks and Quarries were scarce. This we learn from a very re-  
 “ markable Text in the *Commentaries* of *Petrus Lindebergius*. *Sci-*  
 “ *endum autem, quod Dani, cum propter defectum Saxorum Pyra-*  
 “ *mides ac Obeliscos extruere minime potuerint, olim in memoriam*  
 “ *Regum & Heroum suorum ex terra coacervata ingentem molem*  
 “ *montis instar eminentem statuerint.* From whence it is very plain,  
 “ that the old *Danes* used not to inhume their Chieftains and high-  
 “ est Commanders under Tombs of Earth, but in case of necessity,  
 “ where neither the place of the Battel, in which they were slain,  
 “ (if they died in War) nor the Countrey near it, afforded them  
 “ Stones of dimensions fit for Pyramids and Obeliskes. Otherwise  
 “ they made use of Stones of the largest size they could possibly  
 “ get: sparing no pains nor cost to raise them up into the most Mag-  
 “ nificent Fabriques their little skill in Architecture could amount to.  
 “ Hereupon *Wormius*, *Ætatis progressu plus operæ in Magnatum Tu-*  
 “ *mulis positum videtur. Nam, non solum iis grandes cippos patriis*  
 “ *litteris notatos imposuerunt, defuncti titulos exhibentes; sed etiam*  
 “ *Tumuli*



" *Tumulos ipsos tam in apice, quam circa basin visenda magnitudi-*  
 " *nis cinxere saxis, aream in super quadratum adjicientes, quæ to-*  
 " *tam molem grandioribus includeret, &c.* To which we may op-  
 " portunately subjoyn a parallel Record of *Christianus Cilicius* (*lib. 1.*  
 " *Belli Dithmarfici*) *Erant*, saith he, *Magnatum Danicorum Sepul-*  
 " *ture in silvis & agris, Tumulosque aggestis lapidibus vestientes mu-*  
 " *niebant; quod genus complures passim adhuc visuntur, qui Gigantum*  
 " *strata vocantur.* Mark here the near affinity of the very name;  
 " *Stone-Heng* being by all our Authors, who have mentioned it, called  
 " *Chorea Gigantum*, the Giants Dance; and the most Magnificent  
 " Stony Monuments of the *Danish* Princes, *Strata Gigantum*, the  
 " Giants Pavements or Paths. The last observable is, that in many  
 " of their Sepulchral Piles they placed an Altar; *eo fine*, saith *Wor-*  
 " *mius*, *ut ibidem in memoriam defuncti quotannis sacra peragantur*,  
 " that they might yearly offer Sacrifices to the Defunct, at least in  
 " memory of them, upon the place of their inhumation. Of this  
 " we have a sufficient confirmation from a note of *Vbbo Emmius*  
 " (*lib. 1. Histor. Fris. pag. 21.*) *Commemoratione dignum videtur*,  
 " &c. (it seems indeed, worthy to be remembred, if only but for  
 " the creeping hole, and dirty Sacrifices as you have heard already.)  
 " Nor ought it seem so singular and strange a piece of Superstition,  
 " for a phlegmatique and dull headed Northern Nation, to set up *Al-*  
 " *tars in the midst* of such ample and massive Tombs: when Tem-  
 " ples themselves first grew up out of meaner Sepulchres, even a-  
 " mong the *Græcians*. This perhaps you'll smile at, as a Paradox,  
 " and therefore it behoves me to produce some credible Authority  
 " to assert it. *Clemens Alexandrinus* (*in Protreptico*) is the man,  
 " who both expressly avoucheth it, and brings several instances to  
 " prove it, thus; *Superstitio templa condere persuasit. Quæ enim*  
 " *primis hominum Sepulchra fuerunt magnificentius condita, Tem-*  
 " *plorum appellatione vocata sunt: Nam apud Lariscum civitatem*  
 " *in arce, in Templo Palladis, Acrissi Sepulchrum fuit, quod nunc*  
 " *Sacrarii loco celebratur: In arce quoque Atheniensi, ut est Antiocho*  
 " *in novo historiarum scriptum, Cereris Sepulchrum fuit: in Tem-*  
 " *plo vero Palladis, quem Poliada Græci appellant, jacent Erichthonius,*  
 " &c. But we have made too long a halt in this place, and it more  
 " imports us to proceed to

" A third notable Example of Stony Sepulchres in *Denmark*,  
 " which composed of a *Tumulus* or *Burrow* cast up in the middle,  
 " and three Orders of huge Stones set in manner of Columns, at e-  
 " qual distance, the outmost making a large Quadrangle of fifty pa-  
 " ces length in each side, the other two perfect Circles one within  
 " another; *presents it self to the admiration of Passengers on a*  
 " *Plain* (not a word to this purpose hath his Author;) about a mile  
 " from *Roeschild*, and near the High-way that leads from thence to  
 " *Fredericksburgh*. Of this *Ol. Wormius* hath given a perfect Draught  
 " (*Mon. Dan. p. 35.*)

" For a fourth, I have among many others, chosen the notable  
 " Monument of King *Harald Hyldeand* (whose Courage, Continen-  
 " cy, and Wisdom, together with his happy successes in War, are  
 " highly celebrated by *Saxo Grammaticus*) which yet remains near  
 " *Lethra*, or *Leiro*, in *Seland*, anciently the Seat of Kings, now a  
 " decay'd

“decay'd obscure Village : *saxis grandioribus stipatum, in medietullo immensa mole quadrata, minoribus aliis innixa exornatum*; compassed about with Stones of extraordinary greatness, and in the middle ennobled with one square Stone, or Rock, of an immense bulk, resting upon the heads of others of inferiour magnitude; whose picture, though in too smal a Module, is taken also by our Author.

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. lib. 1.  
cap. 6.*

These Sepulchres, whether we respect the Quality and Degree of the Interred, the Places of their Interment, or the forms of which they consisted, were generally among the Septentrional Nations of three sorts: And if the number of them be to be regarded, no kind of Monuments are more frequently to be found within the now Dominions of *Denmark* than these, as from *Ol. Wormius* may be collected, *Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 6.*

Concerning the Interred, they were either Kings, Noblemen, or Soldiers of the best desert. First Kings, especially if at home of Sickness, or in the Wars they died, were inhumed usually in places where they resided and kept their Courts. Of which Kind many are extant at this day, as that of *Sigaris* near to the Town of *Sigerted* in *Seland*, in times of old a great and famous City; that of *Harald Hildetand* near *Aetha*, and others elsewhere. And to prove this to have been a Custom of the Old Romans, our Author produceth *Isidorus*, and *Servius* (lib. 6. *Æneid.*) in evidence, saying, *Apud majores, omnes homines in suis domibus sepeliebantur, unde ortum est, ut lares colerentur in ædibus*; Among the Antients all men were buried in their houses, whence it was, that *Lares* were worshipped in them. Which *Isidore* (*Orig. 15. c. 11.*) confirms, saith he, in telling us, that *Sepulchrum a Sepulto dictum est, prius autem in domo suo quisque sepeliebatur*; A Sepulchre is so called from *Sepultus*, but at first every man was buried in his own house.

Secondly Noblemen, These, if they deceased among their relations in peace, or died a natural death, were buried in their own grounds, and lands of Inheritance, lying next to the High-way sides. And that this was a Custom of the Ancient Romans likewise, the Ruins of infinite Sepulchres along the *Appian*, *Aurelian*, and *Flaminian* way yet testifie. And hence these solemn forms, saith *Wormius*, *SISTE VIATOR. ASPICE VIATOR. CAVE VIATOR.*

Thirdly, and lastly, Common Soldiers, how deserving soever, were buried promiscuously in any publick Fields or Meadows.

And, as for their forms some were made like little Mounts or Hills in bigness, Earth and Stones being handsomely cast up, *Quos Camdenus*, saith our Author, *Barroves ab Anglis vocari ait*, which *Camden* tells us are by the English called *Burrows*. Of which in the now *Denmark* is such diversity, as that in Bulk, Roundness, and irregularity of the Stones, they seem to outvie each other. Some more rude consisted of Earth only, heaped together in roundness, and manner of a Cone; and some were of an Oblong Figure, and in height more depressed and low.

Those; that were surrounded with one row of Stones about the bottom are supposed to be dedicated to Generals of Armies, and other famous men, as the homely and simple ones without any Stones to

to Valiant Soldiers and Sword-men, that well deserved of their Countrey. *Wormius* his words are : *Ex iis qui una lapidum serie circa basin cinguntur, exercituum Imperatoribus, aliisque magnatibus dicati creduntur; ut simplices nullis ornati lapidibus, militibus strenuis, & Athletis de patria bene meritis.* And that the Romans were wont to raise such *Burrows* to cover the Reliques of their men that died in the Field, appears, saith He, from *Tacitus*. *Sic enim Germanicus Cæsar cladis Varianæ reliquias condi curavit, & ipsemet primum extruendo tumulo cespitem posuit, gratissimo in defunctos munere, & præsentibus doloris sociis;* for so, *Germanicus Cæsar* took care for inhuming the remains of *Varro's* slaughter, and himself laid the first Turff in casting up the *Tumulus*, a Work as grateful towards the Dead, as doleful to their surviving Companions.

But this Doctors distinction of these *Tumuli* is not to be silently over-passed, for he, to the end he might wrest them towards the manifold Courses in our Antiquity, affirms, that "those compassed about with great Stones, set in single, double, or treble Order, were designed to conserve the memory of great Captains or Generals; but well knowing that without forging of a Text he could never make it good, scruples it not, it is grown so habitual to him; and therefore whereas *Wormius* his words are *Ex iis qui una lapidum serie circa basin cinguntur, &c.* He dis-ingeniously corrupts them thus, observe I pray, *Ex iis qui una vel multiplici Saxorum serie circa basin cinguntur.* Adding and altering at his pleasure. So that however Doctor *Wormius* hath touch'd upon these *Tumuli*, or what remark soever he hath left to after-Ages concerning their distinction, Doctor *Charleton* goes thoroughly to work, and by so doing, leaves Unfaithfulness of quotations His Administratrix to conserve his memory to posterity.

Furthermore, not onely in Fields and Meadows *Tumuli* were made, but in Woods and Groves likewise. But it may, perhaps, be objected, that this Doctor tells us, they were situated in open and spacious Fields, intimating such large and wide Plains as our *Stone-Heng* stands in; what therefore can be said to that? I answer, it's true, that in Plains they were sometimes sited, but what? They then were set about, not, as in other places, with petty and deformed blocks of broken craggs, as in his Examples, but with great and beautiful Trees. And this, our Author too much reverenc'd Antiquity to conceal, His words ingeniously being, *Dissimulare non possumus, colles & tumulos ejusmodi etiam in planis reperiri, grandibus undique in coronam cinctos arboribus, fagis, quercubus, aliisque lapidum vices sustinentibus, studio & arte eleganter dispositis: in quibus Regum humata esse cadavera credunt;* We cannot deny, saith he, the like *Burrows* and Mounts to be found also in Plains, every way set round with great Trees, Beeches, Oaks, and others, supplying the room of Stones, with care and art elegantly disposed: in which they believe the dead bodies of Kings to be inhumed. And for example informs us, that one of this kind is to be seen in *Seland* near *Trigwelo*, in which King *Hoterus* is reported to be buried. And, lest you should want a president among the old inhabitants of Italy, he tells us likewise, that, such was that Monument of King



*Dercennus* , of which *Virgil Lib. 11. Æneidos.*

*fuit ingens monte sub alto  
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum,  
Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum.*

Neer old *Laurentum*, erst a Royal Seat,  
A mighty Tomb the King *Dercennus* had,  
Cast up of Earth , like to a Mountain great,  
With goodly Oaks , and broad spread Beeches clad.

But to pass unto Examples of the rest , Our Author *Wormius* (for I shall not trace Doctor *Charleton* , in regard of his false distribution) having described the formerly mentioned *Ara* on the *Tumulus* in *Seland*, saith , that not far from it is another *Burrow* , under which the report goes , that a Giant called *Langbeen-miser* was interred, *sixty paces long , and twelve broad* , set about with fifty six Stones *ingentis magnitudinis*. But whether or no , there be an arched Vault underneath it, which niakes the Mount rebound when struck, concerns not our scrutiny ; unless this Doctor could discover the like under our Antiquity. Who, knowing *Wormius* gives no draught of it , to make you utterly ignorant of the form thereof, (it being to be referred to the sort of those , which consisted of an Oblong Figure , and were flat) hath warily omitted the proportion.

A second Example *Wormius* presents unto us of a *Tumulus* , scarcely a Mile from *Koeschlo* , near the High-way that leads from thence to *Frederichsburch* , encompassed aswel towards the top , as about the bottom with Stones of conspicuous greatness, having moreover a square adjacent every way fifty paces long , which included the whole Sepulchre with greater Stones. And that these stones, saith he , which on every side surrounded a Monument , were by the *Greeks* called *κενταύριος* & *πυλοναύριος*, *Pausanias (Lib. 11. Eliac.)* witnesseth. For, that it was not unusual aswel with the *Greeks* as *Romans* to munite the *Tumuli* of their Dead, with such empalements, he tells us also *Kirckman lib. 3. de funeribus Rom. Cap 17.* learnedly declares. That the *Tartars* of old had the same Custom likewise I find in *Purchas*. And of this sort that Sepulchre appears to be, that *Josephus* records *Simon* the High-Priest to have made in honour of his Father and Brothers the *Macchabees*. Thus *Absalon* in like manner was inhumed under an heap of stones, that seemed to be some great, high, and stately Monument , as the same *Author*. And that the Sepulchre of *Nero* was *saxis ingentibus septum* , *Wormius* from *Suetonius* affirms. So that , you see, if that , on the *Romans* behalf, we had occasion for a Sepulchral Monument enclosed round about with a fence of huge Stones , and an Altar in the middle , *Suetonius* will assure you , that *Wormius* hath providently provided a very fair Example ; with so much difference nevertheless , as is betwixt artificial and barbarous Structures.

*Jos. de Jud. Antiquit. l. 13. c. 11.*

*Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 3. pag. 157.*

*Sueton. in Vir. Ner.*

*Gualt. in Panc. cap. 23.*

And as for Monuments of Earth , they seem , as hath been said long since, to be of highest Antiquity ; for, though some relate, that one of those Pillars which the Descendents of *Seth* erected was of Stone , *Flavio Gualterio* that Learned *Italian* tells us nevertheless,

less, it was made *di terra cruda*, of raw and indigested Earth.

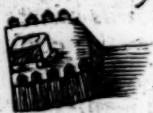
The Draught which *Wormius* hath exhibited of that *Burrow* near *Koeschlo*, I have caused to be copied; whereby, as when *Diogenes* plucking off the feathers of a Cock, thrust it into *Plato's* School, that *Plato* might behold the man, which he defined to be *Animal implume bipes*: so, by this Draught you may behold Doctor *Charleton's Strata Gigantum*, his *Columns*, and their equal distances, and thereby consider whether they be not of a *Close Order*, and such irregular fragments of rude craggs, as would trouble even *Tycho Brahe* himself to find out the measure of them, the reason happily why *Wormius* acquaints us not with the particular scantlings of the Stones, but the general extent of the Monument only.



Those *Tumuli* which are of a long figure, and far lower than these, are thus by *Wormius* described: *Diversi ab his cernuntur tumuli, figura oblongiori, congerie depressiori, saxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita ut utrumque extremitatem mole vastiora reliquis claudant. In medio ut plurimum ara extat, forma supra à nobis delineata, &c.* as is never to be forgotten, you formerly heard.

But since of these *Wormius* vouchsafeth no Example, Doctor *Charleton* hath not only very ingeniously provided one, but also more dis-ingenuously, lest you should know that it was not surrounded, but had stones upon only two of the sides; omitted the former part of the Text that relates unto it. Hear therefore our Author himself. *Monumentum Haraldi Hyldetandi, austrum & aquilonem versus saxis grandibus stipatum in medietullo immense mole quadrata, minoribus aliis innixa exornatum*: The Monument of *Harald Hyldetand*, saith he, towards the South and North surrounded with great stones, adorned in the middle with a square one of an immense bulk, resting upon others of lesser scantling. And in regard the Draught is not so small, but that the form may perfectly be understood, it is here as in Him presented to your View.

And



And this is that notable Monument of King Harald Hyldetand, whose form and manner of structure, not to take notice of his *Danish* sacrifices any more, this Doctors judgment hath chosen to analogize our *Stone-Heng*, and that also among many others, as he would have you believe, when scarcely one other of any sort is to be found throughout *Wormius* his whole Volume of *Danish Monuments*. Inasmuch, that how unwilling soever he was, you should know the fashion of *Lang-been-Misers Tumulus*, he found himself necessitated, either for an Example to present you with this, or none, and mutilate and corrupt his Author, to set some gloss upon it.

In the next place, as the plain and simple *Tumuli* were *Illiterati*, so the chiefest and most famous, such as he brings into president, were *Literati*, and had Inscriptions cut or trencht in one of the stones, greater usually, and more regular than the rest, declaring the Names of the Defunct, and Those Friends of theirs that did that last office for them. And, *hoc in ipso sepulchri meditullio, vel ad caput semper positum fuisse existimo, licet jam ad vias publicas aliaque loca translatum reperiatur*; this was alwayes set, I suppose, saith *Wormius* (*lib. 1. c. 13.*) in the middle of the Sepulchre, or head, though now found removed into the High-ways, and other places.

This then doth not only assure us these Monuments were *Literata*, but avoucheth the proportion of the stones also. For the more certain knowledge whereof our Author tells us, that he measured them with the *Seland Ell*, which, *ut hoc obiter semel monuisse sufficiat*, saith he, (*lib. 2. pag. 119.*) *continet duos pedes Romanos, juxta descriptionem Jacobi Capelle, & in super pollices duos cum semisse circiter, vel pedes duos, Rhyndandicos Snelii cum pollice firme dimidio*; that it may suffice by the way to remember it once for all, contains two *Roman* feet, according to *Jacobus Capella*, and about two inches and an half more, or two *Rhyndand* feet, after *Snelius* with half an inch almost. Now, the *Roman* foot is of our measure eleven inches and an half, the *Rhyndand* foot as much, and accordingly the *Ell* of *Seland*, two foot, one inch, and an half, somewhat less.

Among the many other Sepulchres in the *Cimbrick* Territory, *Tumulus*, saith he, *extat elatior*, whereof the stone insculpt, by the inhabitants called, *Runesteen*, exceeds four *Ells* in height, and is in breadth one and an half, bearing in the Old *Runick* or *Gothick* Language, as Latiniz'd by Him, with the rest that follow, this Epitaph. *BALDERVS LAPIDEM HUNC POSUIT IN MEMORIAM BONI REGIS SNI GONIS PATRIS SUI, VIRI OPTIMI, ET TVFÆ MATRIS SUI. AMBO SUB HOC TUMULO RECUBANT.*

*lib. 5. pag. 319.*

The stone in this *Tumulus* might be eight foot eight inches high, and



and was three foot two inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad of our measure. And if this the greatest, what were the rest?

In the Court of the Palace at *Trigwelo* in *Seland* is a stone, brought thither from the adjoining *Tumulus* by *Petrus Wobis* the Governor there, four Ells in height, and one and three quarters in breadth, having this Epigraph. *EGO DICTUS TREGI, EGO TUMULUM HUNC FECI, EGO SEPIMENTO CINCI HUNC TUMULUM CINCTUM. RAGNILTA SOROR ULFI SAXA POSUIT, Uxor ULFVILDI TERRAM EXAGGERAVIT TESTIS EST BISFAIR. QVISQUE PRO MODULO. TRES IGITUR FUIMUS SAXEI TUMULI FABRICATORES.* Lib. 2. p. 112.

The Stone on this Sepulchre was eight foot six inches high, and three foot three inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad of our measure.

But, not to perplex you more with these *Gothick* Names, in a *Tumulus* at *Stora* in *Scania*, the several stones yet remaining in their places, are much about one and the same bigness, three Ells in height, and in breadth as many, whereof one of them the greatest, hath this Engravement; *PATRICIUS RUNICAS HASCE LITERAS SCULPI CURAVIT IN MEMORIAM ASURII FRATRIS SUI: JAM HÆRES FACTUS EST TORO.* Lib. 3. p. 147.

This *Tumulus Wormius* celebrates for a famous, goodly, and elegant Monument, yet is it but fifty one foot in length, and eight foot and an half in breadth of our measure, and the stones but six foot, four inches and an half broad, and as many high, all different in figure, and most barbarously rude, as the work it self manifestly declares.

Thus from *Wormius* hath been given you the utmost greatness of the stones; but those that have travelled through the *Danish* Dominions, and full well observed them, affirm, they are far more contemptible, containing generally not above one Tun apiece, and in form various, and most immensely barbarous. And where now are those *Sepulchres* which this Doctor so lately told you, "are in more than one point of Analogy correspondent to *Stone-Heng*? Where those famous *Danish Antiquities*, with which (pag. 54.) he vaunts to have supplied you, that consist of a *Threefold* Order of stones, all of magnitude equal to, if not much transcending those of *Stone-Heng*? Where, that "Massive Tomb of King *Harald Hyldebrand*, which was both a Sepulchral Monument for Him, and a Court of Election for succeeding Kings; for many Ages after? where, I say, in the *Orb* of the *Moon*, or in *Terra incognita Australis*; for in the *Arctean* World none such or is, or ever was to be found?

And since from this invisible President he reports our Antiquity, not onely a Place for Electing and Inaugurating of Kings, but also a Sepulchral Monument; it remains to make some observation upon these barbarous *Tumuli*, and his reflection, and so go on. But first I should acquaint you, that how silent soever we find *Wormius* to be in letting us know, by what ways he reduc'd his Monuments from their Ruins to the forms they carry; he is superfluously dili-

gent in setting down the courses he took for discovery of his Inscriptions, telling us (*lib. 2. p. 110. 119, &c.*) with what industry he prepared the stones, by sweeping off the dust, and scraping away the Moss; with what diligence he cleansed the Letters, by washing the filth from them, and picking out the dirt; and that he called such and such Noblemen to be present, and implored the aid and assistance of all the by-standers, to be Witnesses of his care and fidelity; as if otherwise posterity would not believe that the Names of the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* were as barbarous as their Manners, for little else than such Names do any of them all, how numerous soever, import. To proceed,

*Wormius* avoucheth; First, that Kings were interred *in locis ubi aulas ac Regias suas tenebant*, in places where they kept their Courts and Royal Habitations; And, what Court of any *Danish* King, or Regal City of theirs, by any whatever History doth appear to have been anciently at *Stone-Heng*? And, when were any such Ruins found, or the Remains of any such digged up there?

Secondly, That Noblemen were inhumed in their own grounds and fields, near the High-way-sides, or rather *in viis publicis*, in the very High-ways, as *Johan. Cypraus*, whom I find quoted by him, hath it, whereby their Memories might be the better preserved, and made as it were immortal in the breasts of Passengers. Now, *Stone-Heng* lies distant from that ancient Road that leads to *Bath*, and those parts, much about a mile, as much as from the eminent parts thereof the same may fully be discerned. Besides, if this Doctor will have some Noble *Dane* buried there, he ought to have evinced by one single testimony at least, when such a *Dane* was Lord of the Mannor of *Stone-Heng*. And it may be demanded, where lay the fields and enclosed grounds, when "all the Plain from thence to "*Ambresbury*, was, till within these 200 years, a Forrest full of great " Trees?

Thirdly, that Generals, or Commanders of Armies, and other famous men, had but one onely rude row of broken craggs about the base of the *Tumulus* wherein they were inhumed. How then was *Stone-Heng* a Monument of any such, when the Foot-steps of four regular courses of polite stone, are even at this day remaining there, and not the least relique of any *Tumulus* at all? More particularly their disparity appears, in that

The greatness of the Sepulchres in the now *Denmark* consisted in cloddy Turfs; the Magnificence of our Antiquity in solid stone.

Those, had contemptible stones all different in Form; Our Antiquity, stately Pylasters of one only Figure Quadrangular, if not Pyramidal.

Those, had Mounts of Earth, twenty foot high at least, for the Corpses of Princes to lie in; Our Antiquity scarcely a Mole-hill for the body of a Mouse to creep into.

Those, of the Royal and Noble Kind were *Literata*, and had Epigraphs trencht into the Craggs: Our Antiquity was *Illiteratum*, having not a Letter engraven upon any stone.

But, why should I dispute it thus, seeing not any of the septentrional Monuments, that had stones about them, were erected in Plains? but either in inclosed grounds, or Palaces, or places at least near

near adjoyning to the Courts of Kings. For *Wormius* least Antiquity, how little soever some others respect it, should be prejudic'd by concealing the same, with a kind of asseveration affirms, as hath been said, that such *Tumuli* as were erected in Plains were adorned with great and goodly *Trees*; and had not so much as one stone about them: Whereas our *Stone-Heng* stands in a Plain, not much less in length, than the whole *Isle of Seland* in breadth; and consists of stones of such prodigious bulks, extraordinary greatness, *ingentis magnitudinis*, *stupenda magnitudinis*. Oh! for a *Danish* Writer, not this *English* Doctor to magnifie them, as never *Dane* beheld the like in *Denmark*.

That there are great numbers of *Tumuli* or *Burrows* of Earth, as well of Circular as Oblong form, lying dispersedly throughout this Kingdom and the Dominions thereof, is not to be denied; that some are of opinion those about *Dorchester* are *Danish*, is not to be denied also: When then, the *Danes* for hundreds of years together overrun most parts of *England*, and during their invasions of it, lost many eminent Commanders, until Victory by their Valour crowned them with success, and gave them full possession of the whole. How comes it, if to conserve the memory of their great Captains and Generals, they constantly used to cast up *Tumuli* in all Countries wherever they came, and compassed them about with great stones set in single, double, or treble Order, as this Doctor hath affirmed; that, not one only of the so many *Burrows* throughout this Realm, appears to be set about with either great or little stones, in any order whatever?

But, It may happily be objected, that *Wormius* tells us, in process of time these Sepulchres were made far more stately, than as yet we hear of, according to those fore-recited words of His, *Ætatis progressu plus opera in magnatum tumulis positum videtur, &c.* and therefore it is requisite to be known, what kind of Monuments these were, especially considering Doctor *Charleton* so much relies upon them, and from them seems to prove, that the *Danes*, as he will have it, "for the Tombs of their Chieftains and highest Commanders made use of the stones of the largest size they could possibly get: sparing no pains nor cost to raise them up in the most Magnificent Fabriques, their little skill in Architecture could amount to. Unto which is answered, that of the Kind mentioned in that Text, you have not onely had the Description already, but also the Draught of one of them, viz. that Sepulchre at *Koeschild*, whereby I hope you are fully and soon satisfied, what this Doctors most Magnificent Fabriques are, and what little skill in Architecture, his *Danes*, as he saith, had; and could he have dealt faithfully, this objection would never have been made; for, you may observe, that he cunningly gives you not the whole Text, but closeth it with an *&c.* Our Authors concluding words being, *In hunc firmè modum*, to wit, as the *Koeschild* Monument, the Draught of which is subjoynd next and immediately thereafter. But, what admiration soever the sight of so barbarous a Work may breed in *Passengers*, as Doctor *Charleton* in ostentation boasteth, certain it is, that to find him continually thus unwilling to declare the truth, breeds admiration in his Readers.

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As for that of *Lindebergius*, I need say no more, *Wormius* himself having long since, by a Writ of Error, vacated his judgement, when informing you, that, *Non tam Saxorum, quam Artificum quirit e tractare debebant, olim defectum fuisse*, that the *Danes* inhumed their Kings and Heroes in *Burrows* of Earth.

The Words of *Christianus Cilicius*, as quoted, are very remarkable I confess. For first, not to take notice either of *Lindebergius*, *Emmius*, or *Alexandrinus*, this *Cilicius* seems positively to be *Wormius* his Author, not this Doctors; for neither in Publick, or private Library in *England* is He to be found, nor to any New, or Old Book-Seller in *London* known, whatever pains or charge to meet with him, I have taken or been at. Secondly, *Wormius* discoursing, as you have heard, of *sepeliendi Ritibus*, and of the barbarous *Epochæ*, used by the Septentrional Nations, quoteth this *Cilicius*, saying, *Erant eorum sepultura in silvis & agris, tumulosque, &c. qui gigantum strata vocantur*. And in the said Chapter, to prove also, that the *Sarmatians* of old had among them the same Custom, citeth in like manner, *Alexander Guagninus*, in the same words, *Viz. Sepultura eorum erant in silvis & agris, tumulosque, &c.* Adding withal, *Nec mirum, cum ejusdem propaginis Cimbri, Gothi, Vandali, Daci, Sarmatæ extiterint*; Nor is it a wonder, saith he, since that the *Cimbrians*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Dacians*, *Sarmatians*, were all of the same extraction. Whereby you may observe, that he, having mentioned before, the People anciently inhabiting His own, and the more Northerly Countries in general terms only, now in particular gives a Catalogue of them; without ever nominating the *Danes* at all; which plainly discovers that by His *eorum* he doth not intend the *Danes*, there being no such people of old known, and when, of another stirp. And therefore, as these Monuments with the rest, are of far greater Antiquity; and, as at present, this Doctor cannot be fully charged with falsifying his Author, how pregnantlly soever it appears; so, it may justly be said, that he presumes very much to perswade you, before any such Nobility ever were; that *Erant Magnatum Danicorum sepultura in silvis & agris, &c.* Yet it cannot be denied, but that their Noble Families are very illustrious, most of them at this day being able, in a lineal descent, to derive their Ancestry from the time of the Emperor *Charles* the Great, during whose Reign the *Danes* first began to grow powerful. Besides, either *Cilicius* must contradict *Saxo Grammaticus* and all History, or else his *Strata Gigantum*, were not *Strata Danorum*; for, *Grammaticus* tells us, and with him *Olaus Magnus* and others concur, that by what Giants, living after the Flood was fallen, these and the like Erections were made, is not to be known from Story. Whereas, *Camden*, when saying the Antiquities of this Kingdom, are for their prodigiousness reputed to be the Works of Giants, affirms peremptorily, that they were erected by the *Romans*. Himself more properly may acquaint you therewith, And the common sort of People, saith he, do plainly say, these Roman Works are made by Giants, of such exceeding great admiration, and sumptuous Magnificence, not only their Relicks, but the very rubbish of their Ruins are. Take with this the testimony of *Fla. Gualterius* also, who in his Considerations upon *Panciro-lus*, lib. 1. cap. 21. describing the Forum of *Trajanus*, useth these words,

words, *Intorno era un portico ornato di colonne di Smisurata grandezza, tanto che erano gindicate piu presto opere de Giganti, che di huomini.* "Mark here now, Doctor, the near affinity of the very Name, *Stone-Heng* being by all our Authors, who have mentioned it, called "*Chorea Gigantum*, the Giants Dance, and that most Magnificent "Stony Monument of the Roman Emperors *Opus Gigantum*, the Work of Giants, more rather, than of *Apollodorus* the Architect of such prodigious vastness the Columns that adorn'd it were. Mark likewise by whom it was so called, not by Fblers or Barbarians, but the succeeding Generations even of Rome it self, and Her most learned Antiquaries. And that the *Strata Romanorum* with us in *England* are called not *Strata Gigantum* an inferior expression, but *Strata Magorum*, Causeways done by the help of Devils, *Watfield Pavement* in *Cheshire* yields ample authority.

In the last place *Clemens Alexandrinus* is introduced, for what? to prove that Temples had their Original from Sepulchres, which to what purpose it's done, I apprehend not, unless to declare unto the world, that should it be admitted, or could it be made appear, that *Stone-Heng* was originally a Sepulchre, it thereby, (if for no other cause) may rightly be concluded, that the same was anciently a Temple. But, this I will say, that *Clemens Alexandrinus* (in *Protreptico*) is the man, whose words only, throughout almost his whole Book, this Doctor hath truly quoted, and *This*, indeed, perhaps you'll smile at, as worthily you may; and wonder withal from whence such sudden and unexpected sincerity should proceed.

But since he hath thus taken occasion to mention it, you may be inquisitive, perhaps, after the Original of this kind of Idolatry. *Jan. Jac. Boissardus Vespentinus* from *Diophantus* the *Lacedæmonian* relates, that among the *Ægyptians* was one *Syrophanes* a *Satrapa* of very great power, that had but one Son, Heir, and Successor in both his Honour and Estate; whose death so afflicted him with sorrow, as to palliate his grief, he devised all possible means to perpetuate the Memory of his Child. First, he set up his Statue most artificially wrought in a secret place of his House, adorning it every day with fresh Flowers, and other more sumptuous Ornaments; then commanded his Followers and Servants to adore the same, perswading them it participated of a Divine Nature; and at last made it an *Asylum*, to which any of them flying remain'd indemnified for whatever delict committed. And this superstition, saith mine Author, immediately afterwards pass'd to the Sepulchres and Statues of other Princes, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* in his *Doctrinal* asserts, while speaking of the Sepulchre of *Acrisus* at *Larissa*, and of *Cecrops* among the *Athenians*. Pass we next to the

*Jan. Jac. Boiss. Vesp. An. Rom. lib. 2. p. 25.*

### Places of Judicature.

"Where Judgment, saith he, was publicly given concerning  
 "Right and litigious Sutes determined betwixt Subject and Sub-  
 "ject, according to the known Laws and Constitutions of the  
 "Country; and that either immediately by the King himself, where  
 "the parties concern'd were noble, or the matter in controversie  
 "important; or otherwise by his deputed Judges, in cases of less

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"moment.

“moment. These Courts were, like Justice her self naked, and open; standing not in Cities, nor Towns, but in Fields and spacious *Campania's*; nor covered with roofs, but with a Kind of rude Magnificence made only of a certain plot of ground, of a Quadrangular or Oval Figure, set apart by an enclosure of the vastest stones, that could possibly be had, placed like Columns, at equal distance, (*what all these amount to, you are reasonably acquainted with already*) “with one great stone, for a Judgement Seat, in or near the middle: as appears from the remains of Two (anciently very eminent) yet visible in Denmark.

“The One in *Seland*, near the City *Oyething*; whose manner of structure, and capacity *Ol. Wormius* having with great diligence survey'd, he thus describes it. *Vidi illud quadraginta sex saxis stupendæ magnitudinis cinctum fuisse, eminente in ejus medietullo grandiusculo quodam, omnia vero in ovalem disposita erant figuram, ita quidem, ut utrinque ad latera; circa medianam portam quasi, vel aditus pateret meridiem & septentrionem versus. Longitudo nonaginta passus æquabat, latitudo viginti.* This Forum, or *Thing* (in the Danish Language) was begirt about with forty six stones of wonderful magnitude, and had one great stone standing in the middle: all the stones of the enclosure were disposed into an Oval figure, so that about the middle, on each side, was left as it were a Gate, or Entrance, one toward the South, the other toward the North. The length of the Oval was ninety paces, the breadth twenty.

“The Other near *Aasmuntorp* *undique cantibus septum*, hemm'd in on all sides with stones equal to Rocks, which gave Name to the place where it stands, that being called *Ætinget*, to this day. Many other of the same kind are to be seen in other Provinces of Denmark; saith our Author.

“As these Courts of Justice were rude in their Fabrique; so for many Ages together, were the wayes of Trial practised in them. And so this Doctor informing you, with most of their several kinds, concludes, that, “notwithstanding the ways of trial were thus various, yet the places were still the same, namely, these open and rude Courts here described.

*Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 10.*

*Olaus Wormius* having ended with those kind of Monuments which either of Earth only, or Earth commixt with stones, are now in the Northern Regions to be found, proceeds unto those *quæ solis constant saxis*, that consist wholly of stones, and under the title of these treats of the *Fora veterum*, as he calls them, or Places in which according to the Constitutions and Laws of the Countrey, Suits and Controversies between party and party, were publickly decided. Of these Places therefore being by the *Runians* called anciently *Things*, we are at present to discourse, and of the men of old, that founded them more hereafter.

*Id. l. 2. p. 118.*

Now, as the *Burrows* in the former Monuments were Mounts made up of heaps of Earth, and to use our Authors own words *ex sola terra congesta*, or *aggesta gleba & lapidibus*, and the impalement about them exactly square alwayes, or nearly approaching that Figure: so, these *Fora* consisted and were made *ex congerie grandiorum lapidum*, of an heap of great stones, and the muniment surrounding them, was posi-



positively of either a Quadrangular or Oval Form. And as the main bulk of *Thöse* might every way be ascended, in regard of their roundness, or scarp if square; so the main work of *Thöse*, was inaccessible, and could not be entred into, saving by two ways, either from the South or North; for that, towards these quarters of the Heaven only, about the middle of the structure were Gate-ways left, by which the litigious and others had access into them. Whether they were covered, yea or no, from *Wormius* appears not, for though the space between the enclosure and *Forum* was probably uncovered; considering nevertheless, that the *Forum* it self was made of stones heaped up together, and respecting the Gates in nature it seems of a solid Wall, (not unlike, it's probable to the enclosed grounds on *Mendipp*, and elsewhere in the West of *England*;) rather than otherwise, they might or might not be covered, at pleasure; whatever this Doctor to the contrary hath unwarrantably suggested.

Their situation was divers, but where-ever else in Plains never, sometimes they were sited in Woods and Groves near the Altars of the Gods, *in silvis & lucis prope aras Deorum*, saith our Author, which manifests how the places of Idolatry among these Septentrional Nations were sited also, a thing not unworthy your observation; sometimes in open grounds and fields, but then adjoining likewise to the head City of the Province, and near the Castle appertaining to it, which from the *Forum* took denomination alwayes. "Hence that near *Aasmuntopp*, gave Name to the place where it stands, "the same being called *Tinget*, to this day. And hence also was "the City of *Orething* so called; hear *Wormius* himself, *Ab hoc foro Dyething, vicina arx vetustate & capacitate insignis, una cum opido nomen traxit ut Orethingburgum vocitetur*; From this *Forum Dyething*, saith he, the adjacent Castle, famous for age and receipt, together with the Town acquired the Name *Orethingburgh* (*loco citato, & lib. 2. pag. 118.*) And sometimes, for the more ease and conveniency of the people, no doubt, they were sited near the Sea-Coasts likewise, for thus our Author informs us, *In principatu Boreforum vulgo Woxseberit, antiquitus forum erat haud procul à littore maris situm Dyething dictum, cujus etiamnum haud obscura extant vestigia*; In the Principality of the *Borefians* vulgarly *Woxseberit*, was, in times of old a *Forum*, not far from the Sea-shore called *Dyething*, of which the foot-steps yet apparently remain. And though of this he gives us no Draught, it is thus notwithstanding upon his diligent View described by Him, *Vidi illud quadraginta sex saxis, &c.* I observed the same, saith he, to be compassed with forty six stones of stupendious magnitude, one of conspicuous greatness standing in the middle, but all of an oval form; yet so, that upon each side about the middle towards the South and North, was, as it were a Gate or Passage. The length equalled ninety paces, the breadth twenty.

These *Fora* seem to have been peculiar to these Barbarians of the North, for *Wormius* gives not any Example that they were ever to be found elsewhere; neither will I attempt it, unless it may be supposed; that, that Antique manner of giving Judgement openly by the Elders, at or without the Gates of Cities, of which we read in  
Sacred

Sacred Story, may in some sort relate unto them. However, that His *Fora* were *Literata Wormius* will assure you; for he not only gives us the Inscription of that at *Dreching*, but also the scantlings of the middle stone on which it was insculpt, whereby the wonderful magnitude of the rest, considering the wonderful vastness of those past, may probably be conceived. The Epigraph our Author thus renders from the Runick. *QUIA LEGES DISÆ MAGNO IN PRECIO ESSE CONVENIT, HUC QUERELÆ ADFERENDÆ*. This *Disa* or *Thisa* was their Goddess of Justice, whom they adored with supreme veneration, and unto whom they consecrated the third day of the Week *Thisa dag* or *Thistdag*.

The Dimensions of this Stone was two *Seland* Ells, with one quarter and an half in length; half an Ell, and two thirds of a quarter in thickness; and in the broadest part less by one third of a quarter than one Ell: so that of our measure it was five foot, half an inch, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of an inch high; one foot five inches thick; and one foot ten inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad. Now, How is this stone comparable in magnitude, to those in our Antiquity when the very least of them far transcends it? And, how in form it resembles them also, the following Draught thereof declares.



But, say Doctor, was not Justice sharp and severe, as well as *naked and open*, when the Judges sate mounted upon such *Judgement Seats* as these; for other *Stone in or near the middle*, our Author remembers not? Yet he will perhaps tell you, that the *Cimbrians*, *Goths* and *Dacians* had brawny Muscles, were thick-skin'd fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater disages; the *Danes* being unconcern'd: For, what had they to do with *Places of Judicature*, that knew not what Laws meant, or what Order was, till they were regulated by their King *Gotricus*, Anno 797. as hath been proved. Or, what with these *Fora*, of so high Antiquity, when the Kingdoms of those Nations, were not until many Ages after, either by Arms subdued, or by marriages united to that Crown, though now reduced under the Sovereignty of a Monarch, the present King of *Denmark*? as He himself (*pag. 50.*) asserts; and their own Histories manifest. Or lastly, what with works wholly of Stone, when they knew not what belonged to the working in Stone? as *Wormius* hath inform'd you; Who, having before fancied, that in regard of their stately height, the *Pylasters* and *Architraves* in our Antiquity

quity were designed for Altars; now again, supposing that the main body of it consisted *ex congerie grandiorum lapidum*, of an heap of great stones, rude and indigested like these *Fora*, thinketh it also to be one of them, his words, when mentioning it from *Camden*, being, *Ego Aras, aut Forum judicis deputatum esse arbitror*, I suppose it to have been appointed for Altars, or a *Forum* for Judicial matters. But, it may be said of some others, as He himself saith of *Johannes Messenius* in delivering an absurd and ridiculous opinion concerning the place where *Habor* a Prince of *Suecia* was sometimes betrayed, imprisoned, and executed; *Insigniter impudentem hunc hominem esse oportet, qui audacter adeo de loco hoc, quem nunquam vidit, id asserere & propalare audet, cujus contrarium ocularis docet inspectio*; This man, saith he, must be extremely shameless, that dares so boldly of this Place, which he never saw, affirm and divulgethat, of which our eyes teach the direct contrary. For,

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. l. i. c. 9.*

*Id. l. 2. p. 135.*

These *Fora* were made of a form not to be varied, being always, as himself hath positively told us, either Quadrangular or Oval: *Stone-Heng* is Circular.

These, consisted of a rude heap of Stones: *Stone-Heng* is an orderly Building.

These, as inclosed Structures, had access into the main Work, by two ways only, from the South and North: *Stone-Heng* as every way open, gave admittance into it self, by no less than thirty, from all Quarters of the Heaven.

These, whether covered, yea or no, doth not appear: *Stone-Heng* was certainly *sub Dio* without a Roof.

These, were never sited in Plains, but either in Woods or Groves, or Fields adjoining to the chief City of the respective Province wherein they stood; or near the Sea-shore: *Stone-Heng* is distant from the Sea thirty miles at least, and no less than seven from *Wilton*, which in times of old (till the *Danes* under *Sueno* so ruined and destroyed the same, as it could never recover its pristine glory to this day) was the Metropolis of *Wiltshire*; neither had *Stone-Heng* ever, as History remembers, or the memory of man can tell, so much as a Tree, much less any Woods or Groves near the same, until this Doctor made a vast Forrest about it.

These, gave Denomination to the Towns and Castles near which they stood: But neither *Wilton*, the *Old Castle*, *Salisbury*, nor any whatever Town or Fortrefs in *Wiltshire* of old, or at this day, hath or ever had the least affinity with the Name of *Stone-Heng*, as Doctor *Charleton* himself will I suppose grant.

These, were *Literata*: *Stone-Heng*, *Illiteratum*.

Lastly, we are to be no longer solicitous, why He makes it a Slaughter-House, seeing *Wormius* pretends it an High-Court of Justice. Nor wonder Learning is contemn'd, when such shallow conceptions by such profound Doctors are published to the World. Wherefore desisting *tam palpabiles nanias excutere*, if the conjectures of the *One*, in interpreting *Gothick* Inscriptions be no better than his Judgement in Monuments by Art magnificently erected, leave may be given to the *Other* to oppose and contradict Him, and raise surmises of his own no less frivolous and vain.



I should now proceed unto Trophies, But in regard I am to pursue our Doctor, must, for answering him somewhat digress, and touch briefly, upon the several ways in use among the Septentrional Nations for deciding controversies of most importance, in doubtful cases at least, where the proofs could not be clear and evident. These were comprehended chiefly under two Kinds, *Duel* and *Ordeal*.

The manner of the Decision by *Duel*, is by *Olaus Wormius* from *Arngrim* in his History of *Island* thus set down. In matters of small importance, as gladiatory sports, the Combatants being to fight, a place, which not exceeded prefixed limits, was set out; and which, as the *Greeks* and *Romans* with sand, was covered over with a sheet or some such thing, for the Duellists to make their traverses upon. He that had blood first drawn upon him, was adjudged vanquished, and might for three marks of the best silver redeem his safety. But, in trials of great concernment, a certain plot of ground was marked out, and encompassed with stakes of Wood, and he that in this savage encounter slew his adversary, succeeded heir to all the estate of him slain. When the Victory was obtained, an huge Bull was immediately brought forth, which if at one blow the Victor killed not, the Kinsmen of the Vanquished might have the matter decided by Law.

The Arms they used in these Duels were an Helmet, Shield, Sword, and Spear. He that was defied gave the first stroak, and so they struck in course.

*Arngr. Rev.*  
*Island. lib. 1.*  
*cap. 9.*  
*Ol. Worm. Mon.*  
*Dan. lib. 1.*  
*cap. 10.*

There was another manner of *Duel*, that was performed in *capacissimo vase superne clauso*, in a very large Vessel covered over-head, at which instead of a sword, they used a Club of a Cubit long. And that this way of trial was in a *rude*, though not *open Court*, may well be allowed this Doctor, His *Fora* being more like a Tub, than *Stone-Heng*.

These barbarous Laws and Customs, saith *Wormius*, had taken such deep root among the Septentrional Nations, as until the *Lateran Council* and others condemned them, they began not to be abrogated, so many Ages otherwise being not able to extirpate them. And in the now Dominions of *Denmark*, it seems, they continued in force until *Poppo*, whom they call the Popes Chaplain, converted those Countries to the Christian Faith, in the year of our Lord, 950; and in the 15th. year of the Emperor *Otho* the Great. About which time, or not long after, the determination by *Ordeal* succeeded in their places, occasioned as I find in *Wormius*, thus. *Poppo* a Learned and Pious Man, being sent from *Rome* to convert the Kingdom of *Dacia*, *Alradus* the then King thereof, told him, that he should by some miracle make the truth of his Religion manifest; when He, the King so commanding, took an hot burning iron of great weight, and to the amazement of all, bare-handed carried the same, wher-ever he pleased, without any the least hurt.

The Trial by *Ordeal*, which is as much to say *Due-part*, and which is generally used by the *Germans*, and *Neatherlanders* instead of *Dome*, or *Judgement* to this day, was of two sorts; *Fire Ordeal*, and *Water Ordeal*. That by Fire was accustomed in this manner to be determined. The Party suspected, either going leasurcly a ve-  
ry

ry little way carried in his bare hand a red hot Iron ; or, as it were running, walked upon certain Plough-shares burning hot. The Iron weighed sometimes one pound, sometimes three, and when *This* was used it was called triple *Ordeal*, when *That* single. And the Iron seems to have been like a Glove, or Gantlet in form, and the Delinquent to have worn it on his hand rather, than carried it.

Another manner we read of, in which the accused blind-fold and bare-footed, walked between nine fiery Plough-shares set at equal distances. And thus *Emma* the Mother of *Edward* the Confessor underwent her purgation ; but the Case seems singular.

If the Delinquent escaped unhurt, they declared him innocent, but burnt by the fire guilty. *Water Ordeal* was of two Kinds also, namely, of *Cold* and *Hot Water* ; for, either they threw the condemned party over head and ears, (as we say) into Cold Water, and then (as it was vehemently believed) if not Nocent he settled at the bottom a while, if Nocent the Water forth-with cast him up again : or else, they thrust his Arms into boyling Water up to the Elbows, and accordingly pronounced him guilty, or not. By *Fire-Ordeal* Noble and Freemen had power of purging themselves : But, Countrey Clowns and Villains were tried by the other. In *Churches*, not this Doctors *Fora*, the trials past. And they were abolished by *Woldemar* the first, as some will have it ; or, as others by *Woldemar* the second, yet nevertheless from certain Historical Circumstances *Wormius* imagines they might in some cases continue to *Anno* 1350. And in several places of both *Germanies* by Cold *Water-Ordeal* they try those poor wretches that are accused to be Witches at this day.

The Trial by *Ordeal* abrogated, the Cognisance of Causes, was imposed upon twelve men, who according to what was right and just delivered their opinions, and to their Verdicts by publique authority all were obliged to submit. Yet this way seems to have been in practise long before, for, it is conceived, saith *Wormius*, that *Regnerus* surnamed *Lodbrog*, in English *Leather-breech*, who is thought to have lived about the year of our Salvation, 820, first brought it in use.

This way of trial since the first Institution of it among us by King *Ethelred*, hath for many generations continued undoubtedly equal, but during our late distempers, what by impanelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and suborning them, and other indirect means, it grew so corrupted, as if not seriously looked into, and in time prevented, it is likely to prove the only calamity of this Age.

But, this way of Trial seems to be more ancient than *Regnerus*, and derived rather from a Custome of some other of the Nations inhabiting the *Chersonese* of old, if not from the *Saxons*, let the *Danish* Writers boast what they please. For *Christian. Cilicinus* (*lib. 1. Belli Dithmars.*) as quoted by *Wormius* himself relates, That whole Towns and Parishes of that Tract, at times and places appointed by agreement, met together in the Fields, (as probably with us is used at the Election of Knights of Shires) but armed ; where the Plaintiff and Defendant declared their cases, which known, the whole Assembly went to Council, and after mature debate delivered their

their Sentence, to which if the parties interess'd refused to submit, twelve Delegates or Arbitrators were indifferently chosen to decide the Controversie; and from these also an Appeal lay to the general convention of the whole Province. This Custom of Judicature was observed once a year, and the Places of Trial were from thence called, not *Fora Veterum*, but *ANNUÆ TRABES*, of which many, saith *Cilicius*, in the *Chersoneß*, as at *Rendelburgh* particularly retain the Name even to this day. So that whereas according to this Ordination the matter in debate, was by the Parochial Assembly sentenced at first, and afterwards devolving to the twelve men to be decided; from them the Appeal lay to the Provincial Convention at last; by *Lodbrog's* Constitution, they were to submit to the Judgement of the twelve only, without an Appeal. And therefore in regard the *Saxons* were the more Ancient Inhabitants of the *Chersoneß*, and this way of Trial in practise there, (in all likelihood) before ever the *Danes* were a Nation, it is highly probable, that from the Custom of their own Countrey, not from the *Danes*, they brought it in use here; and knowing the confusion incident to the first decision, and the dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal, all that they had to do, was to disanul and cut the same off, which common reason for expediting of Justice, without having recourse to *Lodbrog's* Example, might readily teach them. As for that Custom introduced by *Harald the 7th.* that the Defendant might purge himself by his own Oath, against whatever testimony were the same never so plain, and clear, it being of all others most pernicious and destructive, I freely leave unto this Doctor. Now, seeing that these ways of Trial were thus various, it had been more pertinent for him, in order to the Trial of his Title, to have manifested that some one of the so many, had been ever decided by the *Danes* at *Stone-Heng*, then affirmed, that notwithstanding their variety "the Places were still the same, namely, his open and rude Courts, whereof the contrary appears more true. But to proceed to his

#### *Places of Combats or Fights.*

"These, saith he, were indeed, always designed by Great stones, (however it is an ingenious confession, you'll say, that not any of the former were) but not constant to any one Figure, so as to be thereby alone distinguishable, without the help of Tradition. For, though *Saxo Grammat.* (lib. 1. cap. 29.) willing to give some directions, how, from the several Ordinations of the stones, Posterity might guess aright at the several occasions, upon which they were set up; delivers this as a general Rule? *Recto & longo ordine pugilum certamina, quadrato turmas bellantium, & sphaerico familiarum designantia sepulturas; ac cuneato equestrum acies ibidem, vel prope, fortunatius triumphasse: yet Wormius* professeth, he much doubted whether this Order were every where strictly observed, or not, afterward alleaging Examples of different Figures.

"One he mentions out of the Author of *Histor. Bremensis*, (lib. 2. cap. 9. that consisting of one mighty stone, was erected in memory



“mory of a Duel fought near a place called *Agrimeswedel*, in which a famous Combatant, *Biurguido*, overcame and slew a Champion of the *Slavi*, and acquired immortal honour.

“Others he speaks of “that were marked with many huge stones set equally distant each from other, in a straight line; some that were truly Cirques, and some Quadrangular; all which together with the Laws and Manner of such Camp-fights betwixt the Champions of several Kings, you may see fully described by him (*Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 9.*) in the mean time I hasten to the *Danish* Trophies.

That the *Places of Combats, or Fights* of most importance were set out, or enclosed, not with stones but stakes of Wood, *Wormius* from *Arngrim* the Islander hath already told you, and these stakes to follow him herein also, were called *Hællesteingur*, *idcirco quia forsan cancellis istis primum corylus materia fuerat*; because perhaps, saith he, *Hælle* was the material of which the stakes were at first made. But *Wormius* himself is of a contrary opinion; for he, apprehending that faggot-sticks would not correspond with the greatness of such *Heroes* as the *Runians*, will have them to be environed with stones at least, leaving their vastness, nevertheless, to be boasted by this Doctor. This conjecture of his is grounded upon a relation *Saxo Grammaticus* makes of a Duel fought between one *Frotho*, and his opponent *Frogerus*, the words, as *Wormius* citeth them are these; *Frogerum è diverso bina quadrata forma spacia cubitalibus figurata lateribus humi denotasse; a locorum usu documenti initium editurum*. Now, how can it be collected from hence, that these places were surrounded with stones, when not a word is expressed to that purpose, but the direct contrary: For, *Saxo* plainly affirms, that *Frogerus* marked out the ground with clods of dried earth a cubit high, you may call them burnt bricks, if the Antiquity of the Story will permit it. However, that these places were of a square form, and sometimes circular, we need not doubt, since that for what use soever any plot of ground is set out, some form or other it must of necessity have.

*Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 9.*

The manner of their Combating in those times, was, as appears, far different from ours. For, they did not closely follow their blows, but with an interval of time between, and a distinct succession of striking. The Defendant first, the Appellant afterwards, as you lately heard. Few also, yet cruel strokes they gave, glorying rather in the mightiness or deadliness, than in the number of them, and he that by the force of his adversary was driven out of the place prescribed, was adjudged vanquished. Two, to fight against one was reputed both unjust and infamous.

Other Laws and manner of such Camp-fights, are not to be found in *Wormius*, much less a syllable otherwise of any marked with many huge stones (a Cubit high, at least) set equally distant each from other, no man, except this Doctor, knowing in what variety of figures. And that no Inscriptions were insculpt upon the *Hællewands*, let me desire you to credit him. And so I pass on unto his pretendedly *Danish*

## Trophies.

“ Or Monuments of great Battles fought, and Victories obtain'd.  
 “ Which, though agreeing among themselves, in their durable and  
 “ massie materials, are nevertheless irreconcilably discrepant in  
 “ their forms, so that in these, as well as in the other sorts hitherto  
 “ survey'd, the Founders seem to have entrusted the remembrance  
 “ of their glorious successes, as much to the voice of Fame, and  
 “ popular Tradition, as to the obscure signification of any one Fi-  
 “ gure or Scheme observed in the Monuments themselves: or else  
 “ varying the Plat-forms of their Triumphal Piles, according to the  
 “ various circumstances of their Encounters, and fortunate At-  
 “ chievements, and the commodities of the place; they left poste-  
 “ rity, who could not arrive at certain knowledge of those Cir-  
 “ cumstances, to grope after their particular stories, in the dark-  
 “ ness of uncertain conjectures. This our Author *Ol. Wormius*, was  
 “ too ingenious to excuse, or conceal; and therefore, though in  
 “ compliance with the former perswasion of his Country, he tells  
 “ us, *Integri exercitus stragem lapidum quadrata in plano disposi-*  
 “ *tione indicasse*, That the ancient *Danes* by stones disposed into  
 “ a Quadrangle, shewed the overthrow of an whole Army of their  
 “ Enemies, upon or near that place, yet he immediately subjoyns,  
 “ *Verum non ubique ab omnibus præcise observatum fuisse hunc or-*  
 “ *dinem ac dispositionem Saxorum*, planè mihi persuadeo; But I  
 “ perswade my self fully, that this order or disposition of the stones,  
 “ was not precisely observed by all, in all places. However, it im-  
 “ ports us not to premit an Example or two, of these huge Tri-  
 “ umphal Antiquities.

“ In the Diocess of *Bergen*, on a wide mountainous place, near a  
 “ Village, called *Upsnes*, you may with a delightful wonder, behold  
 “ six stones of an incredible magnitude, resembling Pyramids, ere-  
 “ cted at equal distances, in two semi-circles one within another;  
 “ each invironed with two entire circles of lesser stones of Oval Fi-  
 “ gure; and in the middle of the intercolumnary spaces in each se-  
 “ mi-circle, a great multitude of the like stones heaped one upon  
 “ another, till they amount toward a Cone; and all in a most ele-  
 “ gant order, set up in memory of a bloody Battle fought upon  
 “ the place; as the people of the Countrey report by hear-say from  
 “ their fore-fathers, though their relations differ in many circum-  
 “ stantial particulars. After this description, our Author addeth,  
 “ *Plura ejusdem generis & alibi in eadem Diocesi videre & observare*  
 “ *licet, figura quidem diversa, sed eundem in usum fabricata.*

*Ol. Mag. Hist.  
 Goth. l. i. c. 29.*

It was a very ancient Custom of the old *Goths* and *Sueons*, saith  
 the most Reverend Arch-Bishop of *Upsal Olavus Magnus* (to whom  
 we must here begin to be beholding, otherwise, all the Dominions  
 of the now *Denmark* will hardly furnish us with any of these kind  
 of Monuments) that, where either in the Fields or Mountains any  
 Battles were fought, there to erect stones like *Egyptian* Pyramids,  
 supposing thereby, such their famous Deeds *brevisimo aliquo titulo*  
*insculpentes*, by insculping some short Inscription, comprehend-  
 ing their Names and Actions, might be perpetuated to Posterity.

These

These Obeliskes, or haughty stones, set up by Gyants or Combatants, are in no places of all the Northern Parts to be more seen, than among the *Ostrogoths* and *Vestrogoths*, and the upper *Suecons*, sited in *Bivitis* seu *Trivitis*, where several ways parted; or else in vast Desarts, which long since either by Plague, Famine, or the Sword are become desolate of inhabitants. And this may happily be the reason, why *Olaus Wormius* is so barren of Examples of this kind, within the now *Danish* Empire, for unless he had travelled for them to *Bergen* in *Scania* (a Province on the Main of *Scandia*) of old part of the *Gothick* Kingdom, and that that Country had afforded him one, we should have been enforced to have sought for them, even where you please. And therefore *Stephanus Stephanus* that we might the more truly understand what they were, and be fully informed of their manner, in his Comment upon the Preface of *Saxo Grammaticus*, tells us, that they were such as the old *Gracians*, whilst *Barbarians*, and before *Danans* came amongst them, used to erect. Such as *Seth* before the Flood as I told you at first, set up. And such rude craggs, on which *Hannibal* in memory of his Passage over the *Grajan Alps*, caused that Expedition of His to be engraven.

But, in regard the Inscriptions were short, commemorating rather the Names of the Victors, than the Victories obtained, *Saxo Grammaticus* sets down a general rule to discover not only these Trophies, but also the former Monuments by, saying, as this Doctor will have him, *Recto & longo ordine*, &c. as you have heard; for in regard he is not cited by *Ol. Wormius* (*Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 9.*) as is suggested, but the Text there delivered is given from *Ol. Magnus*, who, in most agreeingly accords with *Saxo*, I shall from him repeat it, his words being, *Literato rectoque & longo ordine pugilum certamina, quadrato turmas bellantium, & Spharico familiarum designantia sepulcras, ac cuneato, equestrum ac pedestrum acies ibidem vel prope fortunatus triumphasse*; A Letter'd and straight and long order denotes, saith *Magnus*, the conflicts of Combatants, A square the encounters of Soldiers by parties; A round the Sepulchres of Families, and a Wedge form, that an whole Army of Horsemen or Footmen, had there, or not far thence fortunately fought.

Now, should you be curious to know, wherefore *Wormius* in a matter of such importance, useth the Authority of a Forraigner rather, than his own Country-man, the reason may be, 1. Because within the ancient *Gothick* Kingdom, only, not *Cimbrick* or *Dacick* Realms, these kind of Monuments are to be found. 2. He being resolved to make it doubtful, whether the Rule was general, or not, Quotes the Prelate, and why? because otherwise he might seem to bring into question what the Grammarian so positively asserts, of whose reputation he is most jealous, I confess. But the cause why he quarrels the rule, without rendring the least reason for it, is evident, in regard he knew, that should he grant it to be general, he could never, upon occasion, have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his pleasure, as namely *Ours* within this Kingdom; which he subjoyns immediately thereto. But Doctor *Charleton*, more mindful to omit the word *Literatum*, then to give you notice



tice of this, cites *Saxo Grammaticus*; and (least the fraud should be detected) where? *Lib. 1. cap. 29.* when no impression of this Author was ever digested into Chapters. Neither, will *Wormius* allow, *Integri exercitus stragem lapidum quadrata in plano dispositione indicasse*, that stones disposed into a square form demonstrated the over-throw of an whole Army; to have been not as this Doctor by the Ancient Danes, but by Antiquity, precisely observed; yet for this he affords a reason, and a prevalent one also, if report may be held true. *In Diœcesi namque Bergensi Parochia Tysnes, juxta curiam Opeland inter sex minorum lapidum cumulos, sex alia stupende magnitudinis erecta conspiciuntur saxa ordine eleganti, a prefato tamen diverso, quæ in memoriam commissi hic pralii posita etiamnum referunt accolæ, quamvis incerto rumore, circumstantiis diversis;* For, saith he, in the Diocesis of Bergen in the Parish of Tysnes, near to the Court at Opeland, among six heaps of small stone six other stones of stupendous magnitude are seen set up in an elegant order, but different from that aforesaid (*viz. That Stone in Breme*) in memory of a Battle there fought, as the Inhabitants at this day from uncertain report with various circumstances relate. These being the substance of his words, the Draught followes, as in his First Book, and Ninth Chapter, it appears.



Behold them! Doth *Wormius* stile this elegant? then is the elegance of *Stone-Heng* unexpressible. Doth he say it was orderly? *Rudes indigestaque moles*, composed by directly indirect lines, and mishapen shapes. Doth he call them stones? Certainly they are ribs of Whales, and *Tennis-Balls*; Atomes, Meer Atomes: and the question may be, how in Nature such stones as the second and fourth could

could be found out rather, than that she should produce such deformed forms, to make their opposites appear more beautiful and goodly. What is become of the *Semicircles* this Doctor possess'd his Readers with? Converted into unequally obtuse Angles, and irregularly different distances. Where the wide Mountainous place? Changed into the pleasant Countrey near to the Court at *Speland*. Where the delightful Wonder? when nothing but Barbarism is seen. Are these your *Triumphal Piles*, your *Triumphal Antiquities*, your *Pyramids*; These your *Cones* and *Ovals*, These your *Intercolumnary spaces* Doctor? It's wonder his judgment told us not, they were *genuinely figured Columns*.

To his former Trophy *Wormius* adds the figure of an Obelisque, which had it not a cross upon it, he saith, he should suppose to be a Trophy also, but in regard thereof concludes it might be a Monument erected by some Christian, in memory of an Ethnick. It is extant in the same Diocess, being nine *Seland* Ells in height, at the base five quarters in breadth, and one in thickness; so that of our measure, it is nineteen foot one inch, and an half long, two foot seven inches and  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and six inches  $\frac{1}{4}$  thick, and *after this description*, indeed, he tells us, (not in relation to the former Monument, as this Doctor affirms) *Plura ejusdem generis & alibi in eadem Diocesi videre & observare licet, figura quidem diversa, sed eundem in usum fabrefacta*. The form of the Obelisque, thanks to the *Goths*, follows.

Taking therefore this *Insignis Obeliscus*, as our Author terms it (and we need not question, but that, (as contemptible as it is to the Pylasters in our Antiquity) it was the most mighty he could meet with) for president, let us endeavour to find out the scantlings of those stones at *Tythes*.

Admit then the first and most eminent Stone of the Trophy there, to be twenty foot in height clear, and accordingly five foot in breadth, though if *Wormius* his Draughts be drawn both to one Scale, as very probable they are, it is not twelve foot high, and where then are those *Stones of an incredible magnitude*, this Doctor told us of? Besides, the greater stone being twenty foot in height, those about the bottom are but one foot high at utmost, and as for the heaps that lie dispersedly between, they are but heaps of pibles only, and yet forsooth must be compared to those at *Stone-Heng*. *Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*.



Furthermore, if you will not allow *Wormius* his Draughts to be drawn both to one Scale, yet that you may know, I have taken a most indifferent way, hear *Olans Magnus* describing these Trophies, *habent itaque hæc saxa, in plerisque locis longitudinem 10, vel 15, 20, aut 30, & amplius, ac latitudinem quatuor vel sex pedum*. So that considering the extreame, ten foot being the least, and above thirty the most, it cannot be denied, but that the mean proportion may well accord with twenty foot, and much exceed it rather.

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. l. i. c. 14.  
Steph. Steph.  
in Præf. Sax.  
Gram.*

Now, concerning the Epigraphs on these Trophies, besides what *Ol. Magnus* hath already said, this Doctors own Author *Ol. Wormius*, and *Steph. Stephanus* also will attest, that not only the stones of Tumuli were adorned with Inscriptions, *sed etiam victoriarum, & rerum præclare gestarum Trophea*; But likewise the Trophies of Victories, and actions famously atchieved. And if you desire to know after what manner they were trencht in the stones, *Ol. Magnus* shall acquaint you therewith. For, he recordeth, That the Writings began on the right hand at the foot of the stone, were continued up to the top, and then turning down again terminated in the left foot; or again in the same order began and ended on the contrary side. Every Letter was of the breadth and length of the greatest finger of a mans hand. And though by injury of weather, and dirt many of them (to use his words) *ob immemorabilem antiquitatem excessæ*, through their unknown Antiquity are worn out, the effect of them, nevertheless, he saith, may most plainly be read, thus, *Viz.* as He gives them in Latine. *EGO VFFO PRO PATRIA CERTANS 32. PUGILES OCCIDI, ET TANDEM A ROLVONE PUGILE OCCISVS HIC RIQVIESCO.*

*DOMITOR VIOLENTORVM, AC DEFENSOR OPPRESSORVM, CICATRICIBVS ET SENECTUTE PLENVS GLADIOQVE CINCTVS HIC SITVS SUM INGOLVVS.*

*CVM ALII BELLICIS REBVS GLORIAM QVÆRERENT, EGO HALSTENVS PACI OPERAM NAVANS, LAVDEM MERVI IMMORTALEM.*

Thus much then may suffice to shew, that these Trophies were not *Illiterata*, and that being of such immemorable Antiquity, they could not be erected by the *Danes*, but were the Works of the Old *Rumians*, as *Steph. Stephanus* (*loco citato*) positively affirms. Whom for a while we must now leave to take Shipping for our own Countrey *England*, whether this Doctor is transporting us.

“But, what need we travel into *Denmark*, saith he, for Patterns of this kind of Monuments, when we have two most notable ones here at home, one in *Cornwal*, another in *Oxfordshire*: which if you have not beheld with your own eyes, and dare give credit to Mr. *Camdens*, you may have them represented to you in these his Descriptions.

I could wish, as much credit might be given to what some others say, as to what Mr. *Camden* delivers; and when his Descriptions are truly reported credit will be given them no doubt. But, is it not



a grief, you'l perhaps say, Doctor *Wormius* is dead, that Doctor *Charleton* cannot be *honoured with one Epistle* more from Him, for this piece of service, namely, the finding out for him more Monuments of this sort in a Forraign Land, then himself could possibly do in his own Countrey? However, considering such affectionate intelligence between them, *Wormius* appears much blame-worthy, and ingrateful, in my opinion, not to think so learned a Doctor worthy naming, in his ample Catalogue of all those, aswel *English*, as others with whom he held correspondency. But, to the first Description.

*Ol. Worm. Men  
in Epist. ad  
Lett.*

"Near *St. Neoth's* in *Cornwal* upon a Plain adjacent to a wondrous pile of Rocks heaped up together upon one stone of lesser size, fashioned naturally in form of a Cheese, so as it seemeth to be pressed like a Cheese, whereupon it is named *Wring-Cheese*; are to be seen many great stones, in some sort four-square, of which seven or eight are pitched upright, of equal distance asunder. The neighbour Inhabitants term them *Hurlers*; as being by a devout and godly error perswaded, they had been Men sometimes transformed into stones, for prophaning the Lords Day with hurling the Ball. Others would have it to be a Trophy or Monument, in Memorial of some Battel. And so doubtless this was, and not improbably left by the *Danes*.

Before this Doctor had been so peremptory, he should have advis'd with History, when ever the *Danes* were so prevalent in *Cornwal*, as that they gained a Victory there which deserved a Trophy. Upon the Coasts we find that they landed and encamp'd sometimes, and were as often enforced to retire unto their Ships again, until the whole Kingdom by *Canutus* his contrivances came under their subjection, whose Raign was peaceable, rather than turmoil'd with Wars, no eminent action of that kind being in his time performed, in regard the *English* over-harried with the former long troubles, to enjoy some rest, on all sides submitted willingly to his power. And how viciously and effeminately both his Sons ruled after Him, let History declare.

In the time of *Egbert* that first and famous Monarch of the *English*, the *Danes* its true, were called in by the *Cornishmen*, to aid them against those of *Devonshire*, but the King encountering them not far from *Launston*, made such a cruel carnage of them, as that, saith *Camden*, they were slain almost to the very last man.

*Cam. Brit.  
fo. 196.*

Trophies moreover, were, indeed, always designed by Great Stones, as by this Doctor himself you know, was observed before; and *Olaus Magnus*, as you may remember, renders them among the *Septentrionals* to have been never less than ten foot high; whereas the *Hurlers* are but small and petty stones, resembling Boundaries of lands rather, than otherwise; or else such like stones, as *Andr. Pall.* tells us, the *Romans* used to set up at conveniently equal distances, on each side of their High-ways, for the ease of Travellers, who riding in those times of Old without Stirrops, were accomodated thereby, as occasion offered, to alight and mount again; Doctor *Charleton* pleaseth it him, may call them Horse-blocks. And besides these at farther and proper distances, they placed other stones much higher, denoting the length or turning of the ways to this or that

*Andr. Pall. 1.  
3. cap. 3.*

that Town, with the like needful directions; of which kind along the *Fosse*, and other famous Roads made anciently by them in this Kingdom, many are to be seen at this day; which is the rather mentioned, least this Doctor, meeting with one or more of them in his journeys to elsewhere from *London*, should say, *Doubtless this was a Trophy, and not improbably left by the Danes.*

But, if expect to be satisfied with what fidelity the Description is exemplified, Know, that whereas *Camden*, saith, *Hard by Saint Neots, there is a number of good big Rocks heaped up together.* The Doctor conceiving the expression too too beneath his stile, calls them a *wondrous pile of Rocks.* Again, whereas the *Former* saith, *in the adjoining plain are many other stones besides*; the *Later* will have them to be many great stones; when, as was said, they are so far from being great, that the most of them are but two foot and an half in breadth, and three foot in height, and the greatest exceed not six foot high. They are in number twenty six, of which Ten stand regularly opposite to other Ten, a space lying between of about ninety foot in breadth; the rest stand unequally dispersed at distances very far asunder, but whether upon the same line, yea or no, mine intelligence instructs me not. Lastly, whereas *Camden*, as for the most received, and probable opinion, affirms, *That some think verily they were set as Meer-stones, and Land-marks, as having read in those Authors that wrote of Limits that stones were gathered together of both parties, and the same erected for Bounders.* This Doctor bounding the Territory of his Judgement by interest, not truth, hath wholly omitted the same; lest you should concur in opinion with Mr. *Camden* therein, as *Speed* and all our Historians generally do. His other Example out of *Camden* follows.

“Not far from *Burford*, upon the very border of *Oxford-shire*,  
 “is an ancient Monument, to wit, certain huge stones placed in a  
 “Circle. The common people call them *Roll-rich* stones, and  
 “dream they were sometimes Men, by a miraculous Metamorpho-  
 “sis turned into hard stones. The Draught of them, such as it is,  
 “pourtraied long since, here I represent unto your view. For,  
 “without all form and shape they be, unequal, and by long con-  
 “tinuance of time much impaired. The highest of them all, which  
 “without the Circle looketh into the Earth, they call the King;  
 “because he should have been King of *England* (forsooth) if he had  
 “once seen *Long-Compton*, a little Town lying beneath, and which  
 “one may see, if he go some few paces forward: other five, stand-  
 “ing at the other side, touching as it were one another, they ima-  
 “gine to have been Knights mounted on Horse-back; and the rest  
 “of the Army. These would I verily think to have been the Monu-  
 “ment of some Victory, and haply erected by *Rollo* the *Dane*,  
 “who afterward conquered *Normandy*. For, what time he with  
 “his *Danes* troubled *England* with depredations, we read, that  
 “the *Danes* joyned Battle with the *English* thereby, at *Hoch Nor-*  
 “*ton*; a place for no one thing more famous in old time, than for  
 “the woful Slaughter of the *English* in that foughten Field, under  
 “the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder.

This is that Antiquity, which, as you may remember, this Doctor, being more dexterous at the coining of words, than Tradition turning

ing Men into Stones, not long since called *Roll-stones*. But that it was erected by *Rollo* the *Dane*, otherwise *Rou*, or *Raoul* who conquered *Normandy*, cannot be granted Mr. *Camden*, in regard his conjecture neither accords with the course of *Time*, nor coheres with *History*, *Rollo* having left *England* many years before the Battle mentioned was fought. Nor do we find that he ever troubled this Kingdom with depredations, much less gained any Victory here. For our Historians unanimously agree, that He upon his very first arrival, *Anno* 877, was both encountered and defeated by King *Alfred*; and thereupon, or, upon a dream he had, if you will have it so, of better success in *France*, sailed immediately thither the same year; where, ere long, He with the *Normans* became so potent in *Neustria*, that to quiet them, and secure himself, *Charles the Simple*, ratifying the accord some years before made with them by his Predecessor *Charles the Gross*, married his Sister *Gilet* or *Gisla* to Him, and created Him the first Duke of *Normandy*, *Anno* 900; or as the *French* Historian, 902. When as the Battle at *Hoch Norton* was not struck, till near forty years after his departure hence, towards the later end of the Reign of King *Edward the Elder*, *Anno* 914. Seeing therefore that both *Time* and *History* so clearly refute Mr. *Camden's* surmise, and seeing our *Stone-Heng* so evidently appears to have been anciently a Temple; why may not Mr. *Jones* his transitory remark be valid, that this Antiquity in *Oxford-shire*, might be a Temple likewise? Considering especially, that *Thomas Lite* Esquire (of whom for his general Learning Mr. *Camden*, in his Description of *Somerset-shire* gives a fair Testimony) in his *Royal Stem* dedicated to King *James*, finds a Monument in *Scotland* in all particulars of the same form directly as *Roll rich-stones*, to have been in times of old a Temple sacred to *Diana*? having an Altar in it also, in position not much inconformable to that in our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*, as it now appears.

Again, saith this Doctor, "To these may be annexed another eminent Trophy, known by the Name of *Stipper-stones*, standing upon *Hucklow* Forrest in *Shrop-shire*, consisting of great piles of Stones, and others like Rocks perpendicularly erected thickly together, and set up to perpetuate the renown of a fatal Defeat given to the *Britains* by *Harald*. Concerning which *Giraldus Cambrensis* hath this clear testimony, *Harald* in person being himself the last foot-man, with foot-men, and light Arms, and Victuals answerable for such an expedition in *Wales*, valiantly went round about through all *Wales*, so as that he left few or none alive. And for a perpetual memory of this Victory, you may find very many great Stones in that Countrey erected after the Antique manner upon hillocks, in those places wherein he had been Conqueror, with these words engraven, *Hic fuit Victor Haraldus*: Here was *Harald* Conqueror. Now, these being sufficient instances of *Danique* Triumphal Monuments, it remains only that we search after some of their *Loca Comititalia*.

This Description he hath from Mr. *Camden* also, though he will not acknowledge it; forgetting the Fable

Spe. Hist. pa.  
374.  
Foxe Acts and  
Mon. 1 Vol.  
pag. 187.  
Polychr. 1. 6.  
cap. 1.  
Holin. in Al.  
fred.

Jo. de Serres  
Hist. Fr. pag.  
85. & 89.  
Camd. Brit.  
pag. 144.  
Heyl. Cosm. 1.  
1. p. 164.  
Stow in. 4. p.  
106.



— Moveat Cornicularisum  
Furtivis erudata coloribus.

— That,  
When stript of her stoln feathers the Daw was laugh'd at.

Cam. Brit.  
in Shropsh.

And therefore, in regard you'll find him, not at open variance, I say, but, at defiance both with *Camden*, *Cambrensis*, and all History, observe I pray, what *Camden's* own words are, and what he delivers from *Cambrensis* likewise. "At *Stipper-stone's Hill* in *Huckstow* Forrest be great heaps of Stones, saith he, and little Rocks as it were, that arise thick together. But, whereas, as these seem natural, I dare not with others so much as conjecture, that these were any of those stones which *Giraldus Cambrensis* seemeth to note in these words: *Harald* in person being himself the last foot-man in marching with foot-men, and light Armors, and Victuals answerable for such service in *Wales*, valiantly went round about, and passed through all *Wales*, so as that he left but few or none alive. And for a perpetual memory of this Victory, you may find very many stones in *Wales* erected after the *Antique* manner upon Hillocks, in those places wherein he had been Conqueror, having these words engraven:

*Hic fuit Victor Haraldus.*  
Here was *Harald* Conqueror.

Now first, whereas *Camden* saith, that, *At Stipperston's Hill* be great heaps of stones, and little Rocks as it were, that rise thick together. Doctor *Charleton*, finding him to be of too narrow a soul for his purpose; tells you, There be great piles of stones, and others like Rocks, perpendicularly erected thickly together.

Secondly, whereas the *Former* expressly affirms, that in regard they seem natural, he dares not with others so much as conjecture, that these were any of those stones, which *Giraldus Cambrensis* seemeth to note, to be erected by *Harald* in *Wales*: the *Later* wholly omitting these words, as confidently avoucheth they were set up to perpetuate the Victory of that Prince there.

Thirdly, Whereas *Cambrensis* saith, they were very many stones, as being to be found dispersedly in many several places: This Doctor screwing things up, as his manner is, with an *Emphasis* averreth, that they were very many great stones. A manifest symptom, you'll say, that his Title is of a foul complexion, it is so subject to Inflammations.

Fourthly, *Harald's* Trophies had Inscriptions upon them, as *Cambrensis* attesteth; but those stones on *Stipper-stones Hill* never any, as either *Camden*, or any man else could ever yet discover, which this Doctors-self contradicting himself confirmeth, by thus introducing them among such Monuments, as he affirms, were *Illiterata*.

Saxo Gram.  
Flourished a-  
bout Anno  
Christi 1203.

Fifthly, The Inscriptions were not in *Runick*, or *Gothick*, or *Danish* Characters, were they Doctor? But in Latine Letters and *Saxo Gram-*

*Grammaticus* in his Preface hath informed us, that until a little before his dayes the Latine Tongue was unknown unto his Conuntry. men. Which more than suggests these Trophies were not of *Danish* Erection.

And the Dominion of the *Danes* here, expired in Anno Christi 1042.

Sixthly, those stones that *Harald* set up, were, as common reason, and universal Custom in Works of that Kind approve, placed in the most open and frequented parts of the Countrey, *in bivis*, (as may be said) *sen trivis*, as *Olaus Magnus* hath it, and not in obscure and impassable Forrests, where, as this Doctor told you, the heads of Deer might lie, without any relation at all to Stone-Heng.

Seventhly, and lastly, as *Giraldus Cambrensis* hath this cleer testimony, that *Harald* to commemorate his Conquest, did in several places of *Wales* set up stones with these words engraven, *HIC FU-IT VICTOR HARALDVS*. So the testimony of *Herodotus* is as clear, that *Sesostris* King of *Aegypt* erected stones in memory of his Victories, with the privities of a Man, and the Name of the King and Kingdom insculpt upon them, where the People fought valiantly to oppose Him, and the secret parts of a Woman on such, where the Inhabitants were effeminately tame, and without blows submitted to his Power. Had some been there we should have had honest dealing no doubt, in a Physical way at least.

Now, this story considered, it may as well be said, that the *Aegyptians* erected *Stypperstones*, (setting aside that they are generally conceiv'd to be some of Natures own Works) as the *Danes*. For *England*, you know, hath had more *Haralds* to her Kings than one, and these Monuments in *Wales* were not set up by *Harald* the *Dane*, and Son of *Canutus*, as he would perswade, but by *Harald* the *Englishman* and Son of Earl *Godwin*, that in Battle afterwards was by *William* the Conqueror slain.

Of the first we have not much extant, saving that to maintain his Usurpation he caused *Alfred* the younger Son of King *Ethelred* to be barbarously murthered; and by the same *Dane*-like practise also, would have rid the world of the Elder Son *Edward*, after, called the Confessor, could he, as he did the other, by his wiles have enticed him out of *Normandy*, whether by *Emma* their Mother, they had both been sent, in hope to remain in safety there; for which the *Dane* banish'd her his Realm, and confiscated all her Estate; and having reigned not above four years ignominiously died. Whereas, the second, though an Usurper likewise, was, for his advancement of vertue, suppression of vice, and personal Valour not unmeet for a Kingdom. Now, the Dominion of the *Danes* here, by the death of *Hardi-Canute*, having its period, and *Edward* the Confessor attaining the Crown, the *Welshmen* divers times during his Reign rebelled, and the King putting great confidence in this *Harald*, sent him in command of his forces against them; and He, after many notable defeats having reduced them to obedience, in memory thereof, erected *Trophies* after the Antique manner, in divers places of *Wales*, where He had been Victorious, as from *Cambrensis* and *Camden* you have heard. And this being an unparallel'd instance of this Doctors integrity, it remains only to observe with what liberty he proceeds to describe his *Loca Comititalia*, as he calls them, or

Sp. in Har. 1  
Harf. & Ed le  
Confes.

*Places designed for the Election and Inauguration  
of their Kings,*

“ In which, saith He, not only their Noblemen and Grandees;  
“ but also the Commons being upon Summons assembled from all  
“ parts of the Nation; used to consult and vote about matters of  
“ state of greatest importance, more especially upon the death of  
“ the Prince; and in that case to give their Suffrages for the next in  
“ blood, or power, to succeed him. This business, as being of  
“ most concernment to the publick, was performed with Pomp and  
“ Solemnity answerable; the Manner and Ceremonies whereof are  
“ concisely set down by *Saxo Gramaticus*; thus, *Leſuri Regem ve-*  
“ *teres affixis humo saxis inſiſtere, ſuffragiaque promere conſueve-*  
“ *runt, ſubjectorum lapidum firmitate facti conſtantiam ominaturi;*  
“ Our fore-fathers being to elect their King, used to stand upon  
“ Stones pitch'd upright in the ground, and to give their Suffrages;  
“ by the firmness of the stones upon which they stood, tacitly de-  
“ claring the firmness of their act, and as by a good *Omen* fore-shew-  
“ ing the durability of his Government. And *Ol. Wormius* more ful-  
“ ly describing the Manner, both of the open Senate-House, and  
“ of the Election it self, saith, *Reperiuntur in his oris loca que-*  
“ *dam, in quibus Reges olim ſolemni creabantur pompa, quæ cinſa*  
“ *adhuc grandibus ſaxis, ut plurimum duodecim, conſpiciuntur, in*  
“ *medio grandiore quodam prominente, cui omnium ſuffragiis elect-*  
“ *um Regem imponebant, magnoque applauſu excipiebant, Hic &*  
“ *comitia celebrabant, & de regni negotiis conſultabant. Regem*  
“ *vero deſignaturi, Electores ſaxis inſiſtebant ſorum cingentibus, de-*  
“ *creti firmitudinem pronunciantes.* In this Country are beheld cer-  
“ tain Courts of Parliament, in which heretofore Kings were elect-  
“ ed with solemn state; which are surrounded with mighty stones,  
“ for the most part twelve in number, and one other stone exceed-  
“ ing the rest in eminency, set in the middle, upon which (as up-  
“ on a Regal Throne) they seated the new elected King, by the  
“ general Suffrage of the Assembly, and inaugurated him with  
“ great applause and loud acclamations. Here they held their  
“ great Councils, and consulted about affairs of the Kingdom. But  
“ when they met together to nominate their King, the Electors  
“ stood upright upon the stones environing the Court, and giving  
“ their voices thereby confirmed their Choice.

“ This rudely magnificent Custom of Electing the Supream Magi-  
“ strate, in such open circles of huge stones, and after such a man-  
“ ner; as it was of highest Antiquity, so was it likewise of greatest  
“ duration among the Danes. For, *Bernhardus Malinrot* (in lib.  
“ *de Archi-cancellariis, pag. 158.*) through a long Series or Descent  
“ of their Kings, brings it down to the time of the Emperor *Charles*  
“ the Fourth, who publishing that so renowned Golden Bull *de Ele-*  
“ *ctione Imperatorum*, gave occasion to the abrogation of it.

“ Yea, so Sacred were these Courts, and in such high esteem and  
“ veneration were they held, for many hundreds of years toge-  
“ ther; that even in time of publick peace and tranquility, the Can-  
“ didate King was *de jure* obliged there to receive his Solemn In-  
“ auguration,



“ auguration, and assume the Ensignes of Royalty : as if the  
 “ Place and Ceremonies were essential parts of his right to Sove-  
 “ raignty, and the Votes of his Electors much more valid and au-  
 “ thentique, for being pronounced in that *Forum*. And if it hap-  
 “ pened that the King fell in some forraign Expedition, by the hand  
 “ of the Enemy, or by a less glorious death ; there ensued an *Inter-*  
 “ *Regnum*, till such time as his surviving Army had in some con-  
 “ venient *Plain* brought together a multitude of the largest stones  
 “ they could possibly find, and set them both for the interment of  
 “ his Corps, and the Election of his Successor ; and this as well be-  
 “ cause they reputed an Election in such a place, a good addition  
 “ of Title ; as because many great and irreparable incommodities  
 “ might redound to the Republique during that pause or respite of  
 “ Government, in case the new Election were deferred, until they  
 “ had returned into their own Countrey, and assembled the best  
 “ part of the Nation in some one of their Ancient Kings-Benches, as  
 “ they may be properly enough termed ; considering their dignity  
 “ and use. To authorize this, which otherwise might be thought  
 “ somewhat *Romantique*, I am provided of a Text out of a ve-  
 “ ry grave and faithful Writer of that Nation, *Suaningius* ; which  
 “ is well worthy my recital, and your special consideration ; being  
 “ that which gave me the first hint for my conjecture touching the  
 “ end or purpose for which *Stone-Heng* was built. The Text is  
 “ this ; *Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis postquam incolis convenien-*  
 “ *tem, ad quem, nulla obstante itineris difficultate, omnes qui erant*  
 “ *vocati, venire possent, elegissent ; saxa grandia singulari opera*  
 “ *atque studio conquiri, atque in eundem locum, quem electioni Re-*  
 “ *giæ destinarent, comportari curarunt. Neque enim tum, quemad-*  
 “ *modum hodie, destinata electioni Regum certa erant loca, sed pro*  
 “ *arbitrio sententiaque eorum qui autoritate & potentia alios ante-*  
 “ *cellebant, eligebantur. Huc comportata saxa conscendentes hi,*  
 “ *quibus eligendi jus comendatum erat, circumstante populo, suffra-*  
 “ *gia ex iis ferebant :* and may be thus Englished. When for the pub-  
 “ lick election of the King, they had made choice of a place conve-  
 “ nient, to which all that were summoned might with the least dif-  
 “ ficulty of travel repair ; they took care that stones of *extraordi-*  
 “ *nary greatness* should be with singular labour and diligence  
 “ sought forth, and brought together in the same place, which  
 “ they had appointed for the Royal Election. For, there were not  
 “ then, as now a-dayes, certain appointed places for that affair ; but  
 “ such were chosen, at the pleasure and judgement of those, who  
 “ excelled others in Authority and Power. Upon the stones brought  
 “ hither, those to whom the right of Electing was delegated, mount-  
 “ ing up, delivered their Suffrages, the people standing round about  
 “ below. The same in every particular is confirmed by the Learned  
 “ *Stephanus Stephanus*, in his Commentaries upon the first Book of  
 “ *Saxo Grammaticus* his History of *Denmark* ; whether I remit the  
 “ unsatisfied.

“ As for Examples of this noblest and most magnificent sort of Mo-  
 “ numents, *Olaus Wormius* hath furnished us with Three very con-  
 “ spicuous ones ; one in *Seland*, near *Leire* called *Mongalen*, or  
 “ *Kings Throne* ; another in *Schoneland*, not far from *Lundie*, in

“ which Homage was Annually paid to King *Olaus*, and *Christianus*  
 “ the first was with Royal Solemnity inaugurated and invested with  
 “ Royal Ornaments; a third near *Viburg*, in the *Cimbrick* Territo-  
 “ ry, in which common tradition will have *Dane* the first to have  
 “ been likewise elected, and enthroned, as the Name *Danetlung*,  
 “ which to this day it bears, seems to witness. And the reason he  
 “ gives, why there is one in each of these three Provinces, is, that  
 “ anciently they were distinct Principalities, and under the Domi-  
 “ nion of as many petty Kings; though now reduced under the So-  
 “ veraignty of a Monarch, the present King of *Denmark*.

Before I proceed to examine particularly the Authorities produ-  
 ced by him concerning these places of Election, the *Climax* or Gra-  
 dation he useth in describing them, is not unworthy taking notice  
 of. For, first you may observe that *Saxo Grammaticus* is intro-  
 duc'd, gravely saying, that they were surrounded with stones; then  
 enters *Olaus Wormius* boldly with *Great stones*; and to him Doctor  
*Charleton* ostentiously with *Mighty Stones*: no otherwise, then as  
 Sir *John Falstaff's* Blades in Buckram, were first *Two*, than *Seven*,  
 and at last *Thirteen*. And as the Poet makes Those but two in all  
 at last; so, an Historian shall assure you ere long, that *These stones*,  
*great stones*, *mighty stones*, were stones not two foot high at most.  
 Again, whereas *Suaningius* saith, they were *Saxa grandia* great  
 stones, this Doctor will have them to be stones of extraordinary  
 greatness. Had you but an Horse that could strain as well, you  
 might run him against the best in Christendome I dare undertake.

Secondly, (for with his mis-quoting of *Malincrot*, and my trou-  
 ble therein, I shall not acquaint you) He saith, *That this rudely*  
*Magnificent Custom of Electing the Supream Magistrate, in such o-*  
*pen Circles of huge stones*, (for so, forsooth, they must be now again)  
 was abrogated by the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, who was con-  
 temporary with our King *Edward* the Third; but having it seems  
 solabour'd his brains, to find out portentous words, to make his  
 stones big enough, he in such manner forgets it, that within a few  
 lines he not only directly tells you the contrary, and how *Christia-*  
*nus* the first, that reigned in time together with our *Henry* the Sixth,  
*was with Royal Solemnity inaugurated and invested with Royal Or-*  
*naments in one of them in Schoneland, not far from Lundie*: but  
 also positively contradicts his own Authors therein; for, *Wormius*  
 his words are; *In Scania propè Lundiam collis est Loyebachoi dictus,*  
*ubi homagium Regi Olao præstitum, in quo etiam tempore Christiani*  
*primi hoc negotium peragebatur.* Whereby appears that Homage  
 was paid to King *Olaus*, and *Christianus* the First elected, not in a  
 stony Inauguratory, but on an Hill, or Burrow of Earth, near  
 in Archic. p. Lundie. And *Malincrot* also, alluding thereunto useth these  
 words, *in patentibus campis sub dio*, and not in such an open Circle  
 of huge stones, as this Doctor affirms.

Lastly, he saith, that one *Dane* the First was elected likewise in  
 that near *Viburg* in the *Cimbrick* Territory. Now, who this *Dane*  
 should be, surpasseth, I must confess, my reading; for, in neither *En-*  
*glish*, *German*, *Gothish*, or *Danish* History, is any such King to be  
 found; yet nevertheless considering, what strides he commonly  
 makes, it is possible enough, that this may be that *Dan*, with the  
 Fable

*Ol. Worm. Mon.*

*Dan. l. i. c. 12.*

*Bernh. Malin.*

*in Archic. p.*

185.

Fable of whose being, the first King of the *Danes*, all Historians are so pleasant. For, the searching eye of truth, saith *Speed*, speak-*Sp. Hist.* pag. ing of the Original of this people, hath long since seen into the received Fable of *Danus* their first King, and Giant-like Son of *Humblus*. *Heylin* also, treating of the *Swedes*, tells us, that he dares give no more credit to their first King *Berig*, than to the Stories of *Brute*, *Dan*, *Fergus*, or the Lady *Scota* Pharaoh's Daughter. You may hear *Camden* likewise, saying, *What was the beginning of the Danes, the Danes themselves verily know not for certain. For, Verity it self hath hissed out of the School of Antiquity, not only that Giant Danus the Son of Humblus; but also Goropius who deriveth it Da-ben from an Hen.* And therefore leaving unto him his *Dane*, with the rest of their Kings until the Raign of *Godfrey* or *Gotricus*, the former having in the Story of them no certainty or appearance of continuance or truth; we will now pass to what his Authors deliver, and examine how far forth they will maintain his Title.

In the first place then he produceth *Saxo Grammaticus* using these words: *Leſturi Regem veteres affixis humoſaxis inſiſtere, ſuffragiſque promere conſueverunt, ſubjeſtorum lapidum firmitate faſti conſtantiam ominaturi.* Who, theſe *Veteres* were *Saxo Grammaticus* informs us not. With this Ancient Custom he begins his History; for, having told us, that, though *Dan* and *Angul* his brother (for I muſt touch briefly on the Fable) were choſen Governors of their Countrey, and ruled all; yet they had not the Name of Kings, in regard that no Authority could warrant, that King-ſhip was in thoſe days in uſe therein: He tells us farther, that *Dan* being dead, his Son *Humblus*, by a new favour of his Countrey-men, was elected and inaugurated King after the manner of the times of old, which, ſaith he, was thus, *Leſturi regem veteres, &c. Quo ritu Humblus deſcedente patre, novo patrie beneficio Rex creatus, &c.* Which being ſo, theſe *Veteres* then were not the *Fore-fathers* of the *Danes*, as this Doctör renders the Word; his *Fore-fathers* of the *Danes* having never choſen a King till now this *Humblus* was elected; but, by the *Veteres* muſt be meant thoſe men which lived of old in the *Cimbrick Chersones*: And conſequently theſe places of Election, were of far higher Antiquity, and the *Danes* nothing concerned in the founding of them. For, theſe Inaugurations were in that Territory, and there had been, none knows how many generations before the time, that even this Fable of *Dan* himſelf bears date. And hence it was, that *Saxo Grammaticus* was enforced in his Preface to apologize, *Quis res Dania proſequeretur?* who can write of the actions of *Denmark*, ſince that it had neither Religion nor Learning till of late times? And to inform you likewise, that whether the Authors of ſuch Works were Giants after the General Deluge was paſt, or men of greater might than others, is not to be known from Story.

Next, he quotes *Olaus Wormius*, who, conceiving *Saxo Grammaticus* to be ſomewhat too nice in his relation, adventures ſomewhat farther, and thereby will give us ſome more light into the matter, or liberty at leaſt to raiſe a conjecture from his words. He ſaith, *Reperiuntur in his oris loca quedam, in quibus Reges olim ſolemni creabantur pompa, &c.* "In theſe Coaſts certain places are found,



“ found, in which Kings in times of old, were created with solemn  
 “ Pomp; and which are yet to be seen invironed with great stones,  
 “ for the most part twelve, one greater than the rest being in the  
 “ middle, whereon the King chosen by the general Suffrages of all  
 “ was placed, and with loud acclamations generally acknowledged.  
 “ Here also they convened for making of their Laws, and consult-  
 “ ing about Affairs of State. But, when they were to elect a King,  
 “ the Electors stood upon the stones invironing the Court, decla-  
 “ ring the firmness of their choice. From which words may be col-  
 lected, First, the situation of these places, upon the Coasts or Bor-  
 ders of the Countrey; *In his oris*, saith *Wormius*, and so *Viburg*  
 lies in the bottom of the now North *Jutland*, upon the Shore of  
 a great Navigable River; so *Lundie* (if you will admit it) within  
 three *German* Miles and an half of the *Sound*, near the like River  
 also; and as for *Leire* being at this day an obscure Village; though  
*Wormius* tells us it was anciently the Seat of Kings, and had a good-  
 ly River running by it in like manner, I find no notice taken of it  
 by Geographers. Secondly, the number of the stones, which were,  
*ut plurimum duodecim*, generally twelve; and that they never ex-  
 ceeded this number, by other Examples produced by our Author,  
 which this Doctor, as not complying with his interest, thought fit  
 to conceal, appears. Thirdly, the grandeur of them, for, we hear  
 not of any such insulting words, as that they were *Ingentis aut stu-*  
*pende magnitudinis*, but barely *saxa grandia* great stones, neither  
 did this greatness consist in their height but breadth, that the Ele-  
 ctors might stand upon them; for, that they stood on them, *up-*  
*right*, as this Doctor tells you, is a truth unquestionable, and prob-  
 ably sate upon them also, as the Grandees of a Kingdom at all their  
 Conventions to consult of State Affairs, usually do; otherwise, it  
 was a great forgetfulness to provide them no Seats; a strange omis-  
 sion, you'll say, since that *Claudius Lyscander in Reg. Dan. Geneal.*  
 as I find in *Wormius*, *lib. 2. pag. 108.* was so careful of them, as  
 to provide holes made quite through the stones, for the more com-  
 modious tying of their horses. But, for this affront put upon such  
*Magnates*, *Wormius* gives him not many thanks, I'll assure you.

It being then thus, these were stones but of a fitting height at ut-  
 most, upon which as occasion for the electing of a King required,  
 they might easily step, or at least carefully be handed up; and con-  
 sequently broad and flat, that they might not only have room to sit  
 at ease, but also stand securely without danger of falling from a  
 greater height; and *sans* hazard address themselves reverently to  
 do their Homage and Fealty, and the like tenders of Submission  
 and Loyalty to their King: yet so elevated nevertheless that they  
 might be distinguished, which in all probability was chiefly intended,  
 from the Common People. For, what little regard the Septentrional  
 Nations, or old *Runians* had to the durability of the Government of  
 their Kings, their frequent rebellions, and deposing of them, men-  
 tioned in their Histories, declare. However, shall such stones as  
 these be paralleld with those of so vast Magnitude, that appear in  
 our Antiquity?

In the last place, this Doctor tells you, “ And if it happened  
 “ that the King fell in some forrain Expedition by the hand of the  
 “ Ene-

“ Enemy, or by a less glorious death ; there ensued an *Inter-Reg-*  
 “ *num*, till such time as his surviving Army had in some convenient  
 “ *plain* brought together a multitude of the largest stones they  
 “ could possibly find, and set them both for the Interment of his  
 “ Corps, and the Election of his Successor : and this as well because  
 “ they reputed an Election in such a place, a good addition of Ti-  
 “ tle, as because many great and irreparable inconveniences might  
 “ redound to the Republick during that pause or respite of Go-  
 “ vernment, in case the new Election were deferred, until they had  
 “ returned into their own Countrey, and assembled the best part of  
 “ their Nation in some one of their Ancient Kings-Benches, as they  
 “ may be properly enough termed considering their Dignity and  
 “ Use.

This is *quasi Empericus in Emporio*, as if a man should tell a Tale in a Market-Place. A strange Tale I'll assure you he hath told, which besides the miraculous growing up of twelve great stones, within twelve lines, to a multitude of the largest could possibly be found, hath neither Custom nor Example to authorize or make it good. For, the words of *Suaningius* the witness produced (the Context being wholly omitted as you will see ere long) are; *Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis postquam incolis convenientem, &c.* When for the Publique Election, saith He, they had chosen a place convenient for the Inhabitants, unto which without any difficulty of Travel, those that were summoned might come, they took care, that great stones with singular pains and diligence should be sought out, and brought to the place, which they had designed for the Election. For then, as now a dayes, there were not any certain places appointed for the Election of Kings, but they were chosen at the discretion and Nomination of those, that were of greatest Authority, and carried the most sway. The stones being hither brought, those getting up unto whom the Power of Election was committed, from them delivered their Suffrages, the people standing round about them. Now, what is all this to prove, That once upon a time a King being dead, his Army brought together a multitude of the largest stones they could possibly find, and set them up in a *Plain*, forsooth, both for the Interment of his Corps, and the Election of his Successor, lest danger might happen to the Common-wealth, by deferring it, until they had returned into their own Countrey, whether I cannot tell, and what they did there I know not ? I must needs leave this Doctor to search out better proofs for his assertion, which otherwise will still smell of the Romance. Yet that this gave him the first hint for his conjecture touching the end or purpose, for which Stone-Heng was built, is possible enough, for groundless opinions, must have groundless foundations. And thus he made use of Speed for the Engravement at Exmore ; Thus of *Saxo Grammaticus* for the Runick or Gothick Characters : Thus of *Olaus Wormius* for the Sacrifices of the Danes unto their *Manes*. But, from whom he really had his hint, as for his sake that gave it him I intend not to acquaint you ; so, certain it is that this Text of *Suaningius* when truly quoted, will not only hint unto us, but positively assure us also, who were the Founders of these old manner of Monuments, as well Inauguratories as others, now extant in the present Domi-

nions of *Denmark* ; unto which we shall proceed in Order.

*Ol. Magn. l. 1  
cap. 31.*

But first , not to delay your expectation , I am to let you know, what *Olaus Magnus* saith concerning these places of Election. Who, having committed to memory the like antiquated Monuments (of which you have lately heard) within his own Countrey , and other the more remote Northern parts of the World, which being of all others ever the most barbarous , and even at this day scarcely civiliz'd , longest retained the Old and Primitive Custom for commemorating their Actions ; and after informing us, that, together with them , in some places are found very broad stones with the Images of Dragons, Serpents, and Beasts engraven on them, against which creatures they observed no less triumph, than against armed enemies , in some high stones for Boundaries and Limits of Countries and Governments ; and in some again stones set up for Sea Marks to fore-warn Mariners of the danger of the Coasts, proceedeth thus. *Est etiam, lapis ingens & rotundus circum circa duodecim minores adjacentes habens, cuneatis petris paululum è terra elevatus, non procul à Metropoli Upsalensi, Upsalæ dictus, super quem novus Rex eligendus, infinita populi multitudine præsentis suscipitur, ac postmodum sacrioribus ceremoniis à Catholicis Episcopis juramento, defendendæ fidei præmissis, confirmatur ;* There is also, saith he, an huge round stone, having about twelve lesser stones lying round it, by the stones wedged in together raised a little from the Earth , not far from the *Metropolis* of *Upsal* called *Upstæten* , upon which the new King to be chosen, is received by an infinite company of people that are present , and afterwards with more sacred ceremonies by the Catholick Bishops taking an Oath for defending of the Faith, confirmed.

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. l. 1. c. 12.*

Now , Mark I pray, with what judgement and respect to Posterity this great Prelate proceeds, in giving us the Description of the self-same Antiquity , which *Wormius* among others (as cited at random by this Doctor) brings into Example ; how without leading us in a maze, with unsatisfactory and confused ambages, he really acquaints us, partly by his words, partly by his Draught, which shall seasonably be presented to your view, not only with the form of the stones, but together with their number, their height and position also. Their *Kongstolen* in form was round, their whole number about twelve (and never more it seems,) their height was very little from the Earth, the great stone it self which rested upon them being but *paululum è terra elevatus*, and in their position, as they were wedged or thrust together under the great stone, so, lay they circularly about it in like manner. And questionless, to the end that at these consults their opinions might equally be heard, and without spending of their lungs debated, the lesser stones lay closely about the huge one, as *Ol. Magnus* describeth. Whereby the whole Antiquity may positively be concluded to be but a very contemptible small thing. When as our *Stone-Heng* is a vast Work no less in the main bulk, besides it's accommodations, than 110 foot in diameter. And what a stir all this while hath this Doctor kept, by defaming and corrupting of Authors ; quoting them as if they were his own and are not ; straining and perverting their Texts ; disputing of Arguments by halves, making unguene and false Translations ;



ons ; inventing and broaching Novelties and Romanzaes ; and using what not reproachful and dis-ingenious shifts to question an opinion unquestionable, and to bring you at last unto a Court, not comparable in capacity to one of the ordinary Hundred Courts within this Kingdom, to a petty-Larceny Place, and such stones in respect of which, *London-stone*, to use his own words, is of *mighty, huge, and extraordinary greatness* in height.

Furthermore, how the *Swedish* Historian, with *Saxo Grammaticus* concurs about the Founders of these Barbarous Monuments, is not unworthy your observation also ; For he, in reflecting upon them, refers us wholly to *Saxo's* opinion, not knowing, for his part, how to determine otherwise by whom, or when they were made, unless by such as were in power, after the deluge was passed over, as you lately heard. And yet this Doctor in opposition to all History, and Records of Ancient Times dares arrogantly affirm, that they were founded by the *Danes*, and these Places of Election erected peculiarly for their use ; whereas Dr. *Heylin* beside what's formerly said, hath in his elaborate Work, from the truth of Story made fully appear ; That after the *Danes* came to be a settled Nation, the Sovereignty among them went generally in the way of Succession, and not Election ; unless some faction, or popular and powerful pretender interloped, as oftentimes happeneth in such other Estates as are hereditary.

It being then thus, places for Elections of Kings were not for their use, at least not such places as these ; and since neither Record nor Custom will justify Doctor *Charleton's* surmise, it may as well be said, that the *Israelites* in regard *Joshuah*, as Sacred Story assures us, set up twelve stones in the midst of *Jordan*, in memory that the Priests that bare the Ark stood there ; or, the *Americans*, for that in the Mountains of *Cusco* the *Jaguas*, as *Josephus Acosta* relates, set up twelve Pillars in order, and at such distance one from another, as every Month one of these Pillars denoted the rising and setting of the Sun, were the Authors of those in *Denmark* ; As, that the *Danes* because twelve stones for inaugurating Kings are extant within their now Dominions, were the Founders of our Antiquity. But, some perhaps will be ready to object and say, that neither the *Israelites* nor *Americans* had ever any Empire in *Denmark* ; whereas, it is certainly known, that the *Danes* had Dominion here in *England*. To which it is as readily answer'd, that both the *Israelites* and *Americans* had as much Dominion in *Denmark*, as ever the *Danes* had in South *Wiltshire*, where *Stone-Heng* stands, in *Gurmund's* days, or at least an hundred and forty years after his over-throw. And this, as also in what places their Kings were afterwards Elected and Crowned, when I come to speak to the point of Time assigned by this Doctor for the pretended Building of it, from undoubtable Authors shall be clearly manifested. In the mean while, we are to observe his manner of proceeding, and follow him whether he leads us ; for now leaving *Denmark* again, he imbarques us *de novo* for *England*, to inquire after the like Places of Election there, saying,

“ Nor are we destitute of the like in *England*. For, in *Cornwall*,  
“ on a large Plain, called *Biscan-woun*, near a Village named  
“ Saint

“ Saint *Buriens*, stand erected, in a Circle, nineteen huge stones,  
 “ distant each from the other about twelve foot; with one stone far  
 “ higher and greater than the rest in the Centre. Which though  
 “ *Camden* supposeth to be some Trophy left by the *Romans*, under  
 “ the later Emperors; or else by *Athelstane* the *Saxon*, when he had  
 “ subdued the *Cornish* men: yet considering, on one side, that the  
 “ *Romans* used not to eternize their Victories here, or elsewhere, by  
 “ any such Trophies; and, on the other, that there was a time,  
 “ when the *Danes* also had not only *Cornwal*, but all *England* beside,  
 “ under their barbarous subjection; and that this Monument doth  
 “ in all particulars correspond with the Courts of Elections Royal  
 “ in *Denmark*, of which I am now speaking; considering this, I say,  
 “ no reason appears to the contrary, but I may assent to the opinion  
 “ of *Wormius*, that it was, after a great defeat of the *English Sax-*  
 “ *ons*, by his Countreymen, erected for the Election of their own  
 “ King, and the investiture of him with the Sovereignty of his new-  
 “ ly acquired Principality.

*Ol. Worm. Mon*  
*Dan. lib. 1.*  
*cap. 12.*

In what severe manner *Ol. Wormius* inveighs against, and how shameless he reputes that man, that shall dare to give his opinion of matters of Antiquity without an Ocular inspection, you have from his own mouth been fully made acquainted; and therefore for him himself now again, as formerly, thus ineptly to take a liberty to descant upon our Monuments without having seen them, argues an endeavour at least *ipsa, de veritatis & existimationis arce deturbare* (his own words upon the like occasion) utterly to overthrow the esteem and reputation of them. But, that the matter may appear more plainly, and how truly his steps are followed by this Doctor. Hear him repugning Mr. *Camdens* opinion. For, having told us, that although *Camden* supposeth, this Monument at *Boscawen-woon* Heath, to have been some Trophy of the *Romans*, under the later Emperors, or of *Athelstane* the *Saxon*, when he reduced the *Cornish-men* under his power, he proceedeth thus; *Conjectura tamen à similibus apud nos extantibus ducta, vel Athelstanum, vel alios nostrates hic in Reges electos arbitror.* Which words of *Wormius's* are thus delivered to you by this Doctor, Mark I pray, *That it was after a great defeat of the English Saxons, by his (viz. Wormius's) Countreymen, erected for the Election of their own King, and the investiture of him with the Sovereignty of his newly acquired Principality.*

Now, although *Wormius* forgets how himself hath maintained, that the *Danes* knew not what belonged to Works of Stone, nor how to managethem, and also, that they were accustomed to elect their Kings on a *Burrow* of Earth; while he makes this stony Monument in *Cornwall* to be erected for an Inauguratory, either for *Athelstane*, or some *Danish* King; Doctor *Charleton*, nevertheless, should have remembred, before he had so falsified *Wormius* as afore-said, to have told us, what *Danish* Prince it was, that obtained the Principality of *Cornwall*, before *Canutus* his days, or was ever invested with Sovereignty either in that Countrey, or any County of this Kingdom to the West from *Oxford* in any Age; for, it had been right worthy your knowledge. But, was it not King *Dane* Doctor? Why, the Name *Boscawen-woon* Heath, which to this day it bears,  
 seems

*seems to witness it*, doth it not? However, not to wave their custom of contradicting one another, with what judgement these two great Doctors proceed, concerning this Antiquity now, and the *Hurlers* before, merits your observation. For, they would have the *Hurlers* Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. i. c. 9. that are low and broad stones, to be, not a place for Election of Kings, but a Trophy; when, Trophies in all times, among all people were evermore made of high and spiral stones: And they will have these at *Boscawen-woon* Heath, which are high and spiral, to be, not a Trophy, but a place for Electing of Kings; when, these places among all the Nations that ever used them, were always made of low and broad stones. Oh Death, that hath been so cruel, as to separate two such Learned Doctors! Observe how they contradict all History, and publish their own levity also. Doctor *Charleton* will have it a place for the Royal Investiture of a *Dane*, and none but a *Dane*; when, never *Dane* in whatever Age was royally invested in any part of *England* Westward from *London* or *Oxford*: Doctor *Wormius* for the like Ceremony, either of a *Dane*, or *Athelstane*; when, *Athelstane* was crowned at *Kingston* upon *Thames*, upon a Stage built publicly in the Market-Place, according to the Ancient Custom of the *Saxons*; and the Use with us in Cathedrals at this day. Again, *This* saith it was erected upon a Victory of the *Saxons*, if not the *Danes*: That after a defeat given to the *Saxons* by the *Danes*; when, neither the *Danes* nor *Saxons* in *Athelstanes* Time were Masters of that part of *Cornwall*; in which this Antiquity stands, or ever had any encounter there. And both of them peremptorily affirm, that their stony places of Election were evermore of a *Circular form*; yet will they have this Monument in *Cornwall* to be one of them, though it is *Oval*, as the work it self demonstrates.

Mark likewise how they contradict themselves, and quarrel one another concerning *Stone-Heng*. *Wormius* will have it a Place sacred to the Gods: *Charleton*, a Sepulchre of Giants. The *One*, a Court for condemning of Men: the *Other*, a Slaughtery for killing of Beasts. The *Former*, neither a Sepulchral Monument, nor Place for Electing of Kings: the *Later*, a Sepulchral Monument and Place of Election, both.

*Camdens* Judgement on the contrary is more remarkable. For, that Region which is now divided by the River *Tamar* into the two Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, was in Ancient Times but one Territory, and inhabited by those *Britains* called *Danmonii*, Spe. Hist. pa. 364. or with *Ptolomy* *Damnonii*: And, as *Athelstanes* Victories over the *Britains* there, conducted him no farther, than to make *Tamar* the Confines of his Empire; so, the Worlds end rather, than the Lands end limited the Conquests of the *Romans*. Besides, whereas, he saith, that this Monument in *Cornwall* might be some Trophy erected by the *Romans*, he maturely adds, under the later Emperors. Well knowing, that as in the time of their first Emperors, when our *Stone-Heng* was probably by them built, they were the Grand-Masters of the Universe in all Arts and Sciences; so, under the later Emperors, after they were over-run by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, they were grown as barbarous, if not more than they. All things under the Sun are subject to vicissitude, and shall not Arts? That

A a a

either



either by encouragement, which produceth practise, flourish and prosper; or through want of encouragement, which causeth neglect, decay and perish. Have I not seen in his late Majesties Royal Collection, Relieves in Marble done by the *Greeks* in their Later Times, to be far more barbarously rude, than those Sculptures of the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* exhibited by *Olaus Wormius*? And have I not by me a Letter written to Mr. *Jones* from that never to be forgotten *Mæcenæ*s of all Learning, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Arun-del* and *Surrey* not long before his death, saying, that *Italy* was no more *Italy*; He then found such decay of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and all that was good and vertuous, from what not forty years before he had seen therein? And should then the *Romans*, when not their Empire it self, uphold Arts everlastingly? They could not, nor did They, but with their ancient perfection in them, lost likewise their natural Trade, which their Fore-Fathers suck'd, as may be said, from their Mothers Breasts, War. Inſomuch, as instead of having before, the true Military Discipline among themselves only, they had forgotten, now, in what manner to found a retreat; as *Procopius* informs us: Instead of the *Mausolea*, and prodigious Moles of their former Emperors; *Severus* a Later One was interred in a Mount of Earth, raised up near *Tork*, after the manner of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; as *Camden* from *Radulphus Niger* affirms: Instead of their Magnificent Inſcriptions in the richest Marble; they made Engravements in rude Craggs and Rocks; like the *Goths* and *Cimbrians*; as, the same Author from the Inſcriptions themselves witneſſeth: And instead of their mighty Walls of polished stone, were enforced for want of Work-men experienc'd in Works of that Kind; directly the *Danes* Case, to make them of Earth and Turffs, which the Ruins of the *Piſſ*, Wall, (as it's called) verifies to this day. And wherefore then might not *Camden* also rationally conjecture this Antiquity in *Cornwall* to be a Trophy set up by the *Romans*, under their later Emperors? And, why might not they use to eternize their Victories here, or elsewhere, by such Trophies? Especially seeing *Ninnius* recordeth, as you have heard at large, that *Carauſius* commemorated His by an Arch-Triumphal of a Round Form, open and uncovered; no less different from their Ancient Stately Structures of that Kind, than this Trophy, from those of *C. Marius*, *L. Sylla*, *Augustus Cæſar*, or any other of their Emperors, that raign'd in the best Times. But, that this Monument of *Carauſius* was a Temple of *Terminus*, I cannot with others agree, not only in regard ſo Ancient and Claſſick an Author as *Ninnius* poſitively affirms the contrary, but also because they did not anciently erect Temples to this Deity; for, honouring him under the rude form of a stone, they performed his Ceremonies in the open air: though it is not to be denied, that in the Capitol he had a Temple, open likewise and without a roof; Superſtition prompting them, not to confine Him, under whose protection they aspir'd to make their Empire boundless; *Non parendo coſa conveniente rinchiuder queſto Dio ſotto termini, e' confini; perdan-cora i ſuoi ſagrificii, ſi facevano allo ſcoperto*, ſaith *Fla. Gualte-rius* in his Considerations on *Pancirollus* l. 1. c. 23.

But to give you briefly a Description of the Monument on Bos-

camen-

*cawen-woon* Heath, or as it is commonly called *Crofts*, it consists of nineteen stones, erected about twelve foot asunder, not as this Doctor, in a Circular, but Oval Figure; it is supposed they were originally twenty, for on the Western side, one seems to be wanting, the stones there being at near twice the distance as elsewhere. Nigh the middle is raised a stone, round and of a spiral form, two foot ten inches diameter at the surface of the Earth, and eight foot and an half high, the rest are quadrangular between three and four foot broad, and in height all much alike; not any the least sign of Workmanship is to be discerned in them, more than the bare Erection, and of great Antiquity they are conceiv'd to be, in regard no traditional report whatever passeth abroad among the Inhabitants concerning them.

Now, this description considered, what becomes of *Wormius* his conjecture derived à *similibus apud nos extantibus*? for, where hath he made appear, that any Monument like this, is, or ever wasto be found in *Denmark*? Or in what Northern World did he ever see an Inauguratory of an Oval Form? Give me now leave to think that the *Greeks* are not the only Boasters. And, should it be inquired how either he, or Doctor *Charleton* could conceive it possible, that their *Candidate* and Electors might stand, at such an height, upon such stones as these; He that rides over *Boscawen-woon* Heath in an hazy morning, may see how the *Cornish Choughs* perch upon the stones, and thereby satisfy himself. But, to what follows.

“Here, perhaps, you’ll be a little surpris’d if I adventure, saith  
 “this Doctor, to make our *Stone-Heng* it self bring up the rear of  
 “this last and *most Gigantique* division of *Danish* Antiquities. But,  
 “it is my Conjecture; the ultimate scope of my so laborious Inquiry;  
 “the point in which all the lines of this long discourse concentrate.  
 “Wherefore, having now at length brought you to a place,  
 “where, you may at once behold the strength of all those several  
 “Reasons, that conspired to suggest that opinion to me:  
 “it is fit I should draw them together in as small a compass as I  
 “can, and so present them to your consideration, while what  
 “hath been delivered both of all the *Danish* Unletter’d Monu-  
 “ments in general, and in particular of their Courts for Election  
 “of Kings, is yet fresh in your memory. And this, I conceive,  
 “may be most concisely, and most advantageously effected,  
 “by way of parallel, or comparison, in this plain and easie Method.

This Doctors infirmity is at last come to the *Chrysis*, we being now arrived at the Parallel he makes, between his pretended *Danish*, but really the *Cimbrick* and *Gothick* Courts of Parliament, as he calls them; and ours, or the *Roman Stone-Heng*, which he thus stateth.

The Ancient Courts of Parliament in Denmark  
always.

STONEHENG  
likewise.

I.

Were situated in large and open  
Plains not far from some Town,  
of competent reception, at least  
for people of the best quality.

I.

Stands in a spacious Plain, a-  
bout two miles distant from Am-  
bresbury, anciently a Town of  
great Note.

He cannot see Wood for Trees; for, how was *Stone-Heng* situated in a spacious Plain; when, from thence to Ambresbury was, till within these two hundred years a Forrest full of great Trees? But, the cause that made him say so then, though he will forget it now, you very well know. However, being thoroughly acquainted with that Adage, *Nunc aliud tempus, alii pro tempore mores*, he can like *Proteus* turn himself into any shape, and according to the *Times* and *Occasion* steer his course. But how hath he made appear that those Ancient Courts in the now Denmark were situated in large and open Plains? Not so much, you'll say, as by his stale witness Tradition; for, as for *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Wormius*, or *Suaningius* they have not delivered one word to that purpose; and all that I can collect in his behalf is from *Olaus Magnus* speaking of *Upsal*, *Unde non procul*, saith he, *est lapis campestris amplius*, intending *Opalstern*, which word *campestris*, nevertheless, implies rather, the rudeness of the stone, than place of its situation. Wherefore, since his own testimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is so little to be valued, and that the Towns to which he referreth us for Example were Metropolies of Kingdoms, not Countrey Towns, and are, and were, according to all Geography sited upon the Shores of great Navigable Rivers, as that of *Upsal* also: whereas our *Stone-Heng* *è contrario* standeth in a Wild Plain, the Metropolis of old, even, but of the County, being not within six miles of it, nor any Navigable River nearer than the Sea, which is at least thirty miles distant thence, His parallel cannot hold good as to this particular.

2.

And in, or near to the middle of  
the Kingdom; that such as were  
summoned to convene upon the E-  
lection of a King, or other Affair  
of publick importance, might re-  
pair thither with equal conveni-  
ency.

2.

In a Mediterranean, or Mid-  
Land Countrey; for so Camden  
calls Wiltshire.

This contradicts all Geography. For *Lundie*, let the Inauguratory thereby be what it will, stands not above three miles and an half from the Sound, though the breadth of *Scania* is no less than forty eight miles up into the Land, as *Heylin* affirms. *Upsal* not far  
from



from the Bay of *Bodner*, in *oris*; in the very skirts of *Sweden*; and *Viburg* in the bottom of the now North *Jutland*, as was said: yet seeing *Wormius* citeth it in *Cimbria* in *ejus firme meditullio*, and the Inauguratory near it, he might as well have told us plainly, that it was a Monument of the *Cimbrians*, and made for their use, whatever it were. But, admit they had been sited in the middle of their respective Kingdoms, our Antiquity cannot therefore be suppos'd to be a place designed for the Election of Kings, as being in *Wiltshire*; for that, though this County be a Midland Countrey, yet is it not in or near the middle of the land. And it may be demanded, why in *Stafford-shire* and *Northampton-shire* situated, saith *Camden*, in the heart as it were of *England*, both which (the last especially) are better replenished with stone, than any Countries throughout the whole Island; and which several years before *Gurmund's* time, were in a manner in absolute possession of the *Danes*, and so continued to the period of their Dominion here, do we not find the *Vestigia* of such Courts as these, the rather, since History remembers them, to have set up some Kings of their own in those parts? And, with what equal conveniency, if *Stone-Heng* must be the place, did such as were summoned repair thither, out of the Eastern, Southern, and Northern parts of the Kingdom, when not only *Wiltshire*, and *Somerset-shire*, but *Hampshire* also were Enemies Countries? This parallel then may equally accompany the former, and with like conveniency be laid aside.

3.  
And, upon a gently rising ground, for the advantage of prospect, and that the Common People assembled to confirm the suffrages of the Electors, by their universal applause, and congratulatory Acclamations, might see and witness the solemn manner of the Election.

3.  
And, upon a Plot of ground somewhat more eminent, than the circumjacent Plain, which enlargeth the prospect of the Pile, and which cannot be approached, but by an easie ascent on all sides.

Oh! how the Forrest echoed with their congratulatory Acclamations? and what a goodly prospect it was, to see twelve men standing a little above the ground. Certainly this Doctor had his Hint of this, from the sight of that Gentleman that was sometime left in a Tavern, standing on a Stool. But whose *Ipse dixit* is it? His own. As if it were as much worth as *Jeffery Monmouth's*, since *This* is suspected only, *That* detected clearly of venting Fables. For, now again, what rising, or falling, or Plain or Hill hath been mentioned by any of his Authors, saving the Mount near *Lundie*, wherewith my self from *Wormius* acquainted you? And what provision have we found to be made by any of them, for accomodating the multitude to behold the Ceremonies; otherwise than by standing about the Electors. And therefore he might as well have told you, that they had Scaffolds provided for them. Which, since he hath not done, this may be put into a Sack with the other two, and the first that comes forth again shall be a *Novella*.

B b b

4. Were

4.  
*Were open at the top and sides, that so the King elect standing in the middle, might be beheld from all quarters of the neighbouring Plain; and the Votes of the Electors the better heard by the multitude standing round about at a becoming distance.*

4.  
*Is uncovered above, or roofless, and environed not with continued Walls, but stones pitcht upright; so that, such as stand on any side without, may perceive what's done within.*

Here, the question may be, what the being open of the Place at Top contributed to the sight of the King. Or, how could He be seen from any, much less from all parts, when the Pylasters interposing, and the Electors surrounding Him, stood far above His head; As this Doctor pag. 55. makes them. But, methinks he hath not marshalled his Ceremonies orderly, in making the people to shout before the Electors had given their voices. Leaving him therefore to consult better with some *Danish* Heralld, I will at present, lest his *Dance* should too much over-heat, and make him relapse into wonders again; enter an Imparlance to this, it being somewhat inopportune, as yet, to make known, where the *King Elect* stood, that he might be beheld from all quarters by the people.

5.  
*Made only of huge stones the largest that could possibly be found any where in the Countrey; rude, unhewn, of no certain Figure.*

5.  
*Made of stones of vast Magnitude; and unhewn, as they came from the Quarry of no Regular Figure.*

Nay, not too fast; for, though for his sanities sake, I favoured him at present, in the Former, he must not expect I will make a custom of it, especially seeing he repeats his evidence so untruly. For, was the Hill near *Lundie*, which is one of his Examples, made of huge stones? and which of his Witnesses have testified, that the stones of the other were so much as very large, much less the largest, that could possibly be found any where in the Countrey? As if either they would say, or any rational man could think; that no larger stones than such as were not much higher than the ground, were to be found in such Rocky Provinces, as are within the now Dominions of *Denmark*. Why they were unhewn, *Wormius* hath given you the reason; and that they were as rude and barbarous, as Nature her self could frame I will allow; but that they were of no certain figure deny: and this Doctor hath little cause to assert, seeing the same *Wormius*, from *Olaus Magnus* plainly tells us, that the Great Stone was round, whatever the other were, and these also were either of a Wedge fashion, or wedged under the Great One, that's certain. And, as for the stones in our Antiquity they are generally Pylasters, Quadrangular if not Pyramidal, and if not wrought by the Mason, scapled by the Quarrimen at least, insomuch, as they have been adjudged Artificial nor Natural Stones. Besides the Architraves, Mortesses and Tenons, were unquestionably wrought by Ma-

Masons. And that they are of vast magnitude shall be granted. So that this Parallel, may also go seek its fortune.

6.

And these set upright, at equal distance each from other, in a Circle; that so the Electors standing upon them might make a Round.

6.

These set in Round, equally distant among themselves, and perpendicular.

That the stones in our Antiquity are set perpendicular, is granted; how upright the stones in his were set you will find ere long; and what his equal distances be you know already. But it is four to one this Parallel is lost. For what have we to do with one single Circle of about twelve stones, since that the four Courses at *Stone Heng* contain not only twelve, but eight times twelve also, and half as many more as his Monuments in the now *Denmark* did; and that of two of the stones of *The Former*; may be made the whole number of the *Later*, the Kings Stone included? And therefore you cannot but think him to be well practis'd in proportions, that compares Mole-hills unto Mountains thus. He that would not acknowledge formerly the Stately *Roman Monopteros* to be answerable in Invention to the only outward Circle of *Stone-Heng*, though nothing can more resemble it; dares now presume with twelve barbarous craggs thrust one under another to equal it all, than which nothing is more unlike to it.

7.

With one stone taller and bigger than the rest, erected in the Center, for the King to stand upon, and shew himself to the people, at the time of his Inauguration, and receive their joyful acclamations, wishes of felicity and other testimonies of Submission and Fidelity.

7.

With one stone, in the inmost Circle (now lying along and broken, but at first set upright, and then probably placed at the very Center of the whole Work) whose remaining fragments put together make, according to Mr. Jones his account, sixteen feet in length; which is as likely to have been a Kong-stolon (as the Danes call theirs) or Kings Throne, as an Altar.

Is not this stone that Altar, on which the Danes not long since sacrificed to their *Manes*? Is it not that, that erewhile was too narrow, if set upright, for the contemptible entrails of a poor Victim to lie upon? And is it now grown upright, and broad enough for a mighty King, with all those, that *de jure* were to attend at such a Royal Solemnity, for the investing him with his Regal Ornaments, and accomplishing all those Fundamentals of State, required in such a Solemn Ceremouy, to stand upon? *Quis tam bardus, qui hec non animadvertat?* For, can any half-witted Zany conceive, that this could be such a *Kongstolon*, having on the one side heard; first, *Olaus Magnus* to say, that it was a great stone, greater than all the rest; Secondly, *Olaus Wormius* to affirm, that the stone in the middle



dle upon which the King was *seated*, exceeded the rest in eminency; Lastly, this Doctor himself to averr that the stone erected in the Centre, for the King to stand upon was *taller and bigger than the rest*; And on the other to hear now, that this in our Antiquity brought into parallel therewith, is far much lesser than most of the other stones remaining, therein; it being (not to mention how much for the foundation of it must have necessarily gone into the ground, if set upright) but four foot in breadth, and sixteen foot in height cleer, when the rest, *viz.* those of the Greater Hexagon standing about it, are seven foot and an half broad, and above twenty three foot high from the Earth?

But, this is not all, for besides the universal scandal to the Inauguration of Kings; observe I pray, not only what a scorn he puts upon so ancient and so venerable a Custom, but also what an immortal dishonour on the Kings of *Denmark* by setting their Predecessors (as King *Olaus* and *Christianus* the first he instanc'd in) upon a stone, like mutinous souldiers, on a wooden horse, ignominiously and disgracefully astride; for, at such an height no other Posture could it safely be, in regard that this Throne, this *Kongstolen* of Doctor *Charletons* at *Stone-Heng*, was, but a thin stone not sixteen inches thick. According as generally Altar Stones, are, and ever were made, being anciently raised to a convenient height by a Substructure, as *Philander* from *Sextus Pompeius* assured you the *Romans* used, and as we are accustomed to do at this day. I need not therefore tell you, that this parallel is calhier'd; nor any more that this Stone was originally an Altar, placed in the very Centre of our Antiquity.

Now, can it be imagin'd, that when the Sovereign to be elected is thus dishonour'd, the Electors shall escape? For, whereas, all his Authors agreeingly accord, they stood lower than the King, he placeth them eight foot almost above his head, *viz.* upon the Architraves of the fore-mentioned greater Hexagon, or Polygon as he calls it, little less than twenty four foot in height from the Surface of the Plain. But, how got they thither? If by Ladders or Stairs, and otherwise it was impossible, then *procul este profani*, avaunt Parallel again; for that *Ol. Magnus* hath told us, that the stones lying about the *Kongstolen*, were, of very little height from the ground. Besides, which way soever, this Doctor will have them to ascend, when up, they could neither sit, nor stand upright, the Architraves being too narrow for such a purpose, at such an altitude, but down they must tumble, unless he will say, they had ropes about their Necks, with one end tied to the Architraves to keep them from kissing of the Earth; and you may well admire, that he, so great a Discoverer, never found out this approved remedy, for such a desperate disease. Furthermore, if their Custom was in those dayes of old, as now, to tender Homage and Fealty to the King, it may be demanded how they came from their Stations to make their submissions to Him; If by Plancks laid from His unto their stones, and otherwise they could not; without laddring up and down; then our Antiquity was not open at top, as His Courts Royal in *Denmark* were.

Lastly,

Lastly, is to be considered what became of the People all this while; for in *Denmark* you know he provided them a gently rising ground for the advantage of prospect to see and witness the solemn manner of the Election; but here with us, gravely ruminating with himself, what scarcity of ground was on *Salisbury Plain*, and what a multitude were summoned to repair thither, and would be present at his Solemnity, he created a Forrest full of great Trees, not so much for the Heads of Deer to lie there; for that was but a sham; as for the People at his Elections to climb upon, from whence they might give their joyful acclamations, wishes of felicity, and other testimonies of submission and fealty, till the whole Wood rang again; and have fuel enough to make Bonfires. But, where you'll say, hung the Bells, all this while to ring for joy? Why, where should they but under the Architraves, as the Electors upon them? Is not this most ridiculous, and sordid, and meer Drollery? And was not this Doctor in a Wood do you think, when he dreamt of restoring *Stone-Heng* to the Danes?

8.

Without any Inscription, or Letters engraven upon any one of the stones; because the Fabrique was sufficiently known by its proper Form; and the use in a peculiar manner customary to the Danes.

8.

Having no Epigraph cut, or trencht in any of the stones; as carrying a sufficient evidence of its Designment and Use, in the figure of its Platform, and perfection in all essential parts; and speaking it's Founders, in the (in those days) well-understood language of its vastness, and the similitude it bore to others erected by the same Nation in their own Countrey.

There is more fraud couched in this Parallel, than perhaps will readily be perceived. For he divided formerly, as you may remember, his rude Monuments into two sorts *Literata* and *Illiterata*; laying hold upon this sub-division, whatever others his Author made, as apprehending it would never arrive at your knowledge, that the same was done by *Wormius* for Methods sake only. Under this pretended Title than of *Illiterata* he presents them to you; first, because should he have otherwise offered them to your Judgement, he conceived you might discover his Imposture, and never believe them to be *Danish*, but the Works rather of some old unknown, or utterly forgotten people, whose Characters were as barbarous as those at *Persopolis*, and many of them as little understood. Secondly, he knew that without manifest suspicion he could not have told you, that the use of his places of Election, was, in a peculiar manner customary to the Danes, when the various engravements of the several Nations, who many ages before them successively inhabited the Territories in which the Monuments, brought into Example, are extant; would have evidently demonstrated the contrary. For though of the *Runick* Nations the Characters were generally much the same; yet nevertheless, what through their high Antiquity, what through their Emphasis, Compounds, Diphthongs, Pointings, Contractions, double Letters, with the manifold Power of them,

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different Order, and diversity oftentimes of the *Specimens* themselves, according to the several *Idioms* of the respective People that used them, their variety is such, that *Wormius* professeth himself wholly unable to render any account of them, as you formerly heard. And therefore because the *Literata* carry their Age and Title engraven on their Fronts, and *ipso facto* destroy his Claim; this Doctor cunningly insinuates they lie not in our way, under colour, forsooth, that our Antiquity hath not any Inscription upon any one of the stones, and so takes a plausible occasion to range it among the *Illiterata*. Unto which may be thus said,

That, in regard not any Inscription, or Letters are found engraven upon any of the upright stones, it more manifests our *Stone-Heng* to be a *Roman Work*. For, that we find in History, that none but Barbarians ever used in such manner to make their Epigraphs. Thus in *Europe*, not only in the *Cimbrick Chersonese*, *Seland*, and other the present Dominions of *Denmark* in *Scandia*, but also in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, and the rest of the Countries under that Crown, they are seen in the *Runick* or Old *Gothick*, or more obsolete Characters: as from *Ol. Magnus*, and *Ol. Wormius* both, hath been fully proved. Thus, in *Assa*, not far from *Persepolis* in *Persia*, in unknown Letters; as *Don Garcia Sylva* hath informed you. Thus, in *Africa*, in *Egypt* by Hieroglyphicks, and at *Tingen* in *Numidia* this Inscription, *NOS FVIMVS CANANÆI, QVOS FUGAVIT JESVS LATRO*. (For *Josua* in Hebrew is *Jesus*) in the old *Phenician* Language; as *Procopius* witnesseth. Thus in *America*, divers Engravements in the Hebrew Tongue, as the Histories of those *Indies* report. And when this Doctor shall discover any other part of the World; I'll discover Inscriptions of the like Kind there also.

Whereas on the contrary, the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and from them all civiliz'd Nations, have been accustomed, in such works of Greatness, and Art, that they intended to adorn with Inscriptions, to make them especially four several ways. Either on plates of Metal, as one is said to be found near our Antiquity you know; which probably even for this Customs sake, if for no other reason, might be *Roman*: Or, on certain Basements, or bastard Orders in the upper part of their Structures; as in the Arch-Triumphals of *Titus*, and of *Severus*, both *Roman Emperors*: Or, in the Freezes over the Columns of Porticoes, which upon such occasion they made usually somewhat the more larger; as in the Freeze of the *Pantheon*, and the Temples of *Pola* in *Istria*: Or else, if the Inscriptions long, they made both the Architrave and Freele alike plain and flat, and thereon insculpt them; as in the Temples of *Concordia*, and of *Nerva Trajanus* in *Rome*. Now, these two last Temples will afford us some observation; for, though they were of the most delicate Orders, and that their Ornaments were inobled, as much as variety of members, or enrichments could make them, and so the Architraves on the sides of the respective Structures in like manner; yet nevertheless, the Architraves in which the Inscriptions were to be written, although in the very Front, and Majesty of the Building, were made as plain and simple, as those in our Antiquity; so that considering, that not any Epigraph was upon any of the Pilasters at *Stone-Heng*, as is manifest, in regard the Remains of



of most of them, are still visible ; and that the Barbarians , as was said , always began theirs at the foot of the Stone on the right hand, and ended in the left foot ; as also, that at least five parts of six of our Architraves are ruined and gone ; who, unless this Doctor will say, but that in some one or other of those five parts might anciently be an Inscription ; and that if any such, as because being made there it could not be Barbarian, so it was consequently *Roman*. But, whether our Antiquity had any Inscription upon the Architraves, yea or no, certain it is that the upright stones had none, and as certain that the *Kongstolen* in this Doctors places of Election had, whatever he suggesteth to the contrary, which I have here caused from *Olaus Magnus* to be copied, that you might therewith likewise,

Behold Doctor *Charletons* Stone-Heng.



*Olaus Magnus*. l. 8.  
c. ... *Basil*.

- A. The *Kongstolen* broad, flat, and of a Circular Form.
- B. The stones wedged under it, and lying in round about it ; upon which for their greater security, and more reverend addresses to the King, the Electors stood, not much higher than the surface of the Earth, as common reason, without having recourse to any Drawing, or other Authority must grant.
- C. The King Elected.
- D. The Electors.
- E. The People.

The Interpretation of the Inscription our Author affords us not.

And from this abject barbarity it is, that *Wormius*, as his *Fora Veterum* was ashamed to publish to the World, any Draught of these Inauguratories ; whereas our *Stone-Heng* needs not blush to appear among the Noblest Monuments that are at this day extant. These, places of Election be Venerable and Famous, it's true, in respect of their use, but base and barbarous, you see, in regard of their manner. And how much soever otherwise he hath been nibbling at our Antiquity, we find his judgement too great to surmise it to be one of these *Courts Royal*, *Courts of Parliament*, *Kings-Benches*, as in all haste in contempt of them, as it were, they must, forsooth, be stiled. When I suppose you will now grant, that a *Welsh Mountaineers Cottage*, whether the use or form be respected, more resembles the *Royal Palace of Hampton Court* ; than these *Courts Royal*, &c. resemble *Stone-Heng*. It

It being then thus, and that they were not *in a pecnliar manner* customary to the Danes, but have been from all Antiquity proper to the Old *Runick* Kingdoms, and are at this day used by that invict Nation the *Swedes*, this Parallel also may be admitted into Fellowship with this Doctors other Fables. But, seeing he is so peremptory and ambitious to be singular, I will now cut off all his pretences, and make appear, that not any of the fore-mentioned Monuments were made by the *Danes*; and that it was not their Custom, admitting their Government Elective, to Elect or Inaugurate the *supreme Magistrate*, in such open Circles of huge stones, as he hath endeavoured to perswade.

Of what Antiquity the *Danes* are, as also, what Kind of Monuments they raised for commemorating their actions to future Ages, as having not Workmen to work in stone, from as well their own Countreymen, as others, yon have fully heard. It remains now to consider, that the *Cimbrians*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Dacians* were the Ancient Inhabitants of the present Dominions of *Denmark*. Now, *Ol. Wormius* in treating of these Places designed for the Election of Kings, least we should be solicitous wherefore he gives us Examples of them in so many several and distinct Countries, thus premiseth; *Quia vero Regnum hoc Dania, quod jam sub unius Regis viget imperio, olim in tria distinctum erat, hinc factum ut tam in Cimbrico, quam in Balthico (seu Dacico) & Scanico (olim Gothico territorio, vestigia horum locorum extent manifestissima.* Conceiving, that "because the Kingdom of *Denmark*, that now flourisheth under the Empire of one King, was of old divided into Three; it was fitting to let us know, where their Places of Election stood, not in regard they were all of stone, as Doctor *Charleton*, but that there were such Places. And therefore he goes on to tell you, that, *That in the Baltick or Dacick Realm was near Lethra; That in the Scanick, of old the Gothick, near Lundie; (of which being both in matter and form different from the rest we shall speak apart.) That in the Cimbrick near Viburg; and to these likewise adds a fourth, Viz. That near Upsal, as the Inauguratory of the Gothick Kingdom, when entire.* Whereby it is most clear, most certain that these Stony places for Electing Kings were not erected by the *Danes*, but by those Nations whoever they were, either *Cimbrians*, *Dacians*, *Goths*, or *Vandals*, who, as you have heard, all Historians joyntly concur, were from high Antiquity the Possessors of the *Cimbrick Chersoness*, and other the Territories of the now *Denmark*, together with the Peninsula of *Scandia*.

*Wormius* will conduct us further yet; for, he, having it seems no great mind to speak out, but willing nevertheless the truth should appear, refers us; not, as this Doctor, to make good his *Romanza* as aforesaid, but evidently to manifest who were the Founders of these barbarous Monuments; refers us I say, to *Stephanus Stephanus* commenting upon that very Text of *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Leſuri Regem veteres, &c.* And he from the grave and faithful Writer of the *Danes*, *Suaningius* without wavering declares plainly the truth; which you might have long since known, had not Doctor *Charleton* omitted dis-ingeniously the main and most important part of the Text. For, *Suaningius* having discoursed not only of the Customs and several

*Ol. Worm. Fast.  
Dan. lib. 1.  
cap. 2.*

veral sorts of Monuments before recited, but of their Authors also, thus saith, *Quum de sepultura Cimbrorum, & quem in sepeliendis suis defunctis morem olim servarint, nonnulla sunt annotata: pari modo qua ceremonia in eligendo rege antiquitus Cimbri usi sint, breviter ostendam. Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis postquam incolis convenientem, ad quem, nulla obstante difficultate, omnes qui erant vocati, venire possent, elegissent, saxa grandia singulari opera atque studio conquiri, atque in eundem locum, quem electioni Regiæ destinarant, comportari curarunt.* Since, saith *Suaningius* of the Sepulture of the *Cimbrians*, and what Customs of Old they used in burying of their Dead, somethings have been remembred; in like manner what ceremony the *Cimbrians* from all Antiquity observed in electing their Kings I shall briefly shew. After they had chosen out a place to which, with the greatest conveniency those that were summoned might resort, they caused great stones, with all diligence and care to be sought out, and brought to the said place appointed for the Royal Election, upon which the Electors getting up, gave their Votes as you formerly heard at large. And the remark that *Stephanius* sets upon these words is not unobservable; for he, in submitting to this Authority tells us, *de Antiquo Electionis Ritu notatu digna sunt, quæ Suaningius in mediam adducit;* what things *Suaningius* hath related concerning the Ancient Rite of Election are worthy notice: *notat dignissima sunt,* my *Stephanius* may be said rather, for, they positively ascertain us, that these Inauguratories are as ancient as the *Cimbrians* themselves, and from all Antiquity in use among them, and by them expressly by Name erected, how many Ages unknown, before ever the *Danes* were a known Nation, and came to be a settled and regulated People. As for the other Monuments in general, *Arngrim Jonas* celebrates them, as the Works of those Giants, which being by *Josuah* expelled the Land of *Canaan*, and wandering through the World to seek new Seats, came and settled at length in these Northern Parts, about the Year from the Creation 2500. of such high Antiquity he reputes them to be. *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Olaus Magnus* concurring with him, goes higher, conceiving them to be as ancient as almost the Deluge it self, *Utrum vero talium rerum Authores post diluvialis inundationis excursum Gigantes extiterint, an viri corporis viribus ante alios præditi, parum notitiæ traditum;* being his very words; as this Doctor himself shall tell you ere long. But *Johan. Magnus*, Predecessor and Brother to *Olaus*, soars yet a more lofty pitch, these rude Remains being put in Work in his Judgement before the Floud; hear him therefore in the last place, for to trouble you with more Authorities, though Numerous, were as Barbarous as the Antiquities we speak of, *Eximie magnitudinis saxa Veterum bustis ac specubus apud Gothos affixa, literarum formis insculpta persuadere posse, quod ante diluvium universale vel paulo post, gigantea virtute ibi erecta sint. Histor. lib. 7.*

Arng. Rer.  
Island. cap. 4.  
& 5.

And thus now at last from the undoubtable testimonies of the best Historians and Antiquaries both of the *Danes* and *Goths*, you are

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certainly informed who those *Veteres*, or men of old were, of whom *Saxo Grammaticus* told you before; by all which manifestly appears, that the *Danes* were not the Founders of those Antiquated Monuments, whose Ruins are yet remaining within the now Dominions of the Crown of *Denmark*, much less of these Ancient Places for Election of Kings.

But, though these Writers had not thus assured us, it must nevertheless be granted with *Olavus Magnus*, they are of immemorable Antiquity, seeing we have fully proved, that the like barbarous Monuments, were, throughout the Universe erected by the First Planters of Kingdoms, until Arts and Emulation invited them to others more Regular and Magnificent. And hence it was, that *Palladio*, as you may remember, long since told you, the *Tuscan* Order retained in it, of that first face of Antiquity; intimating, that as Works of this Order were plain, rural, and Giant-like; so the Monuments of the first Ages of the World were barbarous, rude and simple, such as this Doctor hath diligently laboured to infect your Judgements with.

But, here an Objection encounters me; that, though it is now manifest that these Monuments were not founded by the *Danes*; they might nevertheless imitate them, and so *Stone-heng* come to be a work of theirs: Did not the *Egyptians* imitate the *Chaldeans*, the *Greeks* the *Egyptians*, and the *Romans* the *Greeks*, and might not the *Danes* the *Runians*? To this it is answered, the Doctor maintains, that because the *Danes* were the *Inventors*, not *Imitators* of those Monuments they erected *Stone-Heng*. Make his *Danes* Apes? he scorns it. Wherefore, I say, that what kind of works may properly and peculiarly be adjusted to be the *Danes*, and of what materials they consisted, you have fully heard. And it cannot be made appear that they ever imitated the *Runick* Nations in what ever Monuments they made; they were too haughty and ambitious. But, what should they imitate, or from what take example, that relates to our Antiquity; from Turfs and Clods of Earth instead of Stone; from Hasle-twigs and Beech-Trees instead of *Marble*; from Pibbles and pieces of broken Craggs instead of Massy Pilasters, with no less massy Ornaments? As for the *Egyptians*, they, by their learning, gain'd from the *Chaldeans*, are made immortal; the *Greeks* attain'd Civility from what they imitated; and their delight in Arts rendred the *Romans* famous. Whereas the *Danes* had none but barbarous works to contemplate, and thereby became more barbarous; they contemned works of Stone, and disdain'd to know what belonged to them. It sufficed their flegmatique souls, and dull heads, to cast up heaps of Earth and Rubbish, and to cover them with Turff. The Spade, Mattock, Oar, Pitch and Tarr, with Ruine and Destruction were their seven liberal Sciences. And therefore, all that can be said in favour of this Objection, are those words of *Wormius's*; *Majores nostros magis natura quam arte elaboratis delectatos fuisse saxis*; which if you be satisfied, that either they relate to the present question, or that the *Danes* are thereby intended, you may, setting all disparities, all o-

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ther Authorities aside, be positively assured *Stone-Heng* was no work of theirs; for, it is a work of Art, and was a work of long time: *This*, they despised, and are applauded for it; *That*, they were incapable of, and rested contented; as hath been fully proved.

In the next place and lastly, let us see what the Inauguratory near *Lundie* was; and, in what *Courts Royal* the *Danes* used to elect their Kings, when either some faction, or potent pretender enforced them to an Election; as also, where the King stood to shew himself to his subjects. For this Doctor by affirming, that "the King elect stood upon the Stone erected in the Centre, to shew himself to the People at the time of his Inauguration, that he might be beheld from all quarters; doth not only contradict manifestly whatever Histories of the septentrional Nations are extant, but also the Customs of the *Danes* and *Runians* both. For first, the Customs of these, (the *Runians*) was, that after the King was elected, invested, and crowned in the place of election, he went immediately thence, and ascending an high Mount, cast purposely up adjoining to the place, in Royal manner with the Crown on his head, exposed himself to the full view of all, and from thence gave Laws unto the People. *Consueverat autem in editi montis vertice consulenti populo plebiscita depromere*, saith *Saxo*. But why consult this eloquent *Dane*, when *Olaus Wormius* in describing the Inauguratory near *Uetna*, so plainly, so fully confirms this Custom, saying, *Vicinum habet collem*, Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 5. *cui coronatus jam insisibat, jura populo daturus, & omnibus conspiciendum se præbitorus*; It hath an Hill adjoining, on which when Crowned the King stood, giving Laws unto the People, and shewing himself unto all men. But this Doctors *superfluity of Electors, and scarcity of sitting Stones*, obscured from his sight this Hill it seems. Secondly, the *Danes* had not these Places of Election incircled with stones in use among them. For they as *Burrows* for Sepulchres and *Tumuli* for commemorating their famous Men, made Mounts of Earth likewise for Electing, Investing, and Crowning of their Kings. Hence, that Mount near *Lundie*, as occasion served, was their ancient Place of Election: Hence, on that Mount was Homage paid to *Olaus*: Hence, saith *Suaningius* (as quoted by *Wormius*) was *Christianus* the first Enthroniz'd on that Mount: Hear Him, *Anno eodem quo fato functus est Christophorus à pietate Christiana 1448. die 28. Septembris ante Lundiam in colle Trollebarolhoy*, antiquo electionis loco, Id. l. 1. ca. 12. *in frequenti Regni conventu, juramento ab omnibus præstito, atque à summo Regni Antistite, Regni vexillo accepto Danie & Norvegiæ Rex Salutatur*; In the same year that *Christopher* died, saith he, *Anno 1448. upon the 28. day of September before Lundie, on the Hill Trollebarolhoy, the antique place of Election*, in a general Convention of the Kingdom, an Oath being taken by all, and receiving the Standard of the Realm from the Primate and Metropolitan thereof; He was of *Denmark* and *Norway* saluted King. Hence *Meursius*, by *Wormius* in like manner cited, tells us also, that the Nobility of *Denmark* summoned the said *Christianus*, and would have him to be inaugurated, *prisco*

*prisco Electionis loco*, on the Ancient Place of Election, viz. the Mount near *Lnudie*. And hence *Wormius* himself affirms, that other Kings of the *Danes* were Elected, Invested, and Crowned upon the same Mount. So that now you see, that this Doctors Noblest and most Magnificent sort of Monuments, his and most Gigantique Division of Danish Antiquities, the Curtain being drawn, appears to be but an heap of Earth, a Turfed Hill only. But, where is there any such Hill, or ever was, at *Stone-Heng*, sunk to the Center? whether his Title of the *Danes* unto it, may follow the same.

*Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. lib. 1.  
cap. 7.*

Thus now from *Olaus Wormius* you are certainly acquainted with the Places in use among the *Danes* for Electing and Inaugurating their Kings in times of Peace; but how in War, if the King fell by the hand of the Enemy, or by Course of Nature in some Foreign Expedition, doth not appear; yet considering our Author from *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* makes this Observation, *Quod enim ille de Gallis, hic de Germanis refert, de nostratibus pariter intelligendum*, What *Cæsar* reporteth of the Gauls, what *Tacitus* of the Germans, is in like manner to be understood of his Countrey-men the *Danes*, and that *Tacitus* tells us, the *Germans* in time of War were accustomed to take up the Candidate King upon a Target; and carrying him about the Camp, to have Elected him their Sovereign Lord; as they did *Brinio*, there is no doubt to be made, but that the same Custom was observed by the *Danes*.

All which considered, setting aside that not so much as any one of the whole Bed-Roll of barbarous Monuments brought into Example by Doctor *Charleton*, hath any Analogy with the Art, Elegancy, and Magnificence still visible in our Antiquity, nor in the least resemble the same; seeing that his principal and grand Arguments, that in regard those Monuments consisted of huge stones; were *Illiterata*; and made by the *Danes*; our *Stone-Heng* was erected by them, are thus palpably and absolutely confuted; and that *Wormius* himself hath told us, that the *Danes* had not Workmen that knew how to work in Stone, that they delighted not in Works of Art; but gloried in making Monuments of such Materials as Nature her self afforded them: It may safely and positively be concluded that the *Danes* were not the Authors of our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*.

*Ol. Magn. 1.  
1 & 8.*

But, since, happily you may be somewhat curious to know, after what manner in those Ancient Inauguratories, which have caused so much contest, the Election of Kings was made, I shall briefly give you some account thereof from *Olaus Magnus*. When in *Sweden* the Inhabitants are to chuse a King, the Senators, Lords, and Magistrates of all Provinces, Communities and Cities are bound to meet in the Metropolitan City of *Upsal*, from whence they go to the Place of Election, not far off, called *Sporstern*, (described before.) Being thither come, the President of the Senate makes a Solemn Oration, declaring how necessary it is for the Safety of the



the Kingdom and People to agree together upon one sole King to rule over them, as it was most providently observed by their Ancestors to do it upon such a Stone, signifying stedfastness. His Speech ended, they proceed to the Election, and having made choice as commonly they do of the deceased Kings Son, Brother, or Kinsman, and oft-times of Him, that is most popular, He is confirmed with more Solemn Ceremonies by the Bishops, taking an Oath first to defend the Christian Faith. But, we must now leave Sweden, to find out this Doctor again, and see how he per-severes.

"Thus far, saith he, you see the Parallel holds in all particulars, even to an high degree of Resemblance: there being no one thing in the Antique Courts of Parliament yet remaining in Denmark, which is not to be found also in our Stone-Heng.

You may please to give him leave, for he will not last long; as the late Earl of Dorset sometimes told the now Glorious Queen Mother, of a Person of Honor that had much offended Her, which Story being well known, I shall forbear. However, in what particulars his Parallel holds you have seen so perfectly, as that a Counter-Parallel is needless, in respect especially our Antiquity speaketh its Founders, in the (in these days) well understood language of its vastness, and manner of Workmanship. But considering I have cast away many an hour in my time as idly, I shall observe,

*By what proportions He hath composed His Dance.*

1. Our Antiquity, a Temple of the Romans, was Mighty, and Magnificent: His Monument, not founded by the Danes, was Base and Barbarous.

2. Ours, was sited in a vast Plain, in the middle of Anciently Roman Plantations. His, near the Shores of great Rivers, in the Confines but of Modernly Danish Territories.

3. Ours, in the main Bulk was 110 foot in Diameter, and in the whole extent much about 400. His, could not exceed thirty foot in breadth, that the Debates of their Consultations might be distinctly heard.

4. Ours, was environed by a stately Circumvallation, that all prophane persons might keep at distance: His, lay nakedly open, that every sawcy Skipper, and sordid Swabber might stand cheek by jowl with the King.

5. Ours, had a Spacious Court about it: His, not any accommodation belonging to it, except holes for tying of Horses to the Stones.

6. Ours, into its Court had three stupendious Entrances, whereby whole Hecatombs might enter: His, not so much as a creeping hole, *per quod reptare homo possit.*

7. Ours, had Pylasters prodigiouly and immensely high, as the Stately Works of the Romans: His, petty poor peeces of

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shattered Craggs, like *Purbeck* Paving, standing a little from the ground.

8. *Ours*, had Pyramids of a goodly and graceful height : *His*, not any thing to be compared with them.

9. *Ours*, had two Circular, and two Hexagonal Courses of great and vast Perpendiculars, no less than Ninety in number, besides the Altar : *His*, one only simple Circle of about twelve Slabbs of stone, with a Stool-stone for the King.

10. *Ours*, had Architraves upon the two principal Courses, the more to innoble, and give the Temple greatness : *His*, had nothing at all but meanness, the more to express the Barbarism thereof.

11. *Ours*, were wrought artificially with Morteasses and Tonnons : *His*, lay upon the ground only, as they were had among the Rocks.

12. *Ours*, had Order and *Decorum*, both in the whole, and all its parts : *His*, Rudeness and Barbarity, as well in the main, as every particular.

13. *Ours*, was without any Inscription or Letters engraven upon any of the upright stones : *His*, had an Epigraph, cut, or trencht upon the *Kongstolen*. And as for the Inauguratory of the *Danes* in particular, it consisted of Earth only : Our Antiquity of Stone.

But not to repeat what is delivered formerly in confutation of his parallel : See likewise

*With what reverence to Sacred Majesty, he hath  
framed his Measures.*

14. In those *Antique Places*, the King Elected solemnly ascended his Throne : Here, he makes Him ignominiously to clamber up.

15. There, the King was placed in Majesty, and sate or stood as occasion required : Here, he so placeth Him, as that he could neither stand nor sit, but disgracefully astride.

16. There, the Officers of State upon the *Kongstolen* being flat had room to officiate, and do their duties : Here, he makes it so narrow, as it was impossible for the King alone to turn Himself.

17. There, the Electors gravely stept upon their Stations : Here, he compels them ridiculously to mount by Ladders.

18. There, they appeared sagely every man apart, and singly by themselves : Here, he thrusts them two by two in couples contemptibly together.

19. There, they stood circularly : Here, he placeth them obliquely.

20. There, they stood lower than the King : Here, he sets them higher.

21. There, they stood securely without danger : Here, he puts them every minute in hazard of breaking of their Necks.

22. There, they might reverently pass upon their standings, to acknowledge their Homage and Fealty : Here, they could not go (unless by a more scornful way) to tender their submission, saving upon

on Planks; whereby also *Ours* must be covered when *His* not.

23. *There*, the *Kongstolen* was bigger than all the rest : *Here*, he makes it the least of almost all others.

24. *There*, the said Stone was of a Circular Form, and broad : *Here*, he makes it Quadrangular and narrow.

24. *There*, all the rest of the stones were wedged one under another in a barbarous manner : *Here*, they were raised perpendicularly at equal distances in Order.

26. And lastly, *There*, the people stood thronging and crowding upon the ground : *Here*, Gramercy Doctor, is created a Forrest full of great Trees, that they might from them at more ease see, and witness the solemn manner of the Ceremonies. A vile symptom that he is infected with popularity at least, and designs to stand *Candidate* at his next Election, by thus taking more care of the ignoble vulgar, than either the *Hogins Mogins* their Delegates, or the King himself. But to conclude with *Wormius*, lib. 2. pag. 136. *Quis tam obtusa naris, qui hujus figmenti non odoretur figmentum*; who, hath so lost his sense, as not to favour the fictitiousness of this fiction, and rankness of this Title of the *Danes*?

But me thinks I hear some ready to reflect upon my self and say, that though it is now manifestly apparent, why this Doctor hath so endeavoured by all dis-ingenious shifts, to debase the glory of our Antiquity, yet he hath more innobled it than I have done: For, whereas, he brought it into competition with the Superlative Palace of *Nero*, than which never any was more famous; I, when much to better purpose, my time might have been employed, have studied to parallel it with such riff-raff Rubble in *Denmark*, as never any more contemptible and vile was read of. All that to this I can answer for my self is, that you may conceive your pleasure. However, Doctor *Charleton* having somewhat more yet to say, before I proceed unto it, how precious soever my time is, I shall nevertheless tender to you one observation more, not unworthy to be considered.

That, whereas on the one side, in this asserting Mr. *Jones* his opinion, that our *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman* Work, and Temple, I have brought into Example such Antiquities, Precepts, and Customs solely rather, than chiefly, as were used, enjoined, and erected precisely by the *Romans* themselves: so, on the other, this Doctor, hath not produced any that were peculiarly the *Danes*, but as remaining within their now Dominions only. When, had I taken the same course, and collected what Structures like our *Stone-Heng*, are, by Historians recorded to have been within the sometimes *Roman* Empire, how numerous would they have been? Thus, the *Thracians* used to build Temples dedicated to *Sol* of a round form, open in the middle and without a Roof. As *Daniel Barbarus* affirms. Thus, the *Eleans* had a Temple without Walls, every way open. As *Pausanias*. Thus, in *Attica* to *Jupiter* was a Temple open to the Air and Roof-less. As the same Author. And thus, among the *Athenians* also, was another to *Juno sine foribus & tecto*, without either Doors or Roof, directly as our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And though this is touch'd upon before, it is in relation nevertheless to the Dedication of it only. These with many other of the like Kind I could have brought into President, but I have waved

*Dan. Barb. in  
Vitr. l. 24.  
Paus. l. 6.*

*Id. lib. 1.*



waved them, in regard Temples built by other Nations, before brought under subjection by the *Romans*, can no more be said to be *Roman Works*, than the Monuments made by the *Cimbrians* and *Goths*, before their Kingdoms, or any part of them, came under the Dominion of the *Danes*, can be said to be *Danish Works*, and by the *Danes* founded.

In the next place, this Doctor saith, that "Somethings, he must acknowledge are observed in *Our Antiquity*, more than in *His*; To which he gives, as some use to apply one remedy for all diseases, one only salve for all sores, this answer, *want of stone*. But, I might justly be accused with breach of promise, if when meeting with an inclination of his to modesty, I acknowledg'd it not. Yet seeing under pretence hereof he takes occasion to repeat his evidence, I shall briefly take notice, with what truth he hath collected it, and with him draw to a conclusion afterwards.

"The first apparent difference, then, consists in this, saith he, that in *Stone-Heng* the number of Stones is much greater. Which notwithstanding may *without much difficulty or straining* be reconciled, by reflecting upon the Examples of the Courts of *Electors Royal in Denmark*, newly alledged. For, though *Ol. Wormius* saith, that those consisted for the most part of twelve huge stones set upright after the manner of *Pyramids or Columns*, in the Circumference of a Circle, and one more eminent in the Centre: yet so far is he from confining all of the same sort to that, or any other definite number, that he brings several instances of some that came short of it, and others that much exceeded it. So that from thence we may safely collect, that in old time the *Danes* made their Courts of this Kind, sometimes of Fewer, sometimes of more *Columns*; according to the scarcity, or abundance of sitting stones, in the Countrey, in which they occasionally raised them; if not also according to the lesser or greater number of *Electors*, who were to stand and Vote upon them. Nor is it to be unregarded, that at *Stone-Heng*, the inmost Circle (if, at least that may be called a Circle, which really is a *Polygon*; such flat and broad Pillars, being, in respect of their want of *Convexity* on their out-sides, incapable to make a perfect Circle) contains only twelve stones; which agrees exactly with the most ancient patterns.

It is strange that *Olaus Wormius* being so impertinently busie, as we have found him, with our Antiquity, could never spy out these 12 stones, which agree so exactly with the ancient patterns. And more strange that this Doctor, since such broad and flat Pillars, being, in respect of their want of *Convexity* on their out-sides, incapable to make a perfect Circle, have been so long at *Stone-Heng*; should be so dull sighted all this while, as not to perceive an *Hexagon* there till now; considering especially, that some of those many Gentlemen, who, as you may remember he told you, had carefully surveyed the Antiquity, and were able to discern an *Hexagon* from a Circle, have lately acknowledged to me, as all rational men must do, that, that course consisted of six sides. What need also hath he to talk now of *straining*, seeing, we have found him at that all along, and know that he goes downright and through stitch

to work? So point blank, that some may have *Non mentiri non est meum*, to be their *Motto*, and a *Danish Inauguratory in a Field Vert.* added to their Coat-Armory. For, where hath *Wormius* said, that the places of Election had *huge Stones set upright, after the manner of Pyramids or Columns?* Where, brought several instances of any, but what are mentioned? And how doth the number of twelve agree exactly with the most ancient patterns, since that neither He, nor any Historian confines them to a definite number? That, some of those that *Wormius* hath instanc'd come short of that number is true; for, that at *Viburg*, for ought can be gathered from his words, appears to have had but one only stone, viz. the *Kongstolen*; unto that of *Lethra* he assigns no number otherwise, than as in general you have heard; and how many stones belonged to that near *Upsal*, *Ol. Magnus* hath assured you, and these are all that *Wormius* hath brought into Example. Wherefore we may safely conclude, that the *Cimbrians* made their Courts of this Kind, of about twelve stones, and not more, besides the Kings Throne. However, I'm sure, you'll say, that unless they were more like *Stone-Heng* than they are, it is not much material of what number they consisted; without recalling to memory, that the *Danes ab antiquo* inaugurated their Kings upon a *Burrow* of Earth, whether the Countrey afforded them stone or not, or of what number soever their Electors were.

"The second difference is this, saith he, that *Stone-Heng* hath three Circular Orders of Stones, whereas the Others have no more than one. Which nevertheless may receive a satisfactory Solution, as the former, either from the greater plenty of convenient Stones in *Wiltshire*, yea, in sundry places not very remote from the Work it self, of which we shall shortly have occasion to take particular notice: or from the greater number of Electors, who being of the Nobility, and Principal Officers of Armies, in process of time were multiplied to a more numerous list, than in former Ages, as may be observed in all other Nations also: or perhaps from hence also, that *Stone-Heng* was designed both for a Sepulchral Monument of one King, or General, there slain in Battle; and for a Court of Election for his immediate Successor. For, you may remember, I have already acquainted you, how usual a thing it was amongst the *Danes*, to celebrate the Funeral of one Prince, and solemnize the Inauguration of another; at one and the same time, and in one and the same place; perpetuating the memory of both, by Circles of vast stones: and that I exemplified this in the Massive Tomb of King *Harald Hyldetand*, which was both a Sepulchral Monument for him, and a Court of Election for succeeding Kings, for many Ages after. Nor have I omitted, to supply you with Descriptions of two famous *Danish* Antiquities, that consist of a Threefold Order of Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much transcending those of *Stone-Heng*.

Here, a ridiculous Hue and Cry rather, than any serious return made, may be issued out, with an *O yes!* If any Man or Woman in City or Countrey can tell, that Doctor *Charleton* hath already acquainted us, from either Author or Example, how usual

a thing it was amongst the Danes, to celebrate the Funeral of one Prince, & solemnize the Inauguration of another, at one and the same time, & in one and the same place; perpetuating the memory of both by Circles of vast Stones: Or, bring any Tale or Tidings that he hath exemplified this in the Massive Tomb of one King Harald Hyldetand, which was both a Sepulchral Monument for Him, and a Court of Election for succeeding Kings for many Ages after. Or, where he hath supplied us with Descriptions of two famous Danique Antiquities, that consist of a Threefold Order of Stones, all of magnitude equal to, if not much transcending those of Stone-Heng; Let him give information, and he shall moreover have charged on his Blazon a Whetstone proper, for his pains. There is no such Electoral or Sepulchral Monument to be found above ground, otherwise together with the rest you should have had the Design or Description thereof also.

“ The third and last point of disparity, saith this Doctor, is, “ that at Stone-Heng the utmost and inmost rounds of Columns are “ furnished with Epistyles or Architraves, resting upon their “ Heads; but none such are found upon the upright stones in any “ of the Courts of Election in Denmark. But, this, as the two former, may be referred to the great abundance of such stones in “ Wiltshire, more than any Province of Denmark, where they “ were not to be had but rarely, as is intimated in that Text of “ *Petrus Lindebergius* formerly quoted, *Dani cum propter defectum Saxorum, Pyramides & Obeliscos extruere minime potuerint, olim, &c.* Nor was it unusual to them, to raise up from “ the ground stones of wonderful scantlings, and impose them, “ in manner of Architraves, upon the tops of others; especially “ in their Works of greatest Magnificence, and where they intended to raise admiration in Posterity, at the prodigious “ strength, and extraordinary means required to advance such “ huge weights, to so great a height, as I have formerly proved “ both by Authentique testimonies and agreeable Examples. Being, therefore, through the fortunate success of their Arms, in “ possession of England, and assembling in Wiltshire, where they “ met with store of Materials fit for their purpose; and proposing “ to themselves to erect a Stately Monument, after the fashion of “ their own Countrey, with some addition of vastness correspondent; it is not improbable, that they made choice of this kind “ of Superstructure of Architraves, or plain long stones laid overthwart upon the tops of the Columns; as that which might both “ hold some analogy with other Monuments in their own Nation, “ and also be of considerable use, in affording more convenient “ and firm footing for such persons of honourable condition, who “ were principally to give their Votes at the Election of the King, “ standing in round upon the stones; especially when their late “ Victories had augmented the Stock of their Nobility, and who, “ perhaps, were by this time more than could stand upon the single Columns, and needed the addition of Architraves to support “ them at the Solemnity.

But, Are not the three principal Entrances at Stone-Heng forgotten, we having not heard one word of them, since entred into this



this *Danish* World of Wonders? What's the matter? Is it scarcity of fitting stones, Pyramids, Columns? Or Paucity of Electors? This nevertheless may receive a satisfactory solution, as the former, that, it is the adequate notion of *NONE-SUCH* in Denmark, and being not to be exemplified there, are thought unfit to be remembered here. However, we are to proceed. What the Disparities are, you have truly, and in a great part heard, and to trouble you with more, or the repetition of those past, would much vilifie our claim, the adverse pretentions being so shallow and unworthy; yet nevertheless to give him his answer, I say, that as it hath been formerly made appear what shifts he used, and upon what grounds to debase the Magnificence and Artifice of our Antiquity; So now it is plainly manifest, why he hath so continually endeavoured to extenuate the vastness and number of the stones, that beautified and ennobled the same. Hence it was, that Mr. Camden assigned to the stones of the largest size, but 24 foot of Altitude. Hence, Mr. Jones discovered more than Mr. Camden perceived, though many more are at this day standing in the Work, than are expressed in Camdens Draught. Hence, came the despoiling it of the Inmost Hexagon consisting of no less than eighteen Pyramids, *ingentis magnitudinis*. And hence, the depriving it of the three Entrances at the Trench having twelve the like Ornaments, *Stupendæ magnitudinis*; yea, the least of them, more stupendious, than ever Wormius himself saw in whatever Cimbrick or Gotbick Monument, as his own labours justifie. But, setting aside that the late discovered Polygon, is become a Round of Columns again. Was there greater abundance of such stones in Wiltshire, than in any Province of Denmark, when the two famous Danique Antiquities, foisted in so lately, consisted of a Threefold Order of Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much transcending those of Stone-Heng? Did they want stones in Jutland, and were they in that Province to be had but rarely, when Harald Blaaland endeavoured so mountainous a Monument for his Mother Thyra there; as we shall shortly hear of? Did they want Stone in Seland, when Norway so near at hand, is such a Stony and so Mountainous a Countrey? *Regio saxosa & petrosa satis est*, saith Wormius. Had the Danes such scarcity of Stones in Scania, as to raise a Burrow of Earth only for Inaugurating their Kings at Lundie, when Blecking, as rocky a Region as any in the Universe, confines it, and is within eight miles of the Place? Or, so wanted they stones in Gloucestershire, as to cast up a Tumulus of Turffs in Cirencester, in memory of theirs and this Doctors Gurmund, when Burford Quarries were so near? As for Lindebergius, you may remember, that Wormius, understanding the Nature of the Provinces of Denmark in another manner, esteemed his opinion absurd, and to give him his Passport, delivered his Verdict, that it was Defect of Workmen, not of Stone; want of Delight in Arts, not of Materials; Disdain of Works that consumed much time in their dispatch, not scarcity of provisions, that caused the Danes to cast up Mounts of Earth for Monuments of their Mighty Men. Whereas, on the contrary of all the Counties of England, scarcely any one is so destitute of stone as Wiltshire; for,

Ol Worm. Mon.  
Dan. lib. 6.  
pa. 457.

Camd. Brit.  
in Wiltsh.

at Chilmark excepted (which yieldeth also but petty scantlings) *there is hardly to be found any common stone at all for Building*, saith Camden; those Quarries that supplied our Antiquity, being none knows how many Ages since wholly worn out, & little remaining of them, saving such as were unserviceable for so regular a Work, & the Scaplings, peradventure, of those that were brought to Stone-Heng; as at Aibury and thereabouts is to be seen at this day.

The Examples of the like way of Hold-fasts for huge stones, as the Tenons and Mortesses in the Pylasters and Architraves of our Antiquity, this Doctor formerly told you, *among other Nations (some of which were at that time barbarous) are infinite, and stand in the high road way of every mans observation*. But, though he is known to tread for his Observations in another Road than most others, he hath not produced nevertheless the least Authority, President, or Custom of the like manner of Workmanship to be found in any of the Septentrional Parts of the World, or in the now Dominions of Denmark. And by what *Authentique Testimonies, and agreeable Examples*, hath he made appear, that the Danes ever used, or knew how to raise up any stones whatever from the ground, much less of wonderful scantlings to such an height, as at our Stone-Heng; and impose them in manner of Architraves, so wrought, upon the tops of others? Ol. Wormius, indeed, and Ubbo Emmius have informed us, that upon stones rudely laid on the tops of Hills, huge Altar stones were more rudely laid, and an hole or empty space was left underneath them, for a man to creep through. But, as this relates not in the least to the Artifice and Stateliness of our Antiquity; so it manifestly demonstrates, that *the Works of greatest Magnificence in the now Denmark, by which the Founders intended to raise such admiration in posterity, as this Doctor talks of, extended to no more than a three-legged Stool, or a creeping hole at best*. And who the Authors were Saxo Gram. Johan. and Ol. Magnus, Arngrim Jonas, with both Suaningius and Stephanus have already told you.

Lastly, Concerning the assembling of the Danes in Wiltshire, and being cut in pieces there, and in the end attaining to the possession of England, we shall, now, give an accompt ere long. But, *this superstructure of Architraves, saith Dr. Charleton, was of considerable use, in affording more convenient and firm footing for such persons, who were principally to give their Votes at the Election of the King, standing in round upon the stones*. At this I'm sure you'll smile. However, these are new Laws of Logick, Observe I pray, That Antiquity at Boscamen-moon-Heath must be an Inauguratory; It had no Architraves. This Antiquity on Salisbury Plain must be an Inauguratory; It had Architraves. In Cornwall the Electors were not secured so much as by a Rope. In Wiltshire the Electors could not be secured, but by a Rope. Ergo Gurmunds Ladder and Rope-maker were well rewarded for so securing them. Is it not thus? However, though the Danes were as high-minded, as numerous; yet nevertheless that they were as prodigal of their Lives as ambitious appears not; neither hath this Doctor told us how Munificent they were, but that the reward was great, to doubt is needless,

less, seeing, that upon that man that could write but some few Letters only, the whole charge of their Kingdom was imposed; a manifest argument, you'll say, that either they were barbarous in extremity, or their Dominions, were they Masters of any in those daies, not much worthy the looking after.

And thus you see, wherein consists the *Dissemblance* or *Inconformity* betwixt *Stone-Heng* and the Monuments in the now *Denmark*; Now, had the Doctor delivered Truth, and not been scandalous, he should not have heard a word from me. But as Mr. Noy told King *James* sometimes, that he would fight with Clowns rather than stand quietly by and behold foul play: So in regard *Ursurpers* are universally odious, I held it my duty to you and my Country not to be an idle Spectator, and see the most famous of all our famous Antiquities usurped upon by Barbarians, such as cannot have the least pretence, much less right unto it: And I doubt not but to your ample satisfaction it hath been made apparant, that *STONE-HENG* was not erected by the *DANES*.

"Nevertheless, I must not forget, saith Dr. *Charleton*, to observe one thing more, not unworthy serious consideration; which is this, That among all our ancient Historians, who wrote of the state of *Britain* as well before, as under the *Romans* and *Saxons*, recording not only all the most memorable actions, passages, and memorials whatever, but also inferiour occurrents, and that even to superfluity; no one hath so much as mentioned *Stone-Heng*, until a long time after the *Danes* had conquered *England*, and were afterwards forced to resign it to the *English* again, upon the decease of *Hardi Canute*. For, the first Author, in whom any word is found concerning it, was *Geffrey of Monmouth*, who (together with his fellows Historiographers, *William of Malmsbury*, *Henry of Huntingdon*, and *Simon of Durham*) lived in the daies of King *Stephen*. No contemptible Argument, that in *England* no such Monument as *Stone-Heng* was extant, until the *Danes* had over-run and conquered this Nation; it being hard to conceive, that those Writers, who committed to Record matters of much smaller moment, and (according to the Monkish humour of those darker times) so much delighted themselves in relating wonderful accidents, and extraordinary adventures; would have condemned to oblivion so eminent a thing as *Stone-Heng*, and in a deep silence have passed over the most admirable Antiquity of *Great Britain*.

This Observation is principally raised from an Objection framed by Mr. *Jones* (p. 71.) in these words. "That if *Stone-Heng* a Roman work, how comes it that no Roman Author makes mention of it? To which he returns this Answer. "That their Historians committed not to writing every particular work, or Action the Romans performed; for if so, their Volumes would have been over vast. And confirms it with divers Examples of their immortal works not remembered in History, but by their manner of Building, Order in Building, and Power and means for Building known certainly to be theirs. But, if as this Doctor saith, "All our ancient Historians recorded not only all the most memorable actions, passages and memorials whatever, but also inferiour



*Camd. Brit.*  
p. 64.

rior occurrents, and that even to superfluity of the *Romans* and *Saxons*; it may be demanded, whence it proceeds, that we find so many of their noble and admirable performances in our Modern Writers that no ancient History remembers? for why should I put you in mind again that those wonderful Causeys made throughout the Land, by draining of Fens, levelling Mountains, raising Vallies, and paving them with Stones of a vast breadth, are not by any ancient Author mentioned, yet *Camden* confidently avoucheth them to be Roman Works? And what ancient Historians of ours have informed us, that almost any of the so many Towns in *England* and *Wales* were of old built by the *Romans*, as our Moderns have discovered to be by them founded? as in *Leland*, *Camden*, and others appears.

*Asserius in*  
*vii. Ælfred.*  
p. 10. *Franch-*  
*ford.* 1603.  
*Camd. Brit.* p.  
366. and 510.

But, whatever the Ancients omitted of either *Saxon* or *Roman* affairs, certain it is, that both in general and particular they have been very superfluous in commemorating the Actions of the *Danes*. Hence, they tell us particularly, that in the very same year, that King *Alfred* put *Gurmunds* Army to the Sword, *Hubba* being slain in *Devonshire*, was huddled under a Cone-like heap of pibble stones, and from thence the place is called *Hubbeston* to this day. But, what say they of *Gurmund*? *Asserius* assures us, that winning at *Chipenham* he came to *Edindon*, and was defeated there. *Camden* finds him and his *Danes* roosting afterwards for one whole year at *Cirencester*, and casting up that mount of Earth, as was said, which yet standing beneath the Town, the Inhabitants still call *Grismunds*, or *Gurmunds* Tower. The same Author saith also, that the *Danes* quite abolishing the Roman name, called that Town in *Huntingdon-shire* *Gormonchester* of *Gormon* the Dane, having after his overthrow and conversion, that Country, with others in *East Anglia* given him by King *Alfred*. All Writers agree, that he received Baptism with thirty of the Danish Nobility at *Aulre* or *Alre* near *Edelingsey* in *Somersetshire*, King *Alfred* being his Godfather, and naming him *Athelstane*. And *Camden* again gives him burial at *Hadley* in the County of *Suffolk*. Thus superfluous have our Historians as well ancient as modern been concerning this Doctor *Gurmund* in particular; bringing him from his first landing to his overthrow, from his overthrow to his conversion, from thence to his Dominion, and afterwards to his Grave; yet say they nothing of his or his *Danes* erecting our Antiquity. Yea, though we have a diary rather, than the Annals of that War, written by *Asserius Menevensis*, one of King *Alfreds* Councillors of State, not one word nevertheless of the *Danes* building *Stone-heng*, or any work of *Theirs* of that kind is mentioned by him, how exactly diligent soever otherwise he is in recording of their Story, to their great advantage. And as for the *Danes* in general, before passing farther, I must observe, how *Æthelward*, that ancient Author (as I find in *Camd.* p. 361.) having told us of the *Danes* ruining of *Gloucester*, with all the stately structures made by the *Romans* there, takes particular notice that with many a stroak they pitched poor Cottages in the City of *Gloucester*; whereby you may see, that did they set up but a poor Cottage here, they are not forgotten, it was so admirable for such Destroyers to build or raise up any thing; And it is not to be omitted

mitted also, that these Erections of theirs at *Gloucester*, are remembered to be made in the year ensuing *Gurmunds* discomfiture; for the *Danes* kept not their Faith long. Certainly then, if *Stone-Heng* by them set up, those that were thus sedulous to commemorate their exploits, would never have forgotten the same.

The Libraries generally throughout the Land they consumed to ashes, and might not ancient Histories be thereby lost, in which mention was made of *Stone-Heng*? Might not that Roman History found at *Ivychurch* have discovered something of our Antiquity, could it have been preserved? Are all the Histories written of the *Romans* extant, and have we not more names of their Historians than Histories living? And what those that are wanting might import, who knows? This Doctor must know, *They* were more studious to deserve an immortal glory, than to seek for Writers to transmit the same to posterity. And through these and the like calamities it came to pass, that learned men in all ages, in all Countries have in a Geographical rather than Historical way endeavoured to restore to Posterity their renowned Actions. Thus among the Ancients *Strabo* throughout their Empire, and generally throughout the Universe; Thus *Pliny*; Thus *Pausanias* for Greece particularly; And of the Moderns *Fra. Leandro*, *Goltzius*, *Leland*, *Camden*, and others have acquainted us with such Actions and Works of the *Romans*, as no ancient Histories have touched upon. And how? as well by their manner of building, as by their Medals and Inscriptions.

Our ancient Historians were most of them Church-men, and to say with Mr. *Jones* again, (p. 16.) "Considering the times where-  
" in they wrote, upon the first springing up of Christian Religion  
" here, they might through zeal unto the true God, forbear to com-  
" memorate unto posterity, places designed for idolatrous uses,  
" endeavouring rather to suppress the memory of them, and make  
" succeeding ages solicitous about them; than, in that infancy of  
" Divine Worship, to illustrate the Magnificence of the Heathens  
" for building such notable Structures to their False Gods, as our  
" Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And though *Jeffrey Monmouth* be the  
" first Author extant, in whom any word is found concerning it, he  
" deemed the same, nevertheless, of so great Antiquity, as that he  
" fathered it upon *A. Ambrosius*, that lived above 100 years before  
" ever the *Danes* set footing in England. Whereas, had it been a  
" work of theirs, not only the newness of the Structure, but also  
" men even then alive, might have informed him; for, he lived in the  
" very next age after the decease of *Hardi-Canute*, who died in the  
" year 1042. And *Jeffrey Monmouth*, was in his flower Anno 1156.  
" But, since he is by all accounted fabulous, and so condemned by  
" the Church of *Rome*, how comes it that *William* of *Malmsbury*,  
" and *Simon* of *Durham* that lived in the same Century with the  
" *Danes*, and that remember so many inferior occurrences of theirs,  
" should forget to mention so memorable an action, as the founding  
" of our Antiquity, had it been built by them? Or how could *Henry*  
" of *Huntingdon*, such an authentick Historian, and *Monmouth's* con-  
" temporary, if not more ancient, and such a curious Inquisitor, as he  
" seems to be, after the Authors of *Stone-Heng*, be so mistaken as to  
" tell us; *Nec potest aliquis excogitare, qua arte tanti lapides, adeo*  
" were

*in altum elevati sunt, vel quare ibi constructi sunt*, if the Danes were the Founders of it? all which considered, doth more than convince, that Stone-Heng was erected not only before the Danes had over-run and conquered this Nation, but also before they were a known People. And could Mr. Bolton have as well made good the Title of *Bandnica* to it, as in all probability he glanced nearly at the point of time when it was built; neither Mr. Jones, this Doctor, nor my self should have had cause thus to perplex you about the discovery thereof. For the Government of *Agricola* in Britain began not above ten years after *Petronius* was recalled to Rome, in whose time the *Neronian* supposeth it was set up. Whereby you may observe, that *Pater Bolton* for the Time, and Doctor *Wormius* for the Use come very closely up to Mr. Jones his opinion.

“And as for the vulgar conceit, saith Dr. Charleton, that the great decay of the Structure shews it to have been more antique, than the Danish Invasion and Conquest here, it may easily be solved by answering, that the Ruines evidence themselves to be the effect not of Time, (the Stones themselves being of a temper so compact and hard, that the Iron teeth of that consuming Enemy cannot gnaw or corrode them; nor any force of tempests impair them in the least) but of the sacrilegious violence of Men, who have thrown down most of the Architraves, and removed many of the more portable Stones, converting them to private uses in Buildings, Landmarks, &c. as appears by some yet to be seen in the neighbouring Villages and fields.

If this Doctor be no better acquainted with *Æsculapius*, than he is with *Oedipus*, his advice is not much to be esteemed. Yet nevertheless, I have long attended to meet with something that may be granted to express my willingness to respect him, but my expectation fails me, for neither can this be allowed, especially seeing it is no vulgar conceit. For Mr. Selden and all our Antiquaries of his time, were, and all those at present are, generally of opinion, that nothing more evidenceth the high Antiquity of the structure, considering the Stone is so obdurate that hardly any Tool can touch it, than the great decay thereof. Insomuch that those desired something might be said to make appear, that it was not a work of the *Druides*, which they acknowledged was performed to their good satisfaction in *STONE-HENG RESTORED*.

But nothing can more demonstrate the Ruins to be the effect of age, than the Pile it self. For, if you observe it, the main decay is upon the Western quarter, which of all others in this Kingdom, as you heard long since, is the most destructive to whatever kind of Buildings; when to the Eastern, setting aside those porosities, and vents of the Stones, which long time and weather having eaten into, make them irregular; it stands in a great part with the Architraves incumbent on the Pylasters, perfect in manner and entire. Now, had the destruction been made by the People; why should the work be ruined on the one side more than on the other? Besides, it may be demanded, who would be at so vast and unnecessary a charge, and to what purpose was it to take the Architraves and their supporters down? For, they must of necessity be scaffolded unto, or underpropt at least, otherwise the enterprise would prove calamitous and fatal. They had broken the Altar in pieces,



pieces, and demolish'd that, and thereby abolished utterly the Idolatrous use of the place, as much perhaps as was either intended or desired, and left it to time afterwards to consume the rest. The Pylasters likewise might settle, and through starting or leaning aside, as we see many of them now stand, cast the Architraves from off them; for the Foundation once giving way, the Tenons could no longer keep within the Morteises, being set dry, that's most certain. And of this failing of the Foundation nothing gives more pregnant testimony, than the lying on the ground of those Stones at the Entrances from the Trench, as also that Stone marked Q. (in Mr. Jones his seventh design) at whose foot the quondam incumbent Architrave, lies now broken.

But, when the Stones were once down, then, it's true, the sacrilegious violence of men, might as they found them more or less maliable, for their own advantage to make use of them, for some such occasions, as Doctor *Charleton* hath said, contribute towards their further ruine; as likewise they might over-turn the Pyramids of the Inner Circle and Hexagon, of which two Courses, being without much difficulty or danger to be attempted, very many are gone, when most of the greatest, or at least their Fragments, be yet remaining; and hence it was that Mr. Jones (*pa. 63.*) told us, that "The Stones of the greater Hexagon, and outward Circle, after so long contest with the violence of time, and injury of weather are, for the most part, standing at this day. And for the Doctor to say, that "the Stones are of a temper so compact and hard, "that the Iron teeth of that consuming Enemy, *Time*, cannot gnaw "or corrode them, nor any force of tempests impair them in the "least, is such a new Principle in Philosophy, as right well befits him. He forgets, what Dr. *Heylin* remembers of himself, *Geography better than Divinity*; yet if any man would so cast away his time, as to examine the opinions of some in matters of Philosophy, their conceptions would be found as extravagant, as their reflections upon works of *Antiquity* contemptible. But, some *over-weening and audacious wits*, are, so ambitious to be thought, not *Argosers*, as this Doctor (*pa. 36.*) calls them, (for on such he may imbark himself at *Ragusa* for *Persepolis*) but *Argus's* in the ruins of Antiquity, that they spare not to bring into Example Monuments invisible, to divulge them to be such as they never were, to report of them what never was, and in confidence of making their own brain-sick imaginations to procure applause, take a liberty to corrupt the Customs of Nations, falsifie the testimonies of Authors, and defame those that deliver truth. The Doctor proceeds.

"And if the greatness of its ruins since cannot, certainly much less ought the *vastness* and stupendious dimensions thereof, when it was entire and compleat, be thought sufficient to dispossess the "Danes of the honour of its Exstruction. For, of all Nations in "the world, they appear to have taken the most both of Delight "and Pains, in searching after, and bringing together mighty "Stones, whereof to make their Monuments; sparing neither "time, nor cost, nor labour, yea many times engaging the whole "Nation almost, to contribute their hands and purses together, "towards the advancing such prodigious Piles. To testify this,

" the History of Norway assures us, in the life of *Haraldus*  
 " *Harfagre*, that two petty Kings of that Country, consumed three  
 " whole years, and a vast treasure, in casting up a Sepulchral  
 " Mount, and fencing it about with Stones of Gigantick magni-  
 " tude: And *Saxo Grammaticus* (*lib. 10. Hist. Dan.*) writing the  
 " glorious Actions of *Harald*, surnamed *Blaaland*, the Son of *Gor-*  
 " *mund* and *Thyra* (Daughter of King *Ethelred* of *England*) among  
 " other his great exploits, tells us, that He set his whole Army, and  
 " another of Oxen, on work to remove from the *Jutland* shore,  
 " one immense Stone, or little Rock, and bring it to the place  
 " where the body of his Mother lay inhumed, that by erecting it  
 " over her Grave, he might at once eternize the memory of her  
 " virtues, and of his own filial piety: being so far elevated with the  
 " glory of the attempt, that he boastingly demanded of one of  
 " the Officers of his Navy, who was present, *An tantam aliis mo-*  
 " *lem mortali manu tentatam conspexerit?* If ever he had seen so  
 " mountainous a bulk undertaken to be transported by mor-  
 " tal hands? Upon occasion of which very relation, *Ol. Wor-*  
 " *mius* (*Mon. Dan. p. 39.*) concludes; *Non igitur in sumptibus*  
 " *parentalibus faciendis ulli genti cessisse videntur Nostrates, &*  
 " *pluris hi Tumuli olim constitierunt, quam hodie à nobis aestiman-*  
 " *tur;* Our Countrymen therefore, seem inferior to no Nation, in  
 " sumptuous Funerals for their Ancestors, and these Sepulchres  
 " heretofore cost much more, than is in our daies imagined. To  
 " confirm this Assertion yet further, give me leave to urge one  
 " most pertinent and pregnant testimony, out of the Preface of the  
 " same *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Danicam regionem Giganteo quorundam*  
 " *cultu exercitam, eximia magnitudinis saxa veterum bustis ac*  
 " *specubus affixa testantur. Quod si quis vi monstrosa patratum am-*  
 " *bigat, quorundam montium excelsa suspiciat, dicatque, si callet,*  
 " *quis eorum verticibus cautes tanta granditatis invexerit. Inopi-*  
 " *nabile namque quivis miraculi hujus aestimator advertet, ut mo-*  
 " *lem super plano minime vel difficile mobilem, in tantam monta-*  
 " *ne sublimitatis apicem simplex mortalitatis labor, aut usitatus*  
 " *humani roboris conatus extulerit. Utrum vero talium rerum*  
 " *Autores post diluvialis inundationis excursus Gigantes extite-*  
 " *rint, an viri corporis viribus ante alios præditi, parum notitiæ*  
 " *traditum.* That *Daneland* anciently was inhabited by Giants,  
 " stones of wonderful magnitude, affixed to the Sepulchres and  
 " Caves of our Ancestors, bear witness. Which if any doubt to  
 " have been effected by monstrous strength, let him behold the tops  
 " of some Mountains, and tell, if he be able, who brought thither  
 " Rocks of such immense greatness. For, every competent Judge  
 " of this Wonder will perceive it to exceed the imagination of  
 " man, how the meer labour of Mortals, or usual effort of humane  
 " strength could advance to a point of such mountainous sublimi-  
 " nity, a weight not at all, or not without extreame difficulty,  
 " moveable even on plain ground. But, whether the Authors of  
 " these mighty works were Giants, living after the Deluge was  
 " fallen; or men endowed with an extraordinary strength of bod-  
 " dy: is not to be known from Story.

What

What delight the Danes took in searching after, and bringing together mighty Stones, whereof to make their Monuments; and how incapable, more than all Nations in the World, they were to take pains about them, much less to make them of vast and stupendous dimensions, Wormius hath so often told you, that it is troublesome to repeat. As for this Doctors Story of the two petty Kings of Norway, durst he have trusted us with the name of him that writ the History; for too many Volumes are extant of that Nation for me to search into, on so frivolous an occasion, as the casting up of a Burrow of Earth only, you would have found it no doubt like that which ensueth of Harald Blaaland. But, as whatever was done by those Princes, before subdued to the Danish Empire, concerneth not the Danes; so he hath catcht up the relation, though unwilling to acknowledge it, lest you should find it, from Ol. Wormius, whose words, (in shewing how expensive these Tumuli were, though but of Earth) are; *Testatur enim Historia Norvagica in Haraldo Harfagre, regulos duos in Nanmedal fratres uterinos, tribus integris annis, impensis magnis in unico tumultu fabricando laborasse*: In which you see, not one syllable of any such thing, as, *Fencing it about with Stones of Gigantick magnitude*; as this Doctor talks of, is so much as intimated. And as for the enterprise of Harald Blaaland, however afforded you, I find it in the Histories of Denmark to be briefly thus. This Harald was a Prince, that by his great Valour and Conduct reduced many Countreys to his obedience; and Son of that Thyra, whom the Danes, to the immortal Fame of our English Ladies, *Ob insignem femina prudentiam*, saith Wormius, stile the Glory of the Danish Majesty to this Day. Now, his Mother being dead, and he conceiving that Stone which his Father Gormo had laid before the Church-dore at Telling, to be too mean to Consecrate her Memory to Eternity, resolved to bring one more eminent thither; And finding upon the Jutland-shore a rude Cragg, suitable to his minde, employed immediately an whole Army of Men, and another of Oxen, for hailing it to Telling. As they were thus at work, and Harald himself personally present, to view and order them, an Officer of his Fleet arrived, whom asking, If ever by Mortal Men he had seen the carriage of such a Bulk attempted? Yes, answered the other, I have lately seen a far greater weight more easily carried on: insinuating, how easily his Son had drawn the whole multitude with him into Rebellion. For, Harald had so Tyrannously oppressed his Subjects, what by wearing out, and consuming their bodies, worser than ever the Spaniards did the Indians in labouring in their Mines; what by seizing on their Cattle, over-heating, and killing them, with the removing of this one poor Stone, that all conspiring against him fell into Rebellion; and his Army discontented for being made such Slaves, forsaking him also, and his own Son Heading them, he was compelled for safety of his life, to fly out of his Dominions to Julinum, where he ended his unhappy dayes, being Treacherously slain by Tocho, one of his own Soldiers there. And thus you see, what effects this Doctors drawing of Stone with Armies of Men and Oxen produced; and what good reason Wormius had to say, such Monuments as these were very

Ol. Worm. Mon.  
Dan. lib. 1.  
cap. 6.

Sax. Gram.  
Hist. Dan.  
lib. 10.  
Ol. Worm.  
Mon. Dan.  
lib. 3. P. 334.  
340.



very costly, when the transporting of one only *Stone* cost so famous a Prince both his Life and Kingdome. But, not to leave this Story thus : From the *Jutland-Coast* to *Telling*, now (as supposed) *Alling*, is not above four Miles, yet, before *Harald* had carried the *Stone* half way thither, he was enforced to desist, and give his undertaking over. *Ad sepulturæ locum perducere non potuit, sed in medio firme itinere relinquere coactus fuit* ; To the place of her Interment he could not bring the same, but was compelled in the middle almost of the way to leave it, saith *Wormius*. Though this immense *Stone*, little *Rock*, and so Mountainous a Bulk, was but twenty one Foot three Inches in length, and six Foot four Inches, and an half in breadth, of our Measure, as from the same Author (*Mon. Dan. lib. 5. p. 439. and 441.*) may be collected. And how far most of the *Stones* in our Antiquity excessively exceed the same, Mr. *Camden*, and Mr. *Jones* both have long since acquainted you : and how impossible it was for the *Danes* to transport such weights, *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Ol. Wormius*, by the example of this *Harald*, have now given you farther and more full security.

Lastly, *Saxo Grammaticus* asserts the truth ; for, who they were that erected those rude and barbarous Monuments in the now Dominions of *Denmark*, and the other septentrional Regions, whose form and greatness have been fully described, is not to be known from Story, unless the fore-mentioned, both *Gothick* and *Danish* Writers, have found them out. And yet this Doctor, out of his abundant lack of Truth and Sincerity, hath, in opposition to all Authority, all History, boldly dared to possess his Readers, that they were set up by the *Danes* ; and were Works of Theirs.

“ Now, if any unprejudicate Man, saith he, having heard these  
 “ Testimonies, shall first enquire of our *Historians*, what mighty  
 “ Armies, and innumerable swarms of People, were brought out of  
 “ those Northern Countries to infest *Britain*, together with their  
 “ too prosperous successes in many Fights ; and then consider  
 “ with himself, what such numbers of men, employed at once,  
 “ and ambitiously co-operating in such a Work, might be able to  
 “ perform, in a few years, yea, months, and that by meer natural  
 “ strength, without any great skill in *Mechaniques*, or the Art of re-  
 “ moving great weights by *Engines* : certainly he will find no difficul-  
 “ ty in admitting it to be as possible, and perhaps more probable,  
 “ for the *Danes* to have brought the great *Stones* at *Stone-Heng*  
 “ to that ground, and there erected them in the order described ;  
 “ as for the old *Britans*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or any other Nation.

“ Especially when it is most probable, that those *Stones* were  
 “ fetch'd no farther off, than from *Aibury*, or *Rockley*, about three  
 “ or four Miles distant from *Marleborough*, in the same County.  
 “ (But, that from thence to *Stone-Heng* are fifteen Miles at least,  
 “ is, it seems, thought better to be concealed.) For, in the Fields  
 “ adjoining to those two Villages, and principally the lat-  
 “ ter ( which, as *Camden* observes, borrowed its name from  
 “ thence ) there stand up great *Stones* like *Rocks*, infinite in  
 “ number ; all which perfectly resemble those at *Stone-Heng*, in  
 “ Colour, Grain, Hardness, and Branching of Veins ; and many  
 “ of them also in Figure and Proportions : brought thither, as is  
 “ vulgarly,

“vulgarly, and perhaps not untuly believed, by the violence of  
 “the universal Deluge, and there left in the Vallies, as the force of  
 “the currents abated. These Stones I my self have often seen, in  
 “journies to *Bath* from *London*, and comparing them with those  
 “at *Stone-Heng*, found so great an Analogy betwixt them, that  
 “ever since I have retained an opinion, the *Founders* of that *Mo-*  
 “*nument* furnished themselves with materials from the fore-  
 “named Places, among so great a multitude selecting such, as in  
 “magnitude and shape might best comport with their Designs;  
 “and transporting them from thence. But how? or by what  
 “means? That’s the greatest wonder of all.

Not to take notice of the manifest contradiction here, I say, that every unprejudicate man having heard his testimony, must acknowledge, that for his numerous swarms of people in co-operating to remove great weights, the *Danish Physitian*, in friendship, hath given him an *operating Pill* already. However, that it is an excellent receipt against the *Feaver Lur-dane*, some may take notice if they please; and for their better improvement and benefit make use of it accordingly. And when he hath made appear that the *Danes* ever raised *Obeliskes* of forty, eighty, and ninety Cubits high, as (*pa. 60.*) he tells you the *Romans* did, and brought them so far as from *Egypt* to *Rome*; then let him say, certainly it is as possible, the *Danes* brought the stones to *Stone-Heng*, and there erected them, as the old *Romans*, or any other Nation; and till then, in modesty, if not for discretion sake, he might be silent.

That the Quarries out of which the stones were digged, and from whence brought to our *Antiquity* were at *Aibury* and thereabouts, thanks to Mr. *Jones*, that, by searching and experimenting them, so found out, he can truly and readily tell you, without adding or omitting the Colour, Grain, Hardness, or their like Sympathies; and though in bulk some may happily be found there, as great as many are at *Stone-Heng*; yet nevertheless that in figure and proportions they be like them is denied, in regard little sign of workmanship is to be discovered in them; no care or pains it’s probable being taken or bestowed about any, saving such only as would compleat our Monument, which once finished, those other might be left irregular, and at randome, as in all such places where the like preparations are, and have been made, is and was ever usually done. But that the Stones at *Aibury* or *Rockley* were “brought thither by the violence of the universal Deluge, “and there left in the Vallies, as the force of the currents abated, “is, of all other whimsies the best. It smells of the Turff, and savours of *Monmouths Merlin*. Did he not lately tell us they came out of the Quarries; that they were drawn out of their beds of Earth; and are they now come to be brought down by Waters? Why did he not with the same confidence avouch, that *Hugberta* the *Circe* of the septentrional Nations waisted them on the same waters in favour of the *Danes* to *Stone-Heng*; since he so much presseth the tugging at them by Armies of Men and Cattel: Or, that those waters brought them from the Region of the Clouds? since History informs us, that many great Stones in several Ages have fallen thence: or rather, that his *Danish Giants* fought a sometimes bat-

*Sax. Gram.  
lib. 7.*

tel there, their offensive weapons being Stones? considering that *Saxo Grammaticus* relates, they oft-times dashed out one anothers brains with such missive Artillery: And that *Homer*, by *Chapman*, justifies it was in practise at the *Trojan* war,

*Hom. Iliad.  
lib. 7.*

— Tet Hector ceas'd not so,  
But in strong hand took up a flint, (as he did backward go)  
Black, sharp, and big, laid in the field; the seven-fold Targe it smit  
Full on the boss, and round about the brass did ring with it.  
But Ajax a far greater Stone lift up —

But as Nature produced the Stones at *Aibury*, and the Countrey adjoining, as in other Quarries at other places; So I dare undertake this Doctor shall have the scaplings of them, and remaining scantlings gratis for fetching away, and full Authority to make his best advantage of them, without ever accompting to the inhabitants for the profits, were they twice as many as they are. But, is it possible, that he himself hath often seen them in journeys to *Bath* from *London*? Why, who hath not that ever travelled that Road? He should have told us News, *How*, or *by what means* they were thence brought to *Stone-Heng*? This would have worthily become the curious pains, and learned Study of so profound a Doctor, being *the greatest wonder of all*; and not trifled us with the Universal Deluge, Mighty Armies, Multitudes of Oxen, vast numbers of men employed at once, and such barren and paltry stuff.

Concerning then this grand difficulty, as he calls it, I say, that in all likelihood they were brought thither on Drugg Carriages, by Capstalls removeable as occasion served, and wrought by Men, Horses, or both: which upon level ground, and up-hill might be placed before only, but down-hill aswell before as behind, to keep the weight from too precipitous a swaying. For thus have we seen stones of 11, 12, yea 15 Tunns weight, drawn with ease from the *Thames* side up the Hill into *Saint Pauls* Church-yard, by half a dozen of men at most, convenient time allowed. Thus, *Dominico Fontana* removed his Obelisque, being 81 foot high, and at the base nine foot square of our measure, from the Cirque of *Caius* and *Nero* where it anciently stood; and brought it to the *Piazza* before *St. Peters* at *Rome*, where now to his immortal glory it remains. And thus the ancient Romans, without ever incurring a rebellion, transported generally all their prodigious weights, as *Vitruvius* and *Albertus* assure us.

Furthermore, why might they not be raised by a pair of Shears composed of two Masts, socketted or mortised into a Plank? which resting upon the ground, was removed at pleasure; having guide tackles, blocks and shivers proportionable, and Capstalls also, firmed in proper and convenient places? since that in the same manner we have beheld hanging in the Air above 30, 40, yea 70 foot high those ponderous masses in the work at *St. Pauls*. and with a delightful facility veered by ten or twelve men only, to the just places where they were ordered to be set.

Since



Since *Fontana* principally used the same way; and that the aforementioned Authors prescribe it to be followed, as the Custom of the Romans of old also. And as for Frames of timber-work, if occasion were, to secure such stones as might possibly be in danger, through vents or flaws, or to keep the *Arras* from frushing, and the like; no doubt, but that all Armatures of that kind were carefully and effectually provided for. I could mention Stones of eighteen Tun weight, that at *St. Pauls*, were, by the same way, to be set above 80 Foot high, but in regard our late unhappy distempers prevented their being put in work, I shall forbear. Thus then I have presumed to give my Conjecture, *How*, and *by what means*, the great stones might be brought from *Aibury* to *Stone-Heng*, and raised there. All which nevertheless, I leave to be farther enquired into by those that are better skilled in the Art of *Menadry* than I pretend.

In the next place Doctor *Charleton* endeavours to confirm the vulgar, a worthy work I'll promise you, it being done to his hand in *Stone-Heng Restored*, that the Stones were conveyed to the place by humane Arts, not Diabolical Magick, and to this end repeats divers performances of divers Nations, *Egyptians*, *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Romans* of the like nature, yet far more admirable. But finding that several of them, with some slender additions have been given you already by Mr. *Jones* (p. 34.) I shall forbear the transcription.

Yet seeing nevertheless, that among other prodigious works he mentions the Pyramides of *Ægypt*; I'll take leave to give you their Description, together with the divers opinions concerning them, as delivered by *Thomaso Procacchi* in his *Funerals of the Ancients*, after this manner. Those that have seen, and by sending men with lights into them, diligently searched the *Pyramides* which stand not far from *Cairo*, relate, that they have found them hollow within. For, after going downwards through a narrow way, 175 paces long, all of polished marble, they have come at length to a spacious vaulted Room twelve paces square; having two lesser Rooms adjoining to it. In the greater was a great Sepulchre, and round about the other, several lesser ones: from whence is collected, that in the greater the King, and in the lesser either his Children, or Concubines, or other his near Relations were intombed. In which regard the opinion of those, comes to be confirmed, that say, the *Pyramides* were Sepulchres of Kings, as *Herodotus* and others hold. Notwithstanding which, many conceive them to be Monuments of Renown, more rather, than Sepulchres, but erected over Sepulchres in honour of those Kings that excelled in vertue, and reigned with more glory than others. Those are not wanting also, that maintain they were built by *Joseph* the Hebrew for Granaries, and *Gregory Nazianzene*, not in the least to refute this opinion, tells us, that the name seems to consent unto it, for that the word *νυρβ*, among them signifies Grain; and this may be compared with what is read in *Stephanus*, in that that was compiled by *Hermolaus Byzantinus*, that they were so called *ἀπὸ τοῦ νυρβ*, to wit, from the Grain that was stored up in them, by the Council of *Joseph* the Hebrew, when *Ægypt* was oppressed by

by Famine : and many of the common People there, call them the *Granaries* of *Pharoah*, even to this day. But I must hasten to what followes.

“ Now, after these superlative *Examples*, saith this Doctor,  
 “ What think you of our *Stone-Heng*, betwixt which and those,  
 “ as to Dimensions, is no more Proportion, than betwixt a *Pyg-*  
 “ *mie*, and a *Giant* ? Can you allow it to have been so wonder-  
 “ full a Task, for a whole Army of Men, and multitudes of Oxen,  
 “ to transport the Stones thereof, in a plain and champian Coun-  
 “ trey ; especially seeing the biggest of its Stones exceed not  
 “ twelve Tunn weight, and many of them not two Tunn ; and  
 “ that the distance from *Rockley*, and *Aibury*, from whence, it  
 “ seems, they were fetched, to the place where they were set up,  
 “ is not above twenty miles at most ? You’l object, perchance ;  
 “ that those mighty Works were performed by Nations, among  
 “ which were many excellent *Mathematicians*, and great Ma-  
 “ sters in the Art of *Mechaniques*, to which all weights are  
 “ easily moveable, and which containeth Demonstrative Rules,  
 “ how the strongest Oak may be torn up by the roots with  
 “ a Horse-hair, as the learned Author of the *Mathematical*  
 “ *Magick* hath well observed, and clearly proved ( *Book 1.*  
 “ *Chap. 14.* ) but this of *Stone-Heng* by a rude and barbarous  
 “ People, utterly ignorant of such Machine, and Artificial helps.  
 “ To this therefore, I answer ; That it doth not appear the  
 “ *Danes* were so rude, as to have no acquaintance at all with the  
 “ use of Engines, for the elevation of monstrous weights : but  
 “ rather the contrary, insomuch, as their carrying even *Rocky*  
 “ *themselves from the Sea shore to the very heart of their Countrey,*  
 “ *of which I have formerly spoken,* sufficiently intimates their be-  
 “ ing versed in the use of the *Leaver*, *Roller*, *Wheel*, *Pulley*,  
 “ *Wedge*, and *Screw*, which are fundamental faculties of *Mecha-*  
 “ *niques* ; it being scarce conceivable, how otherwise *they should*  
 “ *raise such portentous Monuments as they did.* But allow-  
 “ ing them to have been as unskilful, as you please, in such  
 “ instruments ; yet consider how *Numerous* they were, and how  
 “ strennuously great swarms of them used to joyn hands to-  
 “ gether in such attempts ; and you have not forgot the Verse,  
 “ *Multorum manibus grande levatur opus* : Many hands make light  
 “ Work. What prodigious matters may be effected by meer  
 “ strength, and hand-force of great Multitudes, without Rules of  
 “ *Art*, maybe discerned from the savage *Indians* ; who being desti-  
 “ tute of what other *Mathematicks*, but what Nature dictated to  
 “ them, and wanting the advantage of Engines, did yet by their sim-  
 “ ple toyle, and indefatigable diligence, remove Stones of incredi-  
 “ ble greatness. For, *Acosta* ( *Histor. Indic. lib. 6. cap. 14.* ) relates,  
 “ that he measured one Stone brought to *Tiaguanaco*, which was  
 “ thirty eight Foot long, eighteen broad, and six thick : and that  
 “ in their stateliest Edifices were many other of much vaster mag-  
 “ nitude. What’s this ? were the *Indians* savage ? Whence then  
 “ *Sylvester’s Du Bartus* ?

How

*How pass their Monuments,  
The Egyptian Spires, Mausolus stately Tomb,  
The Walls and Courts of Babylon and Rome?*

Du Bart. in  
the Colonies.

Certainly, this Doctor mistakes them for his *Danes*; for, were the *Indians without Rules of Art*, when the Temple of their Idol at *Mexico*, was the most glorious, that ever was in the Universe, that at *Hierusalem* excepted? The City of *Cusco* the most orderly and regular, that ever the world saw, *Nova Palma* in *Dalmatia* set aside? What may, or rather, what may not be said of their Artifice in working Feathers, Gold, Silver; when their Royal Gardens were planted with Trees of Silver, bearing fruits of Gold in bigness according to the life, as nature had produced them throughout the whole Continent of *America*? and their curiosity in Feather-works was such, that it surpasseth all credit and belief, For politique Government, Military Discipline, wise Apothegmes, Valour, Magnanimity, and other Heroick vertues, they may be ranged with the *Greeks* and *Romans* upon equal terms: And whether they were the Off-spring of the Ten Tribes of *Israel* let others determine, this being no place for it, though I conceive much might be said in order thereunto; if either their knowledge, according to sacred Story, of the Creation and Deluge, their Circumcision, Hebrew Customs, Hebrew Inscriptions, or their descent into the Territories of *Mexico* be considerable: In which transmigration they consumed the same number of years, made the like encampings and removes; and with their Priests, carrying a Tabernacle in the midst of twelve gross Battalions, marched in the same manner, as the *Israelites* did in their passage to the Land of *Canaan* from *Agypt*. But whether hath this Doctor made us wander?

Doth he tell us likewise that the *Danes*? Those of old I intend alwaies, for the modern are, ought, and must be revered for ever by us. That the old *Danes* I say, were versed in the use of the Leaver, Roller, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge and Screw? When his own Author *Wormius* declares the contrary; and aswel *Saxo Grammaticus*, as *Olaus Magnus* record, that their Arts were Nigromancy, Sorcery, Perjury, Treachery, Cruelty and Tyranny: Their Professions; Adultery, Rape, Rapine, Robbery, Pyracry, and Sacrilege: Their Recreations; Homicide, Filicide, Fratricide, Patricide, Matricide and Regicide: Of all which the Examples in the *One* are as numerous, as almost the folio's of his History; and the *Other* hath whole Chapters of them. With those Arts which we call Liberal, they were as well acquainted, as with the plunder of the *Painters Wives* Island, or the *Circles of huge Stones* erected there, or no where for inaugurating their Kings. And so little of Science or Ingenuity *Erasmus* found in those, of them of the middle Age, that he admires how one so learned and eloquent as *Saxo Grammaticus* could ever be bred among such barbarous and brutish people. Hear him, *Probo*, saith he, *vividum & ardens* (*Saxo-censura de his Grammatici*) *ingenium, orationem nusquam remissam, &c. ut satis admirari non queam, unde illa etate homini Dano tanta vis eloquendi.* *Erasm. in censura de Saxone.*

K k k

But



But what ? Is he at his whole Armies of men, and multitudes of Oxen again ? It is rank you know, and he wears it as bare, as *Harald Blaaland* did the bones of his Subjects, in endeavouring to transport one Stone far, inferiour to ours in magnitude, four little miles, and could not. It is a Maxim aswel in Menadry as War, *Non tantum multitudo, quam Ars & exercitium facit victoriam*, Multitudes breed confusion; whatsoever works not proportionably, or whosoever weighs not equally with his Fellows, his labor is wholly lost, as we see daily in but the weighing of an Anchor. It is a true and equal draught, a just and even poise, that carries on, and raiseth up mighty weights, such as are visible in our Antiquity. In casting up Mounts of Earth and Trenches, and fortifying of *Campes*, where every Soldier and Horse-boy may handle a Spade or Mattock, whole Armies may be set on work, and be they never so barbarous, make admirable dispatch. But, in such undertakings as *Stone-Heng*, where Art and Industry, together with expert and skilful Artisans are required, rude rabbles breed disorders and disturbance, and are Hinderers rather, than Advancers of such elegant and well ordered Erections.

In order now to a conclusion, I am briefly to put you in mind, with what, in relation to the manifesting of our Antiquity to be a work of the *Romans*, hath been largely proved. 1. That the greatness of bulk, and the several sorts of *Decorum* observed by the *Romans* to render *Their* works magnificent, is eminent therein. 2. That, as the *Tuscan* Order is a plain, simple, and Gigantique manner of Building, so is *our*, or rather *Their Stone Heng*. 3. That in *Their* great Structures, *They* used generally Pylasters aswel as Pillars. 4. That, it was conformed by the Architectonical scheme, in use with *Their* Architects & Astrologers, both. 5. That, *They* made their stately works sometimes of six, sometimes five, sometimes four courses of Pylasters, as our Antiquity hath four courses of Pylasters. 6. That, the inner courses of those works, were oft-times higher, oft-times lower than the outward, and uncovered also, as *Stone-Heng*. 7. That, the manner of banding great Stones by Tenons & Morteises was used by *Them*. 8. That in mighty Structures, where the stones were of extraordinary greatness, *They* laid them without Mortar. 9. That such proportions & symmerries, as *They* frequently observed in the *Tuscan* Order, are apparant in our Antiquity. 10. That, for many hundreds of years *They* lived peaceably in *Wiltshire*, in places confining *Stone-Heng*. 11. That, the Plate of Mettal, if any such were found, might be insculpt with *Their* Letters, rather than the Characters of any other people. 12. That, not any of the *Runick* Nations, much less the *Danes* of Old made any engravements on such Plates. 13. That, the Stones at *Stone-Heng* were wrought. And what exact Analogy that undoubted work of the *Romans* in *Scotland*, built by the Emperor *Carausius*, hath to our Antiquity, from *Ninnius* and *Camden* you have heard.

In the next place, in relation to the use, and that it was anciently a Temple of the *Romans*, is fully proved. (1.) That, as *Stone-Heng* had a spacious Court about it, so the Temples of the *Romans*, wherein the Victims for Oblation were slain. (2.) That the Altar in *Them* stood in position towards the East. (3.) That the

the Principal entrance into *Them*, was, according to *Their* situation, disposed indifferently to any Region of the Heaven. (4.) That *Their* Temple *Monopteros*, in all particulars, resembled the outward course of *Pylasters*, as at *Stone-Heng*. (5.) That the *Peripteros* was subject to alteration at the discretion of *Their Architects*. (6.) That *They* commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. (7.) That, as in places where Temples of the *Romans* anciently stood, the Heads of *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, *Harts*, and such other Beasts have been digged up; so, the like have been found in and about our Antiquity, together with other *Sacreds* peculiarly appertaining to the Ministration of *Their* Idolatrous *Rites* and *Ceremonies*. And to say something of the Dedication, That the *Romans* did build Temples to *Celum*; Circular in Forme; Every way open; Uncovered at top; and situated in *Plaines*; hath in like manner been manifestly proved.

Lastly, To evidence that the *Danes* could not be the Authors of *Stone-Heng*, hath been made appear. (1.) That *They* were not addiſſed to, nor delighted in, *Monuments of huge Stones*; and had they so delighted, had not Workmen to manage them. (2.) That *They* gloried in Works of dispatch only, viz. Mounts, and Burrowes of Earth. (3.) That *They* used not, in memory of *Their* Atcheivements, to set up in *Their* own Countrey, or elsewhere, *Monuments of Stone* of any kind, much less in *England* or *Scotland*. (4.) That the Antiquities of *Scotland*, parallel to *Stone-Heng*, are unquestionably *Roman Works*. Neither have any in that Kingdome been brought into Example, unless by my self, how forward in his promises soever this Doctor was: But, *more than a Man can doe is not to be expected*. (5.) That, of whatever *Monuments* in the now *Denmark*, which have been described, not any were founded by the *Danes*, but either by the *Cimbrians*, or *Gothes* of old; and if not by them, by whom is not to be known from Story. (6.) That, by whomsoever those were made, they were all of unwrought Stone, rude Craggs, such as *Nature* her self afforded, and not any one of all them agreeable, in any particular, with that of *Stone-Heng*. (7.) That, upon never so strict an Inquest, neither the ancient *Britans*, nor *Saxons*, nor *Danes*, can be found to have any probable pretence to the glory of erecting our Antiquity. (8.) That, seeing our ancient Historians, who lived in the same Century with the *Danes*, have recorded it to be of unknown Foundation, it is an infallible testimony, that it was no Work of *Theirs*. (9.) That of the *sundry memorialls*, which their Armies left in this Island, you have heard in part, and more shall ere long. (10.) That the great decay of the Structure declares the same to be of far higher Antiquity than the *Danes*. (11.) That, this decay is the effect of Time, not violence of Men. (12.) That, the magnificence of the same at first, together with the vastness of strength, and skill in Engines, required to the transportation, and elevation of Stones of such prodigious Bulks, are alone sufficient Arguments to manifest both to the present World, and all future Ages, that the *Danes* neither were, nor could be the Authors of our Antiquity.

Which

Which considered, Mr. Jones his opinion, that the *Romans*, and only the *Romans* were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, appears in all probability valid, and decked in the lively colours, and plain Livery of Truth. Nor, let it be deemed presumption in me to assert it, seeing it hath *this advantage over all others, concerning the same obscure Subject*, that it stands impregnable; and, is not to be refuted. All which, nevertheless, together with what ever else is delivered by me, in relation thereunto, is submitted to your *Candor*; hoping, it may be favourably interpreted by those, that are better acquainted with the Antiquities of the *Romans*, than I profess my self to be. However, I doubt not, but your *Clemency* will grant, that my weakness shall not be pleaded in Bar, to *Their* so justifiable, and faire a Title. But, methinks some begin to whisper, that to the point of Time, which Dr. *Charleton* hath assigned for his conceited building of *Stone-heng* by the *Danes*, and which he so much relies upon; not any thing hath yet been spoken, what therefore can be said to that? This, it's true, rests to be examined, and thereat we are now arrived, it being stated by him thus.

“ In the strength of this confidence, therefore, saith he, I adventure to acquaint you moreover with my conjecture; concerning the TIME, when *Stone-Heng* was first set up: Which I take to be in the beginning of the Reign of that excellent Prince, *Alfred*, or *Alured*, who, as he was the first Anointed King of this Island, so was he the first learned King, and most munificent Patron to Scholars, that ever swayed the Scepter of *Britain*. For, all our Chronicles agreeingly deliver, that he was scarcely seated in his Throne, when there came over greater swarms of *Danes*, than ever before, to infest his Dominions, and that after many *unfortunate Battles* with them, he was reduced to that extremity, that leaving his large Monarchy to the rage and rapine of those insulting Pagans, he fled for safety of his life into the Marishes of *Somerset-Shire*, where, for two yeares he lay concealed in a poor disguise, sustaining himself by Fishing and Fowling. Among other adventures that befell this glorious Person in this dark eclipse, it is not unworthy remembrance, that on a time, as he was setting in the Chimney Corner, in the Cottage of a *Cow-Heard* (who had entertained him into his Service) and busied in trimming his Bow and Arrows; a Cake of Dough lying to be baked on the Hearth before him, chanced to be burned; which the good Wife imputing to his neglect, in great fury cast away his Bow and Arrows, and sharply checking him, said; Thou fellow, dost thou see the Bread burn before thy face, and wilt not turn it? and yet thou art glad to eat it, before it be half baked. Shortly after this, learning policy from adversity, and deriving courage from necessity; he ventured, in the habit of a common Minstrell, to enter into the *Danes* Camp (in *Wilt-Shire*, and probably not far from the place where *Stone-Heng* stands) and having viewed the manner of their Encamping, and observed their security, he returned back to several of his Lords, retreated into the Island called *Edlingsey*, environed with two Rivers, *Thane* and *Parret*, in *Somerset-Shire*, and acquainting



quainting them in how careless and open a posture he found the Enemy; recollected the scattered remains of his Forces, and with these surprizing the *Danes*, and putting them first into a panick terror, and then to flight, gave them so considerable a defeat; that they immediately submitted to a Treaty, and delivered Hostages for performance of Conditions.

Now, considering the extreme low ebb of Fortune, to which this excellent King was at that time brought; and the high flood of prosperity that in the mean while had advanced the *Danes* over all parts of his Dominions, insomuch, that nothing seemed wanting to complete their conquest, but only to finde out the few Defendants who remained in obscurity; and withall reflecting upon the former mentioned Custom of that ambitious and Martial Nation, to erect Courts Royal of huge Stones, according to the manner described, for the Election of their Kings, in all Countries, where the happy success of their Arms had given them a Title to Sovereignty: I am apt to believe, that having then over-run the whole Kingdom, *except only Somerset-Shire*, and encamping their main Army in *Wilt-Shire*, for near upon two years together; and setting up their rest in a confidence to perpetuate their newly acquired Power; they employed themselves, during that time of leisure and jollity, in erecting *Stone-Heng*, as a place wherein to Elect and Inaugurate their Supreme Commander, King of *England*: The weakness of the distressed *Alfred* affording them a fit opportunity, and that Country yielding them fit Materials for so great and stupendious a Work. Nor is it improbable, that the great supinity and disorder, in which the Royal Spie found them, when the Magick of his Fiddle had charmed them into an imperception of the Majesty of his Person, and procured him a free welcome into their Camp; might be occasioned by the jubile they celebrated, after they had finished that laborious task, and therein newly Crowned their King, after a Triumphal manner, such as at once corresponded with the fashion of their Ancestors, and expressed the profuseness of their publick joy. For many of our Historians relate, that the *Danish* Army was at that time let loose to Luxury and Revelling; and that the unknown Musitian was brought to play before their King, *Gurmund*, in his Tent, during a long and magnificent Feast. But, perhaps, I may be thought too bold, in daring, from such slender passages and circumstances all hints, thus precisely to guess at the Age of this Antiquity; concerning whose Original, neither History, nor Tradition hath left any glimpse of light, whereby the inquisitive might be guided through the darksome vale of uncertainty, to the delightful Mansion of Truth. Leaving every man, therefore, to the liberty of his own thoughts, touching this particular, as also whatever else hath been said of the Monument its self, and its original designation: I here put a period to this Discourse, wherein, though I have adventured to contend with Oblivion; I had no designe to usurp upon the Judgment of others.

We must now return to the Story of the *Danes* again. King *Ethel-Red* dying of his wounds received in the Battle of *Merton*, as you have heard; *Ælfred*, or *Alfred*, his Brother, succeeded in the Realme, in the Year of our Salvation, 872. The beginning of his

*Woll.*  
*Stox.* } in *Alf.*  
*Stow.*  
*Speed*

Raign was full of Wars and troubles. For, within one Moneth after his Coronation, the *Danes* made an irruption into *Wilt-Shire*, and advanced as far as *Wilton*, where, on the South-Bank of the River *Willy*, *Alfred* encountred them, and was defeated; whereupon, coming to a Treaty, and compounding with them, they departed immediately the Countrey, and Wintred at *London*. And this was the first time that ever the *Danes* set footing in *Wilt-Shire*.

They had now the Rule of all the North-part of *England*, from the River of *Thames*, with *Mercia*, *London*, and *Essex*, and disdaining that *Alfred* should bear any Dominion on the other side of the *Thames* South-ward, under the Command of *Gurthun*, or *Gurmund*, *Esketel* and *Ammond*, that by our Writers are stiled Kings, drew their joynt Forces West-ward toward him. But what Battels ensued; what pacifications were made; how *Rolls*, upon his coming in, was defeated; and how the *Danes* thereby, accounting all Accords, dissolved, resumed Arms; and were overthrown by *Alfred*, with other particularities of this Warr, I shall not draw from the Channels of our several Histories; but derive what conduceth chiefly to our present purpose, from the Fountain-head it self, *Afferius Menevensis*, to be presented to you. Observing only, that till *Polydor Virgils* time, never word was heard of *Alfreds* entring disguised into the *Danes* Camp; how many soever of our Historians, this Doctor would enforce you to believe, relate the same.

*Affer. Men. de*  
*Ælfredi reb.*  
*gest. Fol. 9,*  
*& 10.*  
*Frankf. 1603.*

*Afferius* then having discoursed the coming down of the *Danes* to *Chipenham*, harrying the Countrey, and Wintring there *Anno* 878, saith, That at the same time King *Ælfred*, with some few of his Nobles, and some Soldiers and Subjects retiring into the Woods, and Fenny places of *Somerset-Shire*, lived in great distress, having nothing to subsist upon, but what by frequent irruptions, sometimes openly, sometimes privately, they purchased from the Enemy with hazard of their lives. But, the Brother of *Ingvar* and *Walsdene*, being overthrown and slain in *Devon-Shire*; *Ælfred*, the Feast of *Easter* in the same year being past, annoyed the Pagans out of *Aethelingneg*; and in the seventh week after *Easter* rid to *Selwood*, wherher flock'd to him from all parts the Inhabitants of *Somerset-Shire*, *Hamp-Shire*, and *Wilt-Shire*, and with great joy to see their King again, encamped one night there. Next morning early the King dislodging came unto *Acglea*, and at that place quartered another night, and from thence advancing the morrow after to *Cibandum*, gave Battel to the Pagans universal Hoast, and with great slaughter totally routed them, pursuing them to their Camp there, and putting to the Sword all those that could not recover it in safety. A magnificent Feast with a witness. This done, he besieged them therein, and reduced them to such extremities, that within fourteen dayes they sued for Peace, and obtained it, upon Condition, that they should Swear, with all speed to depart the Kingdom, and that *Godrum*, their King, should be Baptized. Thus far this eye-witness, this Ancient Historian:

*Camd. Brit.*  
*p. 244.*

Being thus assured, both of the Time and Place, Let's see how *Edindon* is scituate, in respect of *Aibury* and *Stone-Heng*. The Countrey of *Wilt-Shire*, enclosed on the East with *Berk Shire* and *Hamp-Shire*, and on the West with *Somerset-Shire*; is by the Inhabitants divided into *North-Wilt-Shire*, and *South-Wilt-Shire*. North-

*Wilt-Shire*

*Wilt-Shire* is that part thereof, which from the foot of the Hills environing the Plain, extends to the North-ward, untill bounded by *Gloucester-Shire*, as South-*Wilt-Shire* is confined by *Dorset-Shire*. Within this later Division stands *Stone-Heng*, and in the former *Edindon* and *Aibury*, lying in the manner of a *Scalenum*; for, from *Edindon* to *Aibury* East-ward, by the neareſt Road, is about ſixteen Miles, from *Aibury* to *Stone-Heng* South-ward eighteen, and from thence to return to *Edindon* Weſt-ward four-teen; beyond which, about twelve Miles North-ward, on the border of *Gloucester-Shire*, ſtands *Chipenham*. And now let us obſerve, ſince nothing elſe can, whether Place or Time will give any intereſt to the *Danes* in *Stone-Heng*.

This Doctor then, being obliged to propoſe ſome ſet time for his pretended erection of our Antiquity by the *Danes*, hath told you, that it *was firſt ſet up* by them, *in the beginning of King Alfreds Reign*, during his concealing himſelf in *Somerſet-Shire*. And wherefore he concluded upon this time rather than any other, two reaſons may eſpecially be given. Firſt, no time more ancient could be found out by him; for that the *Danes*, never from their firſt Invaſion, made any Incurſion into *Wilt-shire*, untill this King came unto the Crown. Secondly, In regard they ſcarcely ever afterwards appeared in that Countrey, till the whole Kingdom came abſolutely under the power of *Canutus*; and that he and his Iſſue were not Inaugurated on Mounts of Earth here, nor choſen by Electors ſtanding on Stones, but Royally Crowned with *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Ceremonies, he knew, was too well underſtood, for him to ſuggeſt the contrary. Of the Intervall nevertheleſs ſome accompt is fit to be given, and let this ſuffice. *Edward* ſucceeding his Father *Alfred*, ſo *Camd. Brit. P. 143.* cloſely purſued the Train of his Victories, that he brought *East-Anglia* under his ſubjection: like as *Athelſtane*, his Son, with great ſlaughter of the *Danes*, ſubdued *Northumberland*; and ſo terribly followed them, that he forced them either to depart the Realm, or ſubmit unto his Power. Thus, untill *Ethelreds* Reign, ſome petty Rebellions of the *Danes* in *Northumberland* intervening, and as often ſuppreſſed, the Kingdom remained quiet. But, this Prince being of a ſoft and dull ſpirit, neither fit for action, nor fortunate in proceedings, the *Danes* took their advantage, and bringing in new Forces, and in ſeveral places waſting miſerably the Countrey, conſtrained the *Engliſh* at laſt, to redeem their Peace yearly with a great ſumme of Money; and ſo insolently they domineer'd, that the *Engliſh* conſpired generally together, and in one night Maſſacred them all, every Mothers Son of them, throughout *England*: Anno 1002. This ſlaughter of his People ſo enflamed *Sueno*, Raigning at that time in *Denmark*, that he invaded *England* with a mighty Arny, and having in a furious and enraged mood made much ſpoyl, he put *Ethelred* to flight, ſubdued the whole Kingdom, and left the ſame unto his Son *Canutus*, to ſettle himſelf therein. And as before till *Alfreds* Reign we heard not one word of the *Danes* being in *Wilt-shire*, ſo afterwards they are not to be met withall there, till we finde *Sueno* Riſſing *Wilton*, and taking *Salisbury*, and *Canutus* firing the old Caſtle; Anno 1003. And this compelleth me to acquaint you here with a memorable Monument indifputably *Theirs*; For, much about this time, they made ſuch cruell deſtruction in *Wilt-shire*, that it



it possesseth the prime place in the Catalogue of those seven Counties within this Kingdome, which they wholly depopulated; not, as this Doctor, adorned with magnificent Structures of immortal Faune.

But, in conducting you to *Edindon*, to finde how long the *Danes* lay encamped there, by the way, I am to observe, with what ingenuity this Doctor, to set some gloss upon his Counterfeit, hath given you the Story; First then, he tells you, that “*after many unfortunate Battels with the Danes, King Alfred was reduced to that extremity, that leaving his large Monarchy to the rage of the insulting Foe, he fled for safety of his life, into the Marishes of Somerset-Shire.* But when, and where were these unfortunate Battels Fought? In the first, indeed, *Anno 872, at Wilton*, he was worsted; but how? He had with an handfull of Men, tumultuously raised, routed the huge Multitudes of his Enemies; who, in their flight observing the contemptible number of their pursuers, rallied, and wonn the Field; and upon an easie composition left the Countrey again. In 876, they being gotten through *Dorset-Shire* into *Devon-Shire*, he welcomed them with such an Entertainment, that they gave him both Pledges and Oath to depart with all speed. In 877 he Fought seven dreadful Battels with them, equally unfortunate to either Party; but that *Alfred* had the better of them, appears plainly, in regard the ensuing Peace was much to his advantage: One Article thereof being, “*That the Danes should admit no more of their Nation to arrive in this Island.* In this year also he defeated *Rollo*, and after a bloody Break-Fast, sent him aboard his Ships to a sad Dinner; who joyfull, nevertheless, that he had so escaped, set Sail for *France*, and bid *England* adieu for ever. Now these were Victorious, you’ll say, rather, than unfortunate Battels, and these were all that *Alfred* struck with the *Danes*, before his retirement. Neither did his retirement proceed from any overthrow he appeares to have received, but in regard the *Danes* accompting the Peace dissolved, for that he had Fought *Rollo*; were entred into his Dominions with such mighty Powers, as that with the inconsiderable Forces he had about him, he found himself unable to attacque them, and therefore withdrew untill necessity, or some favourable occasion, gave him opportunity, or compelled him to take the Field again.

Hollins. Chron.  
in Alfr.

Secondly, This Doctor affirms, that “*for two years he lay concealed*; when by consent of History it is manifest, that as he concealed not himself on the sudden; so, he did not conceal himself once for all, but several times, during this their invading him, as he found it more or less advantageous. Oft times, saith *Speed*, he hid himself out of sight; And one while he retired, and gave ground, otherwhiles pressed hard upon them with his Victorious Forces; saith *Camden*. However unfortunate Doctor *Charleton* stiles them.

Thirdly, He suggests, that “*the Camp of the Danes was not far from the place where Stone-Heng stands*; when, he could not, but from most of our Historians know, that it was at *Edindon*, in a different Tract of the Countrey, fourteen Miles from it to the West-ward, and *Aibury* sixteen, quite another way North-ward.

Fourthly, He saith, that, “*The Danes were advanced over all parts of his Dominions, and had over-run the whole Kingdome, except only Somerset-Shire, and encamped their main Army in Wilt-Shire for near upon two yeares together.* When, as well the Counties of *Wilt-Shire*

*Shire* and *Hamp-Shire*, as *Somerset-Shire*, were under King *Alfred's* Command, not one Garrison in all these Countyes, nor Town, except *Chipenham* and *Edindon*, being taken in by the *Danes*, as any Author records; and that all *Devon-Shire* also, or a great part thereof at least was at his devotion, the surprise of *Hungar's* Brothers, as was said, is sufficient testimony. And as concerning the *Danes* encamping for so long a time in *Wilt-Shire*, *Speed* mentions not their being there so much as a day. But, from *Afferius* reporting the retirement of *Alfred* to *Edelingssey*, together with his hardships endured in that place, and accordingly his most signal Victory over the *Danes*, to have happened in the first of the year 878. relates from *Polydore Virgill* his entring disguised into the *Danes* Camp; but, where it was, he is altogether silent. *Camden*, what occasion soever he hath to touch upon this Story, followes *Afferius* directly, as well in other particularities, as also that the *Danes* lay encamped at *Edindon*, in old time *Caehandune*, not far from *Westbury*, under the Plain: And *Hollinshed* followes the same Author likewise, but findes the *Danes* Wintring at *Chipenham* in 878, which is not improbable; for, the seventh week after *Easter*, in 878, could not succeed the Winter of 878, however this date is crept into the *Frankford* Copy.

But, as at what precise time, during the Winter, *Alfred* betook himself to his retirement, appears not, so that the *Danes* came not to *Edindon* untill about the end of *February*, or *March* following, thus appears. First, because till the Winter was past they could not move from *Chipenham*, which the Scituation of the Countrey, and Soil manifestly declares. Secondly, In regard, whereas before that time we find *Alfred* making Excursions, sometimes openly, sometimes privately; at *Easter* we hear of his raising a Castle at *Edlingssey*, and perpetually and indefatigably disturbing the Enemy; as well knowing it to be high time to put himself into a posture of Warr, when the *Danes* were drawn down so near him, as to the very borders of *Somerset-Shire*. So that at what time soever, after Winter past, they encamped at *Edindon*, it is most clear, most certain, they were utterly defeated in the beginning of the ensuing Summer, Anno 878, whereby at utmost they remained there not above five Moneths.

Lastly, (for his other Fables, of Electing, Feasting, Fudling, Fidling, they are beneath us.) He would perswade you, that the *Danes* "employed themselves, during that time of leasure and jollity, in erecting *Stone-Heng*; when *Speed* saith, they lay like *Senacheribs*, wallowing in wantonness; and *Fox*, in sloth and idleness; which could not have been recorded of them, had they undertaken, and busied themselves about the Building of so great a Work. But, on this we must somewhat more particularly insist.

By consent of Authors, both Ancient and Modern, it now appears plainly, that the *Danes* lay encamped at *Edindon* not five Moneths. And this Doctor, in opposing at first the Magnificence of our Antiquity, grants, that "strength of Engines, multitude of Hands, length of Time, &c. are to be considered, and necessarily made use of in bringing together, and raising so many and so large Stones. And can any rational Man then think, that so many, and such stupendious Stones, in such an huge and monstrous Work as *Stone-Heng*; could be digged out of the Quarries, scapled, transported

red so far, wrought, raised, scaffolded unto, set and finished in five Moneths? Besides, what weather might happen is as considerable, as whatever else. For, unless that were seasonable, not a Stone could possibly be stirred from *Aibury*, or *Rockley*, what Arts or Engines soever were employed, the Soil is so deep and Miery. For that, these two places are the very pits, and sinks of all that Tract of the Countrey, where they lye; and what by the drilling down of the water, upon the falling of Rains, from the long, rather than steepy Hills, which every way surround them; what by the frequent overflowing of the River *Kennet*, the wayes are so quagmire-like, that for ordinary Travellers they are scarcely passable, much less for extraordinary carriages of excessive weight. So that had the *Danes* quartered at *Edindon* all Winter; or had they been capable, or delighted in effecting such a Work as *Stone-Heng*; they might not, they could not enter upon it, untill the season favoured them, or the Spring. And how soon after that approached they were overthrown, hath been fully proved.

*Wormius* told us, and from him this Doctor might also, had he been so ingenuous, as to deal faithfully; that two petty Kings of *Norway* consumed three whole years, in casting up a *Tumulus*, or Mount of Earth only. And shall it then be conceived, that so prodigious a Structure as our Antiquity, could be compleatly built in less than half a year. *Jeffrey Monmouth* will, perchance, inform you, that his *Merlin* was longer about it.

Both of them acquainted you likewise, that *Harald Blaaland* set his whole Army, and another of Oxen, on work (no Man knows how long) to remove from the *Jutland*-shoar one only immense Stone, not two Miles. And can it then be imagined, that so many farr more immense Stones, were brought, from beyond *Marleborough*, eighteen Miles at least, and put in Work in twenty weeks.

I hinted formerly, as you may remember, the great Architrave, incumbent on the middle Intercolumn of the *Portico*, at the west end of *St. Pauls Church*. This Stone, which is much less in bulk than any of those that at *Stone-Heng* lie over the *Pylasters* of the greater *Hexagon*, was two years at least, ere it could be come at, and drawn forth of the vast Quarries at *Portland*; notwithstanding that they were bared, and wrought in many years before. And, after that it was drawn forth, and landed at *St. Pauls Wharf*, more than a fortnights time was spent, ere it came into the Church-yard, though as many Men were employed about the same, as the greatness of the weight required, and might reasonably be set on Work. And must then so great a number of so farr greater Stones be provided, and brought so many Miles in ten fortnights, when the Quarries were to be opened also? I might affirm positively, that not one Stone of the outward Circle, or greater Hexagon, what strength of Engines, and multitude of Hands soever were used, could be brought from *Aibury* and thereabout, to *Stone-Heng*, in two Moneths time. As likewise, that about the opening, baring, and cleering of the Quarries, before such mighty Stones could be found, more time was consumed, than elapsed between the defeat of *Rollo*, and the discomfiture of *Gurmund*, were it twice as long, as by History appears it was.

In the next place, the state of the then Affairs is very considerable, it was the time of a cruell War, when a whole Kingdome, as renowned



nowned as any in the Universe, lay at stake. The *Danes* were in an Enemies Countrey, and had not so much as an inch of ground but what they Fought for; being every way so surrounded by King *Alfreds* Garrisons, as scarcely a Forrager could straggle abroad, but he was in danger to be cut off. For, if those in *Devonshire*, were so active, as at one time to put to the Sword 1300 *Danes*, when *Hubba* was slain, no doubt, but that the *Somerset-Shire*, and *Wilt-Shire* men, were as vigilant, so much the more, as that, the whole fury of the War, lay in the Confines of their Countreyes. Besides, how did the *Danes* bring the Stones from *Aibury* to the place? were they brought by the power of their Army, as he talks? Then were their Soldiers kept in Discipline and Exercise, which contradicts all History, as was observed before. Were they drawn by the strength of Oxen or Horses? which way went they? If, from *Aibury* to *Edindon*, and so to *Stone-Heng*, then the Garrisons in the Forts on *Werminster* hill, and *Tanesbury* Castle, by which unavoydably they must pass, were ready to intercept, and cut them all in pieces. If by *Marleborough*, and thence to *Stone-Heng*; then those in the Camp on *Ambresbury* hill, and the old Castle (the Garison whereof, was never so much as attempted by the most daring of all the *Danes*, untill *Cannus* his dayes;) were every hour at hand to make booty, and pillage of them: especially this Doctors *Forrest* lying so opportunely proper for Ambuscadoes and Surprises.

Thus you now see, that neither *Time*, nor *Place* will afford the *Danes* any Title to the founding of our Antiquity, without which two Circumstances *Nature* her self can have no being, nor any action of Mankinde. Were such a Mount of Earth to be now seen near about *Edindon*, as at *Cirencester*, or such an heap of Pibbles, as at *Hubbe Stone*, there might be some probability to conceive them *Danish* Monuments? But not so much as the Ruines of any such are to be found. Why? in regard they consumed their time there in profuse-ness, and belly cheer, in idleness and sloth. In so much, that as from the laziness of the *Danes* in generall, we even to this day call slothfull and idle persons *Lur-Danes*; so, from the licentiousness of this *Gurmund*, and this his Army in particular, we brand all luxurious and profuse people with the nick-name of *Gurmundizers*. And this *Luxury*, and this *Laziness*, are the sole *Monuments*, the only *Memorialls*, by which the *Danes* have made themselves notorious to Posterity, by their lying encamped in *Wilt-Shire*.

“Furthermore, admitting what this Doctor hath affirmed; that  
 “it was the custome of that ambitious and Martial Nation, to erect  
 “Courts Royal of huge Stones, for the Election of their Kings, in all  
 “Countreys, where the happy success of their Armes had given them a  
 “Title to Sovereignty: That their Kings were *de jure*, obliged there  
 “to receive their solemn Inauguration, and assume the Ensignes of  
 “Royalty: That the Place and Ceremonies were essentiall parts of  
 “their Right to Sovereignty, and the Votes of their Electors much  
 “more valid and authentique, for being pronounced in those *Fora*:  
 “and that this custome constantly continued among the *Danes*, to  
 “the time of the Emperour *Charles the Fourth*, who was contempo-  
 “rary with our King *Edward the Third*. Admitting all this, I say, and  
 together therewith, that *Stone-Heng* was erected by them for that  
 use

*Speed in Hist.*  
*p. 400, 404 &*  
*406.*

use also. How came it to pass that *Canutus* was with so great Royalty Crowned at *London*; *Harald Harefoot* Elected, Proclaimed, Consecrated, and Solemnly Crowned at *Oxford*; and *Hardi-Canute* at *London* likewise? And these three were the only *Danes*, that were ever Inaugurated, and Crowned Kings of *England*.

<sup>1</sup> Verst. Cap. 6.

To conclude, of Famous Temples of the *Romans*, their *Palaces*, *Baths*, *Theatres*, and *Buildings* of all kinds, we meet unquestionably with the Ruines in every part of this Kingdome; but not so much as with the least pieces of broken Craggs, of the extruction of the *Danes* in any place thereof, which can justly be said *Theirs*. For, although they afflicted one part or other of the Land 242 years together, their Kings notwithstanding Rained not above twenty seven; and from their first Invasion, to the last period of their Dominion, were continually so spent and consumed by Warr, that they wanted time of peace and repose to settle and plant themselves, to set up and build, had *Their* knowledge therein been never so great; *Their* ambition never so much; and *Their* Power never so mighty. *Humanum est errare*; It is incident to humane Nature to mistake, which, have I on this obscure Subject done, it is nevertheless upon Grounds and Authorities, that promise Truth. I have, instead of fomenting differences, and traducing Learned Men, Vindicated, and Reconciled them; and if reflected on any, it hath been upon just cause, by way of Re-talliation only, and in their own Language also, not premeditatedly: In stead of vulgar Tradition, and Men of yesterday; Authentick and Ancient Authors, whose words we receive, as Oracles have informed you: In stead of sapless Conjectures, and spongy Conceits; you have positive Precepts, and prescribed Customes to guide you: In stead of derivative Gleanings, you are usher'd up to the original Springs, from whence the Waters have been deduced purely, to Refresh, not Corrupt Your Judgment; And, in stead of Works of unknown People, Structures, undoubtedly *Roman*, have been brought into Example, to manifest both to the present, and future Ages, that our Antiquity, *STONE-HENG*, was, and could be Founded by no other Nation than the Magnificent, Powerfull, and Great Masters of Art, and Order, the *ROMANS*.

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